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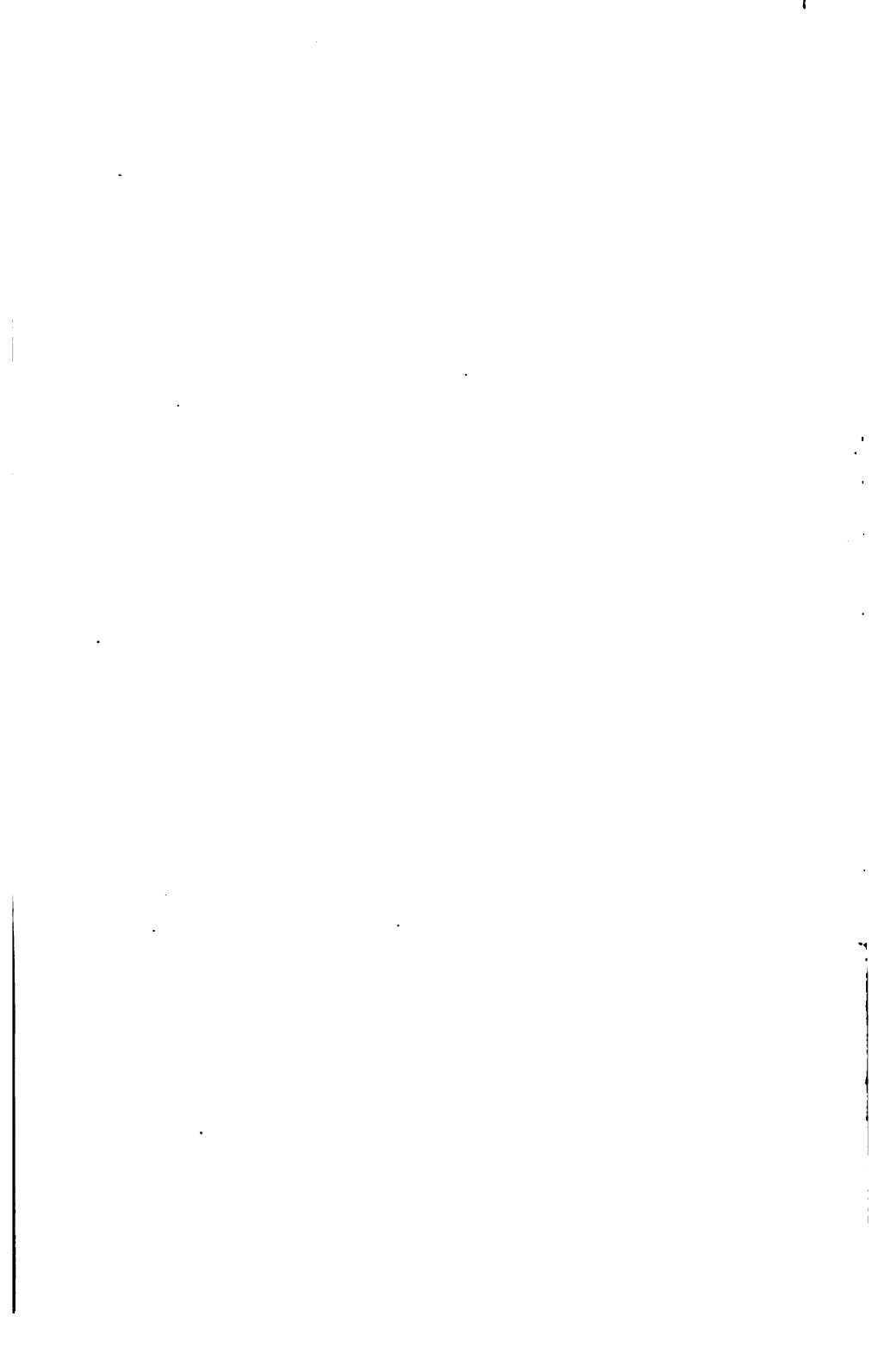
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Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. V, PART I.

JANUARY, 1905.

EARLY CARDIGANSHIRE.

BEING THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE CARDIGAN
MEETING, 1904.

No district in Great Britain has been the scene of events that have had a more important bearing on history than what is to most of us here, that "smiling angle" of Wales, now called Cardiganshire. From its position, between the sea its western, and the hills its eastern, border, it was either the earliest conquest of the Western immigrant, or the latest refuge of the Eastern fugitive. Opinions differ as to which of these is the correct alternative, consequently, opinions differ as to much of early British history which depends on one or other of these solutions. To settle the point, three questions have to be answered, and persons are by no means agreed on what answers to give. The questions are:—

I.—Who were the early inhabitants of Britain? Were they of more than one race?

II.—If more than one, from whence did each race come?

III.—And at what time and in what order?

Much has been written on these points. Because so little real evidence has survived, it is necessary to have recourse to inferences drawn from certain facts. Most persons are agreed upon the facts; almost

all differ as to the inferences. The facts fall into three great groups.

A. Those that constitute the *Archæological* evidence. These are derived from a study of the contents of such of the prehistoric earthworks as have been explored.

B. Those that constitute the *Philological* evidence. These are derived from a study of so much of the words and language of the prehistoric peoples as have come down to us.

C. Those that constitute the *Legendary* evidence. These are derived from a study of such of the legends as are found in mediæval writers, the traditions, superstitions, and customs as have survived.

Each of these groups represent an independent line of investigation, so that when the results obtained from each are practically identical, they form "a threefold cord not easily broken."

I.—The answer given to the first question, Who were the early inhabitants of Britain; Were they of more than one race? is in the affirmative.

(a) Examinations and measurements of the skulls and bones found in the graves, and of the graves themselves, show that they are of two kinds: one, known as "Long Barrows," contain bones of men of an average height of 5 ft. 6 ins., with skulls having a breadth index of .71, which is very low: less than that of any modern Europeans.¹ The other, known as "Round Barrows," contain the bones of men of an average height of 5 ft. 9 ins., with skulls having a breadth index of .81,² thus proving the existence of two races.

(b) Examinations of the contents of the graves, other than bones, show that in the graves of the shorter race, the "Long Barrows," all the implements found are of stone, while in the graves of the taller race the implements found are both of stone and of metal. So, as the Stone Age preceded the Bronze, the long graves

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xlii, p. 236.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xliii, p. 544. Papers by Dr. Thurnam.

and the shorter race are of an earlier date than the round graves and the taller race.

Philology gives the same answer, that there was more than one race inhabiting this island. It shows that there were dwelling here two groups of people using different dialects, each group possessing special linguistic features of its own, which marked it off from the other. It cannot, however, as yet be said which of the dialects represents that used by the "Long Barrow" men, and which that used by the "Round." But philology is not content with merely confirming the archæological evidence—she goes a step further, and proves that words and names were in use in Britain which cannot by any possibility belong to either of the two dialects, and must form part of another language, thereby implying that there was a third race dwelling here. It is usually said that this language, of which we have merely fragments, represents the earliest race: if not the aboriginal inhabitants at least some of the earliest settlers, preceding the two successive races of invaders.¹

Legend supports Philology. From very early times the popular belief was an original race of inhabitants and invaders. A passage in the *Book of Taliesin* is an example of the existence of this early legend which speaks of "Cymry Angles Gwyddyl of Prydyn."²

Thus all the three sources of evidence are agreed that there was more than one race of early inhabitants, and two of the sources say that there was an original race and at least two distinct races of invaders.

Comparison between the contents of the graves and the language used here and on the Continent by the prehistoric peoples, discloses two things: (1) that whoever the original inhabitants were, they were not Celts; and (2) that both the two races of invaders were Celts. The original race are now usually spoken of as Picts, the two races of Celts as Goidels and Brythons; but

¹ *Celtic Britain*, p. 4.

² Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, p. 273; vol. ii, p. 209.

Mr. Nicholson, the last writer on the subject, proposes to substitute for Brython the name Kymry.¹

The second question, from whence did the several races come? receives the same answer as to each of the two sets of invaders, from the Continent. Archæology arrives at this by a comparison of the contents of the graves here with those of Northern France, which are practically identical. Philology shows that the dialects used in France were the same as the dialects used here. Legend also points to invaders from the Continent. It is admitted that the people in the North of France were Celts, it follows that the invaders of England were the same. It is assumed, and in all probability correctly, that the Celts who arrived here came from Gaul, Switzerland, North Italy, and possibly from parts of Spain. This is admitted by most writers; but some go further, and say that Celtic invaders came from other places as well. So far as Cardiganshire is concerned, the most important of these views is what may be called the Irish theory, which asserts that Ireland was not, as is usually said, peopled from Wales, but direct from the Continent; that Cardiganshire derived a considerable part of her population from colonists from Ireland, not through fugitives from England. Professor Kuno Meyer, who is the great advocate of this view, has collected a large number of facts and arguments to establish that in early times there was a close connection between Ireland and Wales. He brings forward three striking instances.²

(1) That in the third century, A.D., an Irish tribe, the Dessi, came from Wexford to Wales.

“Eochaid, son of Artchorp, went over sea with his descendants into the territory of Demed, and it is there that his sons and grandsons died.”

(2) A passage in *Cormac's Glossary*, about the same date, says:—

¹ *Celtic Researches*, p. 110.

² *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. xiv, p. 113.

"At that time great was the power of the Gaels over the Britons; they had divided Alba among them into estates, and each of them knew his friends' abode."¹

(3) In the *Life of St. Carantoc*² it is said:—

"Keredic autem tenuit Kerediciaun i Keredigan et ab illo nuncupata est. Et postquam tenuerat, venerunt Scotti et pugnaverunt cum eis et occupaverunt omnes regiones."

There is, therefore, an account of the migration of an Irish tribe to South Wales, its settlement there, a statement that the invading Irish had become so firmly settled there that they had divided up the land into private estates; and a relation that the Irish (Scotti) had come over to Cardiganshire and driven out the natives. If, therefore, one set of legends and traditions points to invaders from the East, forcing back the inhabitants to their last refuge in Cardiganshire, there is another set of legends and traditions pointing to invaders and settlers in Cardiganshire from the West. For the present purpose it will be best to assume that invaders came into Cardiganshire both from the East, and from the West, from Gaul, and from Ireland, leaving out of consideration the question how Ireland, derived its inhabitants.

The third question, in what order and at what dates did the invaders come, is the one on which there is least evidence and most speculation. To take the last part first, the dates at which the invaders came. So far, there are not only no data to fix, but not even to hazard, the date at which the Picts—the earliest inhabitants—arrived here. Rhys and Jones say³ that the earliest Celts who came (the Goidels) formed part of that movement westward of the Galatic Celts, which began about the sixth century B.C.; that the later race of Celts—the Brythons—came here some time

¹ "Early Relations between Gael and Brython," *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion*, 1895-96, p. 59.

² Rees, *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 101. Cited *Transactions*, 1895-96, p. 63.

³ *Welsh People*, p. 5.

between the fourth century B.C., the time of Pythias, and the invasion of Cæsar, 55 B.C. This is merely a guess, but may be accepted as the best dates that can be fixed with our present knowledge. As to the first part of the question, the order in which the invaders came, the usual view is that the Goidels on their landing gradually pressed back the people they found here to the West, and ultimately into Wales. When later the Brythons came, the same method was used, and both the earlier inhabitants and the Goidels were forced back into Wales, and England occupied by the Brythons. This is the view put forward in the *Report of the Welsh Land Commissioners*.¹ In answer to the question as to the order of the coming of the invaders, they say :

“The answer is sufficiently indicated by the relative positions of the peoples speaking Goidelic and Brythonic respectively at the present day. For it may be regarded as fairly certain that those who are found driven furthest to the West were the earlier comers, namely, the Goidels.”

This position is strongly attacked by Mr. Nicholson, the latest writer on the subject. He contends—

“That on the data at present available, the current theory as to the relative priority of the Goidelic and Kymric (Brythonic) races in Britain must be reversed. It was, apparently, not the Goidels who came first, and the Kymry (Brythons) who followed, and drove them to the west coast and to Ireland. It was apparently the Kymry (Brythons) who came first to Britain, and the Goidel who followed, and drove them into the interior.”²

In support of this view Nicholson relies upon a series of place-names, and asserts they prove³ that “a single people, whose name-stem is Menap, Monap, or Manap, settled on the Belgian coast, in Pembrokeshire, in Anglesea, on the S.E. coast of Ireland, and possibly in other parts of it; in the Isle of Man, in Arran and the Isles, and on either side of the Forth estuary. From

¹ *Report*, p. 66.

² *Celtic Researches*, p. 111.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

the position in which they are constantly found, it is clear that they were largely sailors. The language of the Isle of Man, both as extant in Ogam inscriptions and as still spoken, is evidence that they were Goidels."¹ Among the names Mr. Nicholson cites as connected with the Menapii is "Meneu," said to be the old name of St. David's; and adds: "There is not only the Latin 'Meneuia,' but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Life of St. David*, says that 'Meneu' is derived from the Irish 'Muni,' a thicket, and that the Irish call the church there Kilmuni."² He adds:

Professor Anwyl writes: "There is a Henfynyw, called locally Hen Fenyw, close to Aberaeron, in Cardiganshire, as St. David is represented as the son of Non (cf. Llannon, about four miles from Henfynyw), and grandson of Ceredig. I have sometimes thought that there has been a transference to the present St. Davids of the name 'Mynyw,' and of the leading shrine of St. David."

Mr. Nicholson goes on to say:

"Whether or not there has been such a transference, I cannot doubt the Old Mynyw, or Old Menyw, mentioned by Professor Anwyl, was another Menapian settlement."³

On the question as to whether the Goidel or Brython were the first comers, Mr. Nicholson contends, on the authority of the well-known passage in Cæsar,⁴ that the interior parts of Britain were inhabited by natives, the coast by invaders from Belgium, who were usually called by the name of the Continental tribe from whence they came. He concludes by saying:

"It is almost certain that Pembrokeshire was Menapian from the second century, A.D."⁵

This view of invaders working round the coast, and driving the older inhabitants back into the interior, is consistent with the statements of Cæsar,⁴ and the evidence obtained from the Wiltshire "Barrows," which

¹ *Celtic Researches*, pp. 11, 172.

² *Life of St. David*, III.

⁴ *Bell. Gall.*, lib. v, sec. 12.

³ *Celtic Researches*, p. 172.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 14, 15.

goes to show the "Long Barrow" men were forced inwards to the Cotswold Hills.¹ It is, however, strongly opposed to the views put forward, as cited above, by the Welsh Land Commissioners, that the Goidel was forced West by the Brython, and that the Goidel was the earlier comer. It is not possible, in our present state of knowledge, to attempt to say with any certainty which view is correct. Both seem to have much inference to support them, and here, as in many other cases, both may be right. Further evidence may possibly be obtained on the subject, and it is the hope that such evidence will be obtained in Cardiganshire that has led me to dwell on this point. It is very unlikely that either Philology or Legend have spoken their last word on the subject. It is certain that Archæology can be made to say a great deal more. It is, I think, the duty of the Association to take the necessary steps to make her say it.

The first step is to prepare an exhaustive list of the different tumuli in the county, of whatever date they may be. For this purpose an entry should be made on the list of every tumulus, whatever may be its age or character. Once a complete list is made, it will not be so very difficult a task to classify them, to settle something as to their dates, and to decide upon what should be done in the way of regular and systematic exploration. At present, no such list is in existence; and it is very doubtful if there is anyone who could state, with accuracy, the number (if any) of "Long Barrows" in the county. The language of the *Black Book of Carmarthen*²—

"The long graves in Gwanas,
Their history is not had,
Whose they are, and what their deeds."

"E Beten hir yg Guanas,
Ny chanas ae dioes
Pvy vynt vy pvy eu neges."

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xlii, p. 236.

² Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, p. 313; vol. ii, p. 31.

is still true. It is less likely that anyone could state the number of the "Round Barrows" and cairns even approximately.

As it is only from the contents of the Barrows that any conclusion can be really arrived at on the early history of the district, the necessity for such a list is at once apparent. Until the number of the "Long Barrows" is known, it impossible to speak accurately as to whether both of the earlier races of invaders dwelt in Cardiganshire. If they did not, Mr. Nicholson's theory that the earlier races were driven into the interior of the country, while the later comers settled round the coast, receives great support. The question will also arise that, as English researches have shown the "Long Barrow" men were driven inwards from Wiltshire into the Cotswold Hills, did they ever leave those Hills, and come into Wales?¹ Did they cross the Severn? If it should prove from such an examination and list that the line of the Severn formed practically the boundary of the territory of the "Long Barrow" men, it would go some way towards demonstrating that the theory of the natives and the earlier race of invaders being forced back by the later invaders across the country until Cardiganshire was reached, stands in need of modification. A list of the tumuli has also two very important advantages:

- (a) It will not require any great outlay of money.
- (b) It will not in any way affect or destroy the remaining evidence of prehistoric times.

Neither of these advantages are possessed by exploration; on the contrary, this necessarily involves the destruction of a certain amount of evidence. By every means in its power, it is the duty of the Association to discourage and prevent the "amateur excavator." It must never be forgotten that the existing tumuli are the only evidence of Early Britain that has survived to us. A tumulus once opened, even with the best possible

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xlii, p. 236; vol. xliii, p. 308.

intentions, by a person who is wholly ignorant of what to do, how to set about the work, what to look for, and where to look for it, will never yield the evidence it might have done if it had been opened by an expert. Amateur exploration means loss of evidence, which is often a very real national loss, as the evidence which is destroyed can never be replaced. If anyone doubts this, let him read the accounts the great explorer of this part of the country, Fenton, gives of his own work, and he will see how, with the very best intentions, Fenton did real injury to archæology.¹ It is true, he found some things of great value; but those that he found and preserved are as nothing to what he found and destroyed, and which can never again be recovered or replaced. But Fenton has not been the only, and possibly not the greatest, offender. Let me read a short extract from the address of one of your past Presidents who, "glorying in his shame," thus describes the way he opened a large and important South Wales cairn. He says:—

"Many years ago I was present at and superintended the opening of a large cairn, consisting of a mound 60 ft. or 70 ft. across, covered with a heap of stones. On opening the mound, a ring of stones was found, the centre of which was not concentric with the centre of the cairn. A number of cists were found, consisting of flat stones, charcoal, and cremated bones. Two flint instruments were found: one a rude knife, the other an equally rude spear-head. Nine sepulchral urns, or vases of rude pottery, were found, ornamented by the impression on the undried clay of twisted thongs or rushes."²

This is all that we know of what must have been a very interesting Welsh burial-place; what is far worse, it is all we can ever know. For any useful purpose, it amounts to nothing. By this work of the amateur excavator, we have lost, and lost for ever, all it was possible to learn from an important burial-place, which, if it had been opened with knowledge, would most likely have afforded evidence of real value. It

¹ See Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, Reprint, 1903, p. 376.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 1886, p. 326.

is, in my opinion, the bounden duty of the Association to prevent, by every means in its power, the recurrence of any such losses, caused by that zeal which is not, and never will be, in accordance with knowledge.

So far as any opinion is possible on Fenton's work, he must have made some really important finds. For instance, that of a peculiar form of incense-cup, which Dr. Thurnam says is common in Ireland, but not so in England, and which he calls a "Basket Cup;"¹ this Fenton found and "figured from memory." Another rare variety of what Thurnam calls a "Slashed Cup" was found;² as also a cup which has, what is very rare, a cruciform ornament on the bottom.³ A cinerary urn found in the Preselly mountain, is said by Dr. Thurnam to show a connection between Wales and Ireland during the Bronze Period.⁴ Possibly the most remarkable of all was an urn found near Cronllwyn, in Pembrokeshire, which is said to have a height of nearly 3 ft.⁵ As anything over 15 ins. is very rare, and only four urns over 2 ft. are known, it is a great pity that details are wanting of this fine specimen, and of all circumstances connected with its discovery.

So far as it is possible to form any opinion on the very vague statements of Fenton, the general results of his excavations would seem to be that the urns he found indicated that they belonged to people who came from, or were closely connected with, Ireland:⁶ but the statements are too vague to permit any reliable inference to be drawn from them. Yet Fenton's work was not wholly vain, for it clearly shows that, until a regular scientific exploration has been made of the Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire tumuli, it will not be possible to make any real or satisfactory statement upon the question whether the early inhabitants of the county were invaders or fugitives.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xliii, p. 367. ² *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 32.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xliii, p. 370, Fig. 59. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 352, Fig. 32.

⁵ P. 336 : and see Fenton, Plate II, Fig. 5, p. 317, Reprint.

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. xliii, p. 334, n. ; Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 580 ; Reprint, p. 318.

Next in importance to the tumuli are another class of earthwork, which have so far, fortunately for us, been treated with comparative neglect: as the result of the neglect will be that we shall obtain from them far more information than would otherwise have been possible—the camps and forts. There is hardly a hill in Cardiganshire that does not show traces that at some time or other some sort of entrenchment has been made on it. Here again, the first thing to be done is to compile a complete list of all such works. The list should be followed up as soon as possible by a detailed survey of all the more important works, based on the lines laid down by the Committee on Earthworks appointed at the Congress of Local Archæological Societies. It would then be possible to compare the earthworks of this district with those in other places, and to learn something from the distribution of the earthworks as to the distribution of the people who made them. The importance of this subject is more fully recognised abroad than it is here. The German Government are preparing maps of their country, detailing all the different earthworks, classified under their appropriate headings; thus showing in a way it would otherwise be impossible to do, the distribution of the peoples who inhabited what is now the German empire. Similar maps of England and Wales would give us an insight into our early history which nothing else can do.

An examination of the earthworks, conducted on proper lines would enable us to distinguish to some extent two very important points: (*a*) The persons who built them; (*b*) the persons against whom they were built; possibly the differences of construction might enable us to go further, and say something as to their date. It seems fairly clear that forts adapted to serve against one system of warfare vary in construction to some—and it is possible an appreciable extent—from those constructed to serve against a totally different system. Thus the forts of the Stone Age

may vary from those of the Bronze and Iron Ages, just as much as the early forts would vary from those of a later date.

Another important point might be learnt whether a fort was meant to form a link in a line of defence or to be an isolated stronghold ; and, more important than all, we might be able to say, as the survey of the tumuli will enable us to say, which forts have been made by one race and which by another : which forts were those of the original Picts, and which those of the successive invaders. For this purpose Cardiganshire occupies an almost unique position. It has a large number of forts ; the Roman occupation of the county was so slight that they were not generally adapted for Roman use, as has been so often the case elsewhere. There is hardly any point in the early history of the county that is of greater importance than to ascertain with accuracy whether any, and if so which, of the existing forts were erected by the natives to guard against raiders from the coast or erected by the invaders to guard their settlements against raiders from the hills. At present all that can be done in this direction is from a consideration of the situations and the names of the different forts ; even this, although far from satisfactory, will indicate the line on which the investigation should proceed, and enable some idea to be formed of the important results which will follow. This, although it is mostly guess work, and proceeds on what at present must be regarded as a series of assumptions, yet throws an important side-light on various questions of early history. For instance—

(a) The forts and earthworks give us a reason why it is that in South Cardiganshire there is a large district over which the familiar place-word “Llan” is conspicuous by its absence. This district—a glance at the map will show—lies between the Ayrôn on the north, the sea on the west, and the Teifi on the south and east. In these boundaries the “Llans” are all situate in groups. Each group is on the fringe of the

district. Apart from these groups in this district there are practically no "Llans." These groups are (i) along the course of the Teifi, (ii) along the course of the Ayron, and (iii) along a portion of the sea coast. It seems almost certain that this grouping cannot be accidental. Can any reason be given for it? The history of the meaning of the word "Llan" seems to give the explanation. As everyone knows, in its original meaning "Llan" has nothing to do with a church, but merely means an inclosure, with a "clawdd," or bank, round it. The earthworks are of three kinds: (a) banks, or lines of entrenchments; (b) an enclosure—a fort or camp—surrounded by a bank, which would be properly described as a "Llan"; (c) mounds, which may or may not have an enclosure at their base. These last are frequently called "castells." They possibly represent forts or strongholds, to which, in times of trouble, the people of the country would retire for safety. But whatever may be their origin or date, they lie outside the present subject. The "Llans" often enclosed a considerable area of ground, and so would require a considerable garrison. One great danger to which a large "Llan" would be exposed would be the chance of being "rushed" at an unguarded spot. To prevent this, the banks were often covered with gorse and brambles, which would make the fort inaccessible, and so lessen the chance of "rushing." To these enclosures—probably in early times almost the only enclosures—the word "Llan" was applied. In them the tribe dwelt, either permanently or temporarily, with the result that the use of the term "Llan" gradually became restricted to residential enclosures. Either the garrison increased, and the enclosure became too small, when a new one was made outside the old one, or for greater security, as the means of attack improved, an inner enclosure was added. Whichever it was, the term "Llan" became restricted to the inner enclosure or citadel. In time the citadel became the place where for safety were kept the valuables of the tribe, or the garrison, as the case

might be—the arms, the treasure, the idols ; hence it became the sacred spot, the treasure-house, the temple. In fact, what a Kremlin represents in a Russian city, a fortified enclosure—the “Llan”—represented in Wales. When the tribe became Christian, the Church took over the “Llan” and its contents. The building in the “Llan” was Christianized, as Patrick Christianized the stones. It became the church, the enclosure in which it stood the church-yard. As at Moscow the Kremlin has come to mean the most important building in the fort, the church or the palace of the Czars, so the “Llan” came to mean the most important building in the enclosure—the church. It is therefore a reasonable assumption to make that the “Llans” were originally the most important of the forts : those which were permanently garrisoned and occupied, so that “Llan” signified the garrisoned fort, the village citadel, the heathen temple, the Christian church. It may therefore be taken that when the name “Llan,” is now met with, it marks the site of one of the more important forts. The three lines of these forts, (a) the Teifi valley, (b) the Ayrn valley, (c) a part of the coast, are therefore the spots which were then considered best worth defending. Taking the Teifi valley, it will be found that along its length there are at least sixteen of these spots :—

Llancoedmore, Llandygwydd, Llandogy, Llandyfriog, Llangunllo, Llanvairorllwyn, Llangeler, Llandyssul, Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llanllwny, Llanybyther, Llanwcnog, Llanwnen, Llanfair Clwydogy, Llanio, Llanddewi Brefi.

These have all the appearance of being a chain of forts erected by the inhabitants of the country, “guarding their ancient realm.”

(b) Against whom would this river line of forts be raised ? Two possible peoples can be mentioned : the fugitives pressed back from the east, the invaders crossing the sea from the west. From the situation of the forts, it is almost impossible to imagine they were erected against fugitives from the east. Placed at the bottom

of the hills, along the line of the river, they would have yielded up to the enemy all the strong places which nature had provided for the protection of the country. But to repel an enemy from the west, they would have been well placed. In front of a line of hills, to which, if the forts were taken, the defenders could retire with safety, along the line of a river which would form a bar to any further advance, at some distance from the invaders' base, so that if he was defeated, he would probably be destroyed in his retreat to the sea, the line of Teifi "Llans" must have been placed to repel an attack from the west.

The Ayron line of forts consists of only some four : Llanychaiarn, Llanvihangel Ystrad, Llangeitho, Llanbaddarn Odwyn. In their rear is Mynydd Bach. They would form a line against anyone marching north from the district south of the Ayron, and also would enable any raiders from the line of the Teifi to gain access to the coast. They would form outposts to the line of the Teifi. It is doubtful, however, if more than the last three—Llanbaddarn Odwyn, Llangeitho, and Llanvihangel Ystrad—were forts of the inhabitants of Cardiganshire.

The position of the Teifi forts, with their advanced posts, as it were, in the Ayron valley, leads strongly to the belief that the forts were made not against men from the east pushing back the dwellers in the district to the sea, but against invaders who had crossed the sea, landed on the Cardigan coast, obtained a foothold, and were pushing eastwards. If so, the forts and the river would offer serious obstacles ; to say nothing of the importance, as a means of defence, of "the hills from whence came their strength."

That the Teifi forts were meant as a protection against invaders from the west is further borne out by the fact that on the east side of the mountains, where they slope down to meet the Wye, another line of "Llans" is found, which it is not unfair to suppose was placed there to keep back the eastern fugitives. Having regard to these two lines of forts, one in the Wye

Valley, and one in the Teifi, the inference seems fair that the hillmen had to fight against not merely an enemy from the east, but also one from the west, and that the Teifi forts were placed against the latter.

(c) The next point to consider is the line of "Llans" on or near the sea-coast. Taking the western boundary of the county from Cardigan to Aberystwyth, no "Llan" will be found on the coast for about the first third of the distance, not until Llangranog is reached. Then come a group of four: Llandysilio Gogo, Llanllwchaiarn, Llanarth, Llanina. A row of forts then extend from the mouth of the Ayron to the mouth of the Ystwyth, Llanddewiaberath, Llanbadarntrefeglwys, Llanon, Llansaintffraid, Llanrhystyd, Llangwrynon, Llandeniol, Llanillar, Llanychiairan, Llanbadarn vawr.

What are these? They may be either forts erected by the dwellers in the district to defend themselves against invaders, or forts erected by the invaders to cover their landing-places and defend themselves against attacks from the dwellers in the district. Probably the names above mentioned include examples of each class, but until a careful examination has been made it is impossible to speak with any certainty; but probably the majority of them are forts erected by the invaders, rather than forts made by the inhabitants: one reason for this being that if the dwellers had desired to defend the coast, a chain of forts would have lined the whole length of it, instead of merely a portion. As it is, the forts are placed at selected spots, and spots which appear to have been selected rather by the invader than by the invaded. It must be remembered that the invaders had no monopoly of raiding. The inhabitants of the country would swoop down the Ayron Valley upon the coast settlers, whether temporary or permanent, and, if captured, a very short shrift would be their fate. Knowing this, the invaders would naturally erect forts, with

the twofold object of protecting their settlements, and covering their landing-places and their shipping. This is what some of these coast forts seem, from the spots where they are placed, specially designed to do.

The Cardiganshire forts, therefore, appear to fall within three classes: (a) Defensive works erected by the dwellers in the district against invaders from the sea; (b) Defensive works erected by the invaders from the sea against the dwellers in the district; and (c) Isolated forts, or rather entrenchments, between these two groups, which do not seem to belong to either; these are, I think, places that have been occupied and fortified under some special circumstances, and do not form part of the general system, or were not considered of sufficient importance to be permanently garrisoned. Places that would as detached forts be used when occasion required, as places of safety; or possibly places that might be used as signal stations to notify to the line of forts the invader's advance, so as to put the garrison on the alert, and to give the people, their wives and children, cattle and sheep, time to get into safety before the raiders arrived. To which of these classes the different forts and entrenchments respectively belong can only be determined after a close examination of each, and also of the neighbouring forts as well. This shows the necessity for a proper survey being made of the Cardiganshire earthworks. We could then say with tolerable certainty to which class each fort belonged: a matter which is now at best merely inference and conjecture.

The views above stated are not necessarily opposed to either those of Professor Rhys or Mr. Nicholson; on the contrary, to some extent they support both. The fact that there is a line of "Llans" in the Wye Valley bears out Principal Rhys' view; the two lines of forts in Cardiganshire, one of the dwellers, the other of the invaders from the west, supports that of Mr. Nicholson and Professor Kuno Meyer. It also shows that the

dwellers in Cardiganshire must have been in continuous conflict with invaders from over the seas.

The view here put forward as to the "Llans" is to some extent supported by the position of the "Llans" in the Towy Valley, and along the south coast of Carmarthenshire. But there is a great difference between the two localities: for while in Cardiganshire there is no regular line of "Llans" in advance of the line of the Teifi, in Carmarthenshire there seems to be an advance line between the line of the Towy and the sea-shore. This again only points to the necessity of a complete survey, before any real statement on the subject can be made.

Passing from the merely fighting side of the matter, and assuming that the view put forward as to the coast "Llans" being in possession of the invaders is substantially accurate, other points of great interest arise. The invaders' settlements do not appear to have been large ones, consequently it would follow that the invaders' forts would not be of any great size, a small fort being sufficient to protect all the settlers. This seems to have been the general rule, but there was a very remarkable exception in the district of Cardiganshire, where New Quay now stands. Here, there appears to have been a large settlement, for not only is there a 'Llan' on the coast to guard the New Quay Harbour, but there are also three other "Llans," so placed as to form a kind of quadrilateral, Llandysilio Gogo and Llanina on the coast, Llanllwchaiarn and Llanarth inland. These four forts would protect and defend a considerable track of country, and guard the large settlement of invaders in and around New Quay. It seems not improbable that these forts were placed for that purpose: the two inland forts to protect the inland position, the two coast forts to guard the harbour, and cover, if necessary, the embarkation. If this is the right view, this powerful settlement most probably played a considerable part in the county history.

The fact of these settlements may be the reason for

a matter that has been often discussed—the position of the inscribed stones in the county. It is common knowledge that, scattered about South Cardiganshire, although by no means confined to that district, between the Teifi and the sea, are a number of inscribed stones; the inscription on these stones are in Latin capitals, two are biliteral—that is, the inscription is in Latin capitals, and also in that peculiar form of letters known as Oghams. Whether the Oghams were used by the dwellers in the district, or by the invaders, or by both, turns to some extent on the question of what race were the invaders. It is admitted on all sides that the invaders were—at least in part—Irish, and also that the use of Oghams was more common in Ireland than elsewhere. There are in the British Isles 208 inscribed stones, the inscriptions on which are only in Oghams. Of these 186 are in Ireland. There are 23 biliteral stones; of these there are only 2 in Ireland, while as to inscriptions with only Latin capitals there are 98, none of which are in Ireland. Out of the 6 Welsh stones, with only Ogham inscriptions, 4 are in Pembrokeshire, none in Cardiganshire. There are in Wales 56 stones with inscriptions entirely in Latin capitals. Cardiganshire has 5, and Pembrokeshire 7; while of biliteral stones there are 19 in Wales, of which there are 2 in Cardiganshire, 8 in Pembrokeshire, 4 in Carmarthenshire.¹ It will thus be seen that the part of South Wales most numerous in Ogham and biliteral inscriptions is the part to which invaders from Ireland are said to have chiefly come. The Cardiganshire inscribed stones are found in various places, some in churchyards, some in places where not only is there no church, but no trace or tradition of there having ever been a church. How they got there is a question that has caused much speculation. Doubtless, in the course of years, many have been destroyed; others owe their safety to the fact that they have

¹ Romilly Allen, *Monumental History of the British Church*, p. 68.

been devoted to base uses, such as gate-posts or door-steps. Some few may still occupy their original positions. One of the best known of the Cardiganshire stones is the bilingual one, now in the churchyard at Llanarth, and said to be inscribed with GVRHIR-T in Roman letters on the stem, and with c in Oghams on the arm of the cross, which is said to read "Croc Gvrhirt," or Gvrhirt's Cross. This stone has been moved times without number, but it is not impossible that it gives a clue both to the original position of these stones, and the reasons for the positions in which we find such of them as have apparently not been moved from their original sites. If the "Llan" was the fort, it was customary, especially among the Irish, for the chief or warrior of the tribe to be buried on the rampart of the fort of his tribe, with his face to the foe. This practice extended to Wales, as is shown by a passage in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, which mentions the custom of burying the chief on the slope of the "Llan"—

"Before he went into his grave in the boundary of the Llan."¹

"Kynet vynet yn y adwyt yn deruin llan."¹

The same thing is stated in one of the Gododin poems in the *Book of Aneurin*.²

"The Bull of the host, the oppressor of sovereigns,
Before earth pressed upon him, before he lay down,
Be the extreme boundary of Gododin his grave."

"Tarw bedin treis trin ; teyrned
Kyn kywesc daear kyn gorwed
But orfun Gododin bed."

This custom of burying the chieftain on the boundary or the outside of the rampart of the fort seems to have originated in the idea that he should be ready to fight on the morning of the resurrection. A good instance is the Irish one of Loeghaire, who, leading a foray against

¹ Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, p. 305 ; vol. ii, p. 169.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 400 ; vol. ii, p. 85.

his hereditary foes, the men of Leinster, was mortally wounded. As he lay dying, he gave directions he should be buried on the rampart of his fort, girt in his armour, facing the foe. It does not seem unlikely that the inscribed stone marked the spot on the rampart where these old warriors were buried. That, as in most cases, the mere mention of their name was all that was required on their memorial stone, their fame being celebrated in verse and legend, so that any one on seeing the stone would know that the man lying there was ready, on the earliest opportunity, to renew the fight for the honour of his tribe. Those who were buried in the forts were buried on the outer ramparts, and when the "Llan" became the church and the rampart the churchyard, the inscribed stone stood within it. If the fort did not become a "Llan," the stone remained where it had been placed, either on the rough hill-side or on the extreme boundary of the territory of the tribe.

The incised stones have also a bearing on Mr. Nicholson's view that the Goidels came last of the invaders. In one sense the stones support it; for, as except in the Silchester case—and that can be otherwise explained—Ogham stones are only found in Goidelic districts. If the Goidels had at one time ranged over the whole country, it is strange no trace of such stones can be found east of the Severn. These stones being only found on the coast looks strongly as if the people who erected them, especially having regard to their date, were the last of the occupiers of the coast districts, and did not penetrate far inland. But, on the other hand, this goes against the *Menapian* view; for if these stones were a Menapian custom, how is it none exist in their original home, Belgium?

The inscribed stones have another bearing on the question: they may determine to some extent the date of the forts. At least they give dates between which it is probable the forts were made, or it would be more correct to say, occupied, for the actual erection may

have been much earlier. Rhys says¹ that "all the inscribed stones belong to Christian times;" that is to say, that probably none of them are earlier than the third century A.D., and most likely many of them are of a much later date. One of the two bilingual Cardiganshire stones has an inscription both in Latin and in Ogham, which from the form of the Latin capitals used, Dr. Hübner assigns to the seventh or, possibly, the eighth century.² This would fix the date when probably the "Llans" would have ceased to be occupied as forts, being superseded by other systems of defence. These two dates, from the end of the second to the end of the seventh centuries, give a limit to the period during which the "Llans" were in active operation. During this time, the permanent as opposed to the casual settlements of the invaders were formed. The Pagan worship had become amalgamated with the Christian. The inner "Llans" had become the church, the ramparts the churchyard—the sacred enclosure where the dead—buried, not burnt—lay at rest side by side: not, as of old, in solitary grandeur on the hill-top, or the rampart of the fort, breathing out defiance to their foes.

Viewed from this point, the question as to the dedication of these "Llans" becomes of great interest and importance. Who were the persons or saints to whom they were ascribed? In nearly all cases, the name of a person, usually said to be a saint, follows the name of the "Llan;" if it were possible, by a close examination of these names, to assign the different "Llans" to the different tribes, another step would have been taken in the county history. If it can be shown that the names connected with the line of the Teifi "Llans" are distinct from those of the coast "Llans," while they correspond with those of the "Llans" along the line of the Wye, then it materially supports the view here put forward as to the division

¹ *Celtic Britain*, p. 244.

² *Inscript. Brit. Christ.*, No. 108.

of the "Llans" into the forts of invaded and invaders. While, if it can be further shown that the names attached to the coast "Llans" are those of strangers and aliens, and differ from those of the inner "Llans," a very strong inference arises that the coast "Llans" were, when named, occupied by invaders, who came from the country where the persons whose name these "Llans" bear are the tutelary heroes. The idea which has so long prevailed of assuming that all Welsh churches are dedicated to Welsh saints, and then finding, or trying to find, a father for each saint, has been as difficult and unsatisfactory as the attempt at the present day to find reputed fathers for all children in Wales. It seems likely that such attempt is really proceeding on an entirely wrong basis, and leading us "backward from the light." Inscribed stones, names of churches and legends, all raise the question whether we are on the right path when we are "searching" for fathers in the names of the "Llans."

This brings up a point on which it is as yet not possible to say much, pending the systematic investigation of the facts, but which may, when fully worked out, have an enormous effect on Welsh history. It is necessary to begin with a caution. It is very dangerous, although very tempting, to apply results which can be drawn from a comparison of states of society in different parts of the world, past and present, to explain the customs and habits of the early inhabitants of Britain. The danger arises from the fact that our knowledge of such early history is very fragmentary, and, therefore, very inaccurate. The history of early society has also been distorted and glossed over by mediæval writers, who, with the best possible intentions, have either omitted or explained away—in those cases where the hero was a saint—conduct not in accordance with their ideas of saintliness; while in cases where the hero was a sinner, they have considered themselves at liberty to pile up the agony and represent such sinner as the worst of criminals. We cannot and ought

not to blame them, for we have done and are doing the same thing, though possibly not to the same extent. We have judged the chiefs and saints of the third and fourth centuries as if they had been living in the nineteenth, treating their conduct by nineteenth-century rules—the artificial rules under which we live. In no case has this been practised to a greater degree than in matters arising between the sexes; here we have sacrificed historical accuracy to social propriety. If the foreign settlements on the Cardigan coast are considered from what we know of the manners and customs of the supposed settlers, a great deal of information is gained; although with our present knowledge the utmost caution has to be used in forming conclusions or deriving opinions from it.

Some modern writers state that as regards to marriage, peoples pass through several stages of development: (1) There is, first, the stage of promiscuous intercourse; this is followed by what is called “communal marriage,” which, in accordance with whether in the tribe or nation males or females predominate, is a stage of polygamy if the females, of polyandry if the males, are the more abundant. These stages are again divided into two branches: (a) where the members of a tribe never marry outside it, “endogamy;” (b) where the members of the tribe never marry within it, “exogamy.”¹ There are further subdivisions, but it is not necessary now to consider them. Marriage, as we understand it, as the Christian Church has always understood it, the union for their joint lives of one woman with one man, is a condition of things only to be met with in a more artificial state of society.

Another school of writers² contend that the progressive view is wrong; they admit that the condition of things as above described has prevailed, and still prevails, in different parts of the world; but they deny

¹ Lubbock, *Primitive Man*, pp. 69, 70.

² Westermann, p. 116; Crawley, *Mystic Rose*, pp. 482, 483; Ratzel, *History of Mankind*, vol. i, p. 115.

that there is, or ever was, any kind of progression from one stage to another, and assign all variation in sexual relations to the local circumstances of the people, or to some other outside cause. Which is the right and which is the wrong of these two conflicting views need not now be considered beyond this : that it will not be accurate to say that because the ideas of any of the inhabitants of these islands on the marriage question coincide more nearly with our own than those of other tribes, such persons were either more civilised, or came here later, than persons whose customs in our view are less proper and less decent.

There seems little doubt that among some of the races in Cæsar's time who dwelt in Britain a form of polandry was practised. His words are :—

“Uxores habent deni duodeni inter se communes et maxime fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis: sed qui sunt ex his nati eorum habentur liberi, quo primum virgo quæ que deducta est.”¹

It is, however, very difficult to say what the precise form was. That in some form or other it prevailed is borne out by the well-known passage in *Dion Cassius*,² where the captive British matron in Rome, being reproached by the fashionable ladies of the capital on account of the profligate customs of her country, retorts with such striking effect that public polyandry is far better than secret adultery. It is further borne out by the fact that, as a rule, where polyandry is recognised, there, and only there, the mother, not the father, is the stock from which descent is traced. To some—to what extent may be disputed—descent from the mother prevailed in Britain. It is more clear that some such state of things prevailed in Ireland; therefore it is not an unfair inference that, at least in the settlements of the invaders on the Cardigan coast, if not elsewhere, so far as they were drawn from Ireland, a form of polyandry prevailed. Once this is established,

¹ *Bell. Gall.*, lib. v., sec. 14.

² lxxvi, 16.

it throws a very important side-light on various points of the early history of Wales, but more especially on Welsh hagiology. It also furnishes a test to apply to the genuineness of some of the legends that yet pass current as to the early Church history of Wales.

For instance, it casts grave doubt on the legend of the Blessed Bran, if that was necessary. It is shown by Rhys,¹ that in the *Mabinogi of Brunwen*, Bran is there said to succeed to the crown of Britain, not as the son of the King, but as the son of the King's sister; as, therefore, Bran did not succeed as his father's son, it follows his son would have no right as such to be his successor, for he could not transmit rights of succession in any other way than he possessed them. Even if he had been the father of Caradog, which is extremely doubtful, Caradog would not, as his son, have been heir to the throne of Britain; thus the account of Bran and Caradog and their families being taken captives to Rome, Bran being retained as a hostage and converted to Christianity—when, as regards to the succession to the throne, he had as little right as the writer of the legend—proves that this is almost certainly, in the form in which we have it, the invention of a later age, when succession through the father was the only form known and recognised. Allusions to descent from the mother are very numerous in Welsh legends, and this right gives the only explanation of the reason for introducing the mother into certain legends; for instance, in the MS. printed by Skene,² *The Descent of the Men of the North* ("Bonhed Gwyr y Gogled"), which he says was written about 1300, or as the Historical MSS. Commission say, late thirteenth-century, after giving the genealogies of twelve families, divided into three groups, of the descendants of Ceneu, son of Coel, of Dyfnwal

¹ Rhys and Jones, *Welsh People*, p. 38.

² Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. ii, p. 454; *Hengwrt MS.* 536; *Peniarth*, 45. See *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. Welsh MSS.*, vol. i, p. 379.

Hen, of Maen Guledic, and, to use Mr. Skene's words :
 "of one family connected with the North apparently
 through the female line,"¹ the last runs :—

"Huallu mab Tutu6lch Corneu tywyssa6c o Kerny6, a Dy
 wana merch Amala6t Wledic y uam."

"Huallu, son of Tutvwlch of Cornwall, Prince of Cornwall,
 and Dywana, daughter of Amlawt Guledic was his mother."

This shows how fixed was the idea of female succession,
 and how long it lasted.

The same idea of succession, otherwise than from the
 father, is to some extent borne out by the Ogham
 inscriptions. Stones thus inscribed were, it is suggested,
 set up by the invaders who founded the settlements on
 the Cardigan coast. On one of these stones—not, it is
 true, actually in Cardiganshire, but over the modern
 border of Pembrokeshire—the person commemorated in
 the inscription, is spoken of, not as the son of a par-
 ticular individual, but as the son of the tribe. This
 stone at Bridell is noteworthy in having, on what is
 without doubt a Christian monument, a cross, an
 inscription referring to a practice that certainly was
 not of Christian origin ;—

NETTASAGRV MAQVI MVCOI . BRECI. NETTASAGRUS
 FILII GENERIS BRECI.

To quote Rhys :—²

"They take us back, without doubt, to the words of Cæsar,
 already cited ; in fact, they lead us back a little further, to wit,
 to a stage antecedent to the consideration of the paternity sug-
 gested by him."

At least they point to the existence, if not of a state
 of polyandry, to a state of things where, as the child
 was the sharer of many fathers, he acquired no right of
 succession from any individual, but from the tribe as a
 whole. It may therefore be said that the result of
 the evidence is to lead to the belief :—

¹ Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, p. 166.

² *Welsh People*, p. 53.

(1) That polyandry in some form prevailed among the settlers on the Cardigan coast.

(2) That if matriarchy did not prevail in some form among these settlers, the rights of succession were not traced from the fathers.

So far there does not seem to be any direct evidence showing how the right of succession to the leadership of the ecclesiastical tribe was traced. Possibly much of the difficulty and confusion which is found in the succession to the headship of the Welsh monasteries was due to the contest between the two stocks of descent, and from which the succession should be traced. This would probably depend on which influence was the strongest, and what were the prevailing ideas in the particular house when the vacancy occurred. If the Welsh, the native influence, was the strongest, the leaning would be towards the mother; if the foreign, and, as it might then be termed, the enlightened orthodox party, the leaning would be to the father.

No better way can be found to show what an important bearing these points have on the history of Wales than to consider the David legend in their light. To make the position quite clear, the argument should be first summarised :—

1. There are two distinct sets of forts in Cardigan-shire, those of the invader and those of the invaded.

2. The forts of the invaders were on or in the vicinity of the coast, and served to protect the settlement against forays from the natives, and to protect the places where the invaders landed, and where, if necessary, they would embark. They were designedly so placed to serve this double purpose.

3. The persons who dwelt in the invaders' settlements practised some form of polyandry, and with them the right of succession was not traced through the father.

4. When the invaders were converted to Christianity, their peculiar ideas as to marriage and succession continued, and such forts as there were on these settlements were called after their own saints and heroes, and not after the local saints if any, of the district.

These points go a long way to explain various matters that have been considered unsatisfactory in the David legend. No one who reads the *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, as we have them, can fail to be struck with one thing that constantly occurs, especially in the lives of the greater saints. Most of them are—on the facts stated, and according to our ideas—illegitimate. So much is this the case, that it would not be going too far to say that Welsh hagiology, as it now stands, is a record of the Beatification of Bastardy. When first I read the *Lives of the Welsh Saints*, I formed an idea that their mediæval adapter, finding himself unable to suppress so glaring and so well-known a fact, was desirous of utilising it to “set down the mighty from their seats and exalt the humble and meek ;” to show to the Welsh Princes glorying in genealogies, proud in pedigrees, that it was not from such as these that saints proceeded. In fact, that they were adapting for all it was worth the rhetorical contrast used by the great Bishop of Hippo with so much effect, between Saul, the King of Israel, and Paul the Apostle. I have, however, changed my ideas, for I think that, neither in their own eyes, nor in those of their own or of succeeding generations, were the Welsh Saints regarded as illegitimate, or that there was any stain on their birth.

That I was not singular in my original idea is shown by a passage in Jones and Freeman’s *St. David’s*, where, in speaking of Ricemarch’s *Life of St. David*, the authors say :—

“In examining his work, we are struck at once by several features which it has in common with many of the specimens of British Hagiography with which we are acquainted. The Saint is the son of a local prince or chieftain ; his origin is rather scandalous.”

From his own point of view the 117th successor of St. David, as he afterwards described himself, put the

¹ *St. David’s*, p. 250.

story of his predecessor's birth very gently in describing it as "*rather*;" it was assuredly *most* scandalous.

The local chieftain of the settlement, Gynyr of Caer Gawch, had a daughter, Non. Going out walking, she met a young man, Sandde, who was hunting. Either in those days introductions were not needed, or Non was not one of those

"Nymphs of free aspiring mind,
Whom Europe's cold laws and colder customs bind."

She had learnt "what Nature's genial laws decree." She and the young man began to converse—the result was St. David.

If the real facts are remembered that Non belonged to a race who, if they did not practise polyandry, lived, as the American senator described it, in a "state of polyandrous cohabitation;" that it was quite possible that the form of polyandry practised by her people was "exogamous," it was almost incumbent on her not to miss an opportunity of annexing an outsider, and adding to her stock of husbands. For all we know, or are told, the marriage ceremonies of her tribe, whatever they might be, were duly performed. There is nothing scandalous about Non's conduct: it was, in accordance with her ideas, strictly correct. The great South Wales Saint was perfectly legitimate. That in after-life he adhered to his mother and her people only confirms the view that he had no rights of succession from his father; and that he counted his descent from Cunedda, to which some modern writers attach so much importance, as less than nothing.

The meeting of Non and Sandde gives rise to another question: Where did it take place? All writers say it was at some spot near the modern St. David's. That may have been the place of David's birth, but even this is doubtful. I am inclined to adopt the suggestion of Professor Anwyl, already cited, that the settlement of the invaders on the Cardigan-

shire coast was the meeting-place, and also the birth-place of David. It is quite true that on the shore of St. Bride's Bay, on the spot where David was said to be born, St. Non's Chapel still stands. It is admitted that he was born on the coast in one of the coast settlements, moving the real spot some forty miles down the coast would not have presented any great difficulty to monks and biographers, especially when such removal would ensure a rich harvest of offerings to the monastery from pilgrims. At least as early as the eleventh century, pilgrims were told that David was born on the shores of St. Bride's Bay; and 600 years after the event, if a change had been made in the exact spot, no one was any the wiser, while the monastery would be richer, and the pilgrim saved the trouble of a further journey of forty miles through a wild and desolate country. So ocular proof of David's birth on St. Bride's Bay was provided, and it is this very ocular proof that casts doubts on the genuineness of the place. It was necessary that the birth of so mighty a Saint as David should be attended with miracles, signs and wonders. In her pain at David's birth, his mother stretched out her hand, and laid hold of a rock: seven centuries after the print of her fingers in the rock were shown as a mark of the genuineness of the place. Ricemarch saw them himself! What further proof is needed? Mr. Baring Gould, in the destructive spirit of modern criticism, most ingeniously suggests that Ricemarch was shown a stone with an Ogham inscription. In 1897 he carried out some excavations in the chapel with the hopes of finding it.¹ Legend said it had been placed under the altar. Exploration showed it was not then there. The platform had already been explored, and nothing in any way bearing the marks of Non's fingers remained.

The arguments in favour of the spot on the Cardiganshire coast are—

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, vol. xv, 5th Ser., p. 347.

(a) Within the probable limits of the invaders' settlement near New Quay there is a Henfynyw. All are agreed that David was born at a place of that name.

(b) As far as can be learnt, this place has always been so called.

(c) There has been a chapel there from a very early date. It was, unfortunately, restored, that is, destroyed in 1861.¹ A piece of an inscribed stone is built upside down into the wall of the chancel, and a somewhat interesting font, which used to belong to the place, removed. It now stands in the porch of the new church at Aberayron.²

(d) Not far off is Llanon, where the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Non, are still standing. In a wall of a barn there is a sculptured stone of a woman with a child, probably the Virgin and Child; but the local legend is universal that it is St. Non and St. David.³

(e) Nowhere else is there the conjunction of the two chapels, Henfynyw and Llanon. Certainly Henfynyw was in the settlement; possibly Llanon was as well.

(f) The only property the St. David's monastery had on the Cardiganshire seaboard was at this spot.⁴ How the monastery acquired it does not appear; but it is a fair inference to draw that it was the possession of Non, and passed from her to her son: a view which would fit in with the explanation of the legend already suggested. All these points lead to the conclusion that the real birthplace of the Saint was on the shore of Cardigan, and not of St. Bride's Bay.

Jones and Freeman mention the fact of the existence of the Cardiganshire Henfynyw, but merely to scout the idea it could really have been the Saint's birthplace.⁵ If the Cardiganshire Henfynyw was the place of David's

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1897, 5th Ser., vol. xiv, p. 166.

² *Eyre's Cardiganshire*, p. 23.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 1897, p. 166.

⁴ *Black Book of St. David's*, pp. 208, 210.

⁵ *St. David's*, p. 243.

birth, and the legend of his mother meeting with Sandde is more or less true, it brings up the great question in early Cardiganshire history of the extent and the results of the so-called conquest of Cunedda and his sons. The David legend shows (1) that the invaders' settlements remained more or less independent until the sixth century—that is, for at least a century after the conquest; (2) that whatever may have been the nature of Cunedda's victory, the usual idea that he swept the Goidels out of the Cardiganshire district root-and-branch cannot be maintained. What the precise effect of the conquest was has yet to be worked out, but that the Goidels were completely subjugated is contrary to all the facts of the David legend. It is said they were placed in the same position as that of the native Indian rulers at the present day under the British Crown, but the circumstances are so different that no analogy is really possible. The history of David shows that the contest was not over in his day, and the laws of Howel show that even then, some centuries later, Goidelic law was still in force.¹

It would be a matter of great interest to go through the incidents of David's life as recorded in his biographies by mediæval writers, and consider how they were affected by the view that he was one of the invaders; that to him the natives were nothing, or less than nothing; that Cunedda, his sons, his conquests, his glories, were to him things of no account. From one point of view this removes some difficulties; it fully explains why, throughout his life, David directed his efforts to Goidels, and only to Goidels, leaving the Brythons severely alone. Some writers, tracing his descent from Cunedda, have wondered at this; but when it is remembered his connection with the Cunedda family was "the accident of an accident;" that his position, his rights, his power, came to him through his mother; that his father was merely "a necessary

¹ *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 184.

evil," David's conduct is fully explained. "He dwelt among his own people." It also goes far to account for his Irish, Cornish, and foreign connections: why they were so strong, and why he received so many visitors from abroad. His biographers say these visitors were saints, scholars, and students, who came to sit at the feet of David to be instructed in all the wisdom of the Goidel. This may have been so, but it would not be the first or only time in history that a so-called missionary party was really an invading party, and that the "servants of the Lord" came "with their Bibles and their sword." It is quite probable that those whom the mediæval biographers represented as students from Ireland, from Cornwall, and from France, were really reinforcements sent to support the settlers against the continued onsets of the sons of Cunedda. From some quarter, and in some way, these settlers from time to time received reinforcements. That there was a Goidelic rally seems clear, for after Cunedda's conquest they were able to penetrate either across Wales or round by the sea into Somersetshire, even as far as Wiltshire and Hampshire, as shown by the Ogham stone at Silchester, which has "a purely Goidelic inscription."¹ This, the only Ogham stone, except in Devon, and Cornwall east of the Severn, the one exception to stones bearing Ogham inscriptions being confined to territory in Goidelic occupation, may be evidence both of the fact and of the extent of the Goidelic rally.

The explanation of the marriage customs of the invaders serves to explain one other point in the David legend—the story of the maidens of Boia. According to Rhys,² Boia was a Pict. If his tribe was one of those who practised exogamy, the conduct of Boia's wife in telling her maidens to proceed to the river and divest themselves of their clothes, in order to make themselves more attractive to the visitors, becomes intelli-

¹ Nicholson, *Celtic Researches*, p. 16.

² *Celtic Britain*, p. 226.

gible. It was only her way of endeavouring to secure husbands for them. As they could not marry in their tribe, their chance of marriage was but small. When a number of available marriageable males had arrived in the district, the wife of Boia could not allow her daughters to neglect their opportunities. Accordingly, like the modern mother, she directed them to do what she thought most likely to attract the attention of eligible strangers.¹ The enmity that Boia bore to David—an enmity that appears to have been fostered by his wife—may well have arisen from the fact that the visitors having gazed on the beauty of the daughters, “saw it and scorned it,” so the ladies may have made Boia resent the “*spretæ injuria formæ*.”

Viewed in this light, the lives of the Welsh Saints have an importance of their own, for under cover of the miraculous incidents recorded in them are preserved fragments of evidence of the customs, the habits, the lives of the dwellers in these settlements that are to be found nowhere else, and which may be all-important in enabling us to say who were the people who made the settlements, whence they came, and what were their habits and customs.

I have wandered over so wide a field that your patience must be exhausted. I have tried to show how great an importance the tumuli and earthworks possess for us in our endeavour to unravel the early history of Britain. In doing this I have sought to forestall the objections that are certain to be raised: What is the use of taking trouble and spending money in making out lists of mounds and banks? I have tried to indicate the use. In a few years the tumuli will be opened by some ignorant searchers for hid treasure, the earthworks will be destroyed by some ignorant agriculturists. Much of the information which we can now get, if we will only take the trouble, will be irrecoverably lost. It cannot be stated too strongly and too often, that a

¹ *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 125.

tumulus once opened is practically spoilt, an earthwork once mutilated has lost half its value. It is the duty of this Association, if possible, to prevent this. It is its proud privilege to claim—and rightly to claim—to be the archæological authority for Wales, the guardian of her antiquities, the mouthpiece of her discoveries. For this it exists. If it allows the antiquities of the Principality to be destroyed, or rendered useless, it fails to carry out the object of its existence. It has done much good work in the past, I confidently look forward to its doing even better work in the future; for I feel sure it may be said of it, that it is

“ ——— ever finding something new.
What it has done, but earnest of the things that it will do.”

THE OLDEST PARISH REGISTERS.

BY THE REV. JAMES PHILLIPS.

III.

SINCE writing the above, I have discovered another sheet of four pages. One leaf is occupied with marriages—1594-1596—the other leaf, which appears to have been the first of the two in the original book, contains entries of burials, 1618-1620. The lower part of this leaf is incomplete, and the first page, where it has not been torn, is for the lower third quite illegible. Of the marriage entries I have not been able to decipher more than half.

The following are those which I have succeeded in transcribing from the first page :—

William Browne	}	. . . beis.
Alis Row		
Hugh Powell and	}	Decembris 8.
Johan Hill		

1595.

Lewis Harp and	}	Januarij.
Ann Beddow		
Jevan Johnes de Llanrian and	}	Februarij 2.
Ellen Barrett de Brawdy		
William Thomas and	}	Octobris 5.
Ales Naish		
Robert Somers	}	Novem...
Johan Hendy		
John Johnes		
Susan Warlow		

It will be observed that the number of the year is inserted between December and January. So in the extract given in my former paper "1599," in the same handwriting, stood before "January."¹ I am inclined

¹ *Arch. Camb.* for April, 1902, p. 124.

to think that the marriages entered on that page really took place in 1599, and not, as I thought at first, in 1600.

The second page is headed "1596." The five upper entries are legible.

Rice Owens and	}	Maij 9.
Jane Maylor		
William Morgan de Llandilovawer and	}	Maij ultimo.
Margaret Johnes		
George Butler and	}	Junij 20.
Johan Nashe		
Lewis Eynon and	}	Junij 25.
Elizabeth Johnes		
David Keethin and		
Katherine Sinnet		

Among the marriage entries for 1599 is the marriage of David Keethin and Allson Marchent, on October 13th. Possibly the Burial Registers for the intervening period would, if complete, furnish the explanation of the double entry.

The more crowded pages of the Burial Registers begin with an interment on May 9th, 1618. The surname is apparently "White." From that date to October 30th there were thirteen burials; seven more bring us down to January 23rd, making twenty in a little more than eight months. Assuming the same proportion of entries to the space, there could not well have been fewer than thirty entries in the now illegible portion of the page, i.e., thirty entries for fifteen months—for the next page begins with one dated "Aprilis 27," 1620. From that date to April 28th, 1621, inclusive, there were twenty-five entries. These figures confirm our previous calculations as to the normal death-rate of the parish—that rate which was all but quadrupled in 1613—and greatly exceeded in 1614. In the first three months of 1614-1615, January 1st to March 31st, there were eighteen burials.

The entries themselves are not particularly interesting. "Elizabeth Kinner, widow" was buried in the

chancel on August 21st, 1618. Probably this was the widow of the Henry Kinner who was buried also in the chancel in October, 1613, one of the months of the great mortality. The next name is that of "Thos. Powell, Alderman in St. Martin's, Aug. 27."

On July 25th had been buried "Elizabeth Eynon, widdow." Was this the widow of "John Eynon, clerck," William Ormond's predecessor? Her interment in the chancel makes the conjecture probable.

The latest entry of which any part is legible ends with the words "Rector of Herbrandston, Aug." At this point more than half of the page is missing, so we cannot give the name of the incumbent of Herbrandston who was buried at Haverfordwest in August, 1621. I am not aware of any source from which the missing name can be supplied.

Nearly seven years later—February 27th, 1627-28—the Rector of St. Mary's was married at Herbrandston Church to Margaret Owen.

It remains for us to examine the Registers that belong to the reign of Charles I.

THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

The mutilated leaf which records the burial of the unnamed Rector of Herbrandston, in 1621, is the latest of the surviving fragments of the old Register of Burials. In the reign of Charles I we have only the Registers of Baptisms and Marriages. The matrimonial record, which for the preceding thirty-six years is represented by some half-dozen torn and only partially legible pages, is fairly complete from 1627 to 1644. The first extant page of this continuous record is that on which the rector has entered his own marriage :—

William Ormond Clerk and Margaret
Owen were married at Harbrandstone. Februa.

The leaf is much torn at both top and bottom, and

very few of the entries are complete. The following are the first five :—

Roger Gibbon and Marg . . .
 George Sinnett and Jane . . .
 Henry Joice and Jane Folland Martij . . .
 William Boulton and Margaret Folland . . . p.—
 William Morgan and Ellnor . . .

No doubt the “p” still legible after the name of Margaret Folland represents “Die predicto,” so that on that March day in 1627 there was a double wedding.

Lower down the page we find :—

Balthazar Wolforde and Jennett Andrew. Decem.
 Phe. Walle and Elizabeth Howell. Januarij.

The ten surnames given in these entries represent very fairly the proportion of familiar and unfamiliar names in the half-dozen pages which record the weddings of the parishioners of St. Mary for nineteen years. “Woolford” has altogether disappeared from Pembrokeshire. “Follands” are still numerous in the parishes of Langum and Marloes. In the latter parish there have been Follands for more than three hundred years. “Joice” and “Boulton,” when they do occur, are borne by families of more recent arrival. The same is probably true of “Wall.”

Gibbon occurs frequently among the holders of the minor corporation offices, but not in the list of sixteenth- or seventeenth-century mayors. Philip Wall was Mayor in 1661. He had been Bailiff in 1630. His name appears among the signatures to the very discreditable counter-petition in which the Royalists of the Town Council replied to the undeniable charges brought by Samson Lort, the Puritan candidate at the election of April, 1660.

Balthazar Woolford, whose Christian name and surname were both survivals of mediæval Haverford, was Sergeant of Mace in 1638, and Churchwarden in 1654, and again in 1659. His name appears as Mayor for

1672, and there seems no reason to question the identity of the chief magistrate of 1672 with the youthful bridegroom of 1627. The old man had received the tardy recognition of his municipal services. Six years later the Mayor was Jacob Woolford, who had been Bailiff in 1665 and Chamber-reeve in 1673, 1676, and 1677, and whose son, Jacob Woolford, Junr., was Chamber-reeve in 1696.

Jacob was the second child and eldest son of Balthazar, and was baptized January 15th, 1628-29. His sister, Elizabeth, had been baptized just a twelvemonth before, on January 11th, 1627-28. Immediately following the Rector's own marriage is that of

Richard Sumers and Elizabeth Mayler. Apr.

This is just the kind of entry likely to be of service to the future student of Pembrokeshire genealogies, who will frequently have to deal with both "Summers" and "Meyler." The Meylers figure largely in the history of Pembrokeshire Nonconformity. The Summers family were also allied with Dissent. There was a Quaker family of the name, many of whose members lie in the picturesque graveyard at East Hook, known as "The Mount." Their descendants, bearing other surnames, have taken prominent parts in the commercial and political life of the county, down to our time. I have not been able to trace with accuracy the connection between the Quaker family and the family of which the late Mr. James Summers, formerly Town-Clerk of Haverfordwest, was one of the most popular members. Mr. James Summers' grandson is Mr. Bowen-Summers, of Milton House, near Carew; but at present the best-known representatives of the old stock are the family known as "Summers of Rosemore." One link connecting the two families—the old Quaker Summerses and the Summerses of Milton and Rosemore, is the frequent occurrence of the combination "Richard Summers" in both lines.

Old Pembrokeshire men will understand well and

sympathise with a reference to "Doctor Dick," who lived at "The Glen," near Haroldston West.¹ Much fun was made of his eccentricities and his penuriousness, but the writer has often heard his name recalled with respectful, almost affectionate regret, by the survivors of an earlier generation. Many instances have been told of his skill in diagnosis, and his successful treatment of difficult cases. Like many another who has been dubbed a miser, the old man was sometimes very liberal in his help of those whose need appealed specially to his sympathies.

Two lines lower down is the marriage of

William Hart and Elizabeth Canton . . .

The name of Canton, in its original form of Cantinton, goes back to the first days of the Flemish settlement. In spite of the pedigree-makers, who claim for them a Norman origin, there is no real doubt that the "De Cantintons" were Flemings. But their home was north of the Precelly Hills, for both the facts and the fictions that have been attached to the name have the district of Eglwysrw for their centre.

These six pages of seventeenth-century marriages contain fewer entries of county family names than might have been expected.

There is but one mention of a Wogan.

. . . Johan Woogan. February.

The year is 1632-23, but so far the name of the bridegroom is undecipherable.

The next page contains the only mention of a Knethell :—

George Knethell and Elizabeth Warren. January. . . .

¹ Dr. Richard Summers was for many years the Medical Officer at the County Goal, the duties in later years being chiefly discharged by his wife's nephew, Mr. T. H. Rowe. "Doctor Dick" was a familiar figure in Haverfordwest, with his light-coloured breeches and leggings, a coat of faded green, and a hat that had perhaps been new in the early "forties."

The year in this case is 1633-34.

The faded ink and torn paper make it impossible to decipher the dates of the marriages entered at the bottom of the second page and at the top of the third. A careful re-examination has convinced me that I was mistaken in my first opinion that there was a leaf missing here. The explanation of the brief space between the Woogan and Knethel weddings is, no doubt, that for some reason the marriages in the church in 1633 were much below the annual average of this decade. From March, 1627, to September, 1632, there were 68, an average of a little over 12 to the year. From September, 1632, to January, 1634 (N. S.), there were apparently only nine. A parallel may be found in the year 1639, when there were only eight marriages registered.

There are three classes of entries that seem to be worth transcription :—

1. The marriages celebrated at other churches which are entered in the Register of St. Mary's.

2. The marriages at St. Mary's, in which one or both of the contracting parties are described as residents of other parishes.

3. Marriages at St. Mary's in which William Ormond did not officiate.

1. William Ormond, as we know from the Diocesan Register, was also Rector of Walton West, in St. Bride's Bay, the parish which includes the charming dual watering-place of Broad and Little Haven. This will account for the following entries on the third page of the Marriage Register.

. . . . Bellringer and Priscilla
married in Walton West on Monday

And, near the bottom of the same page :—

Henry Gibbs of Plimmouth marchant and J... ..
Hastings of the town of Timby were m.....
at Walton West Novembris 17th, 1636.

"Bellringer" is a surname which occurs more than once in the Haverfordwest papers. The date is not legible, but the next entry is dated May 3rd, and the year seems to be 1635.

On the same page as the Rector's own wedding at Herbrandston we have a wedding at another country church—one almost in sight of Walton West.

John Prinn and Elizabeth Carrow were mar . . . att Roch Junij 5, 1628.

Three years and a-half later than the marriage of the "Plimmouth" merchant and his Tenby bride,

William Waller and Thomasine Warren were married in Freystropp the xxj of February, 1638.

This was, of course, February, 1638-39.

Two years and a-half later,

Roger Martin and Alice Temnere were married att Johnston by me, William Ormond, July 25, 1641.

Marriages in the other town churches are entered occasionally.

Arnold Thomas and Elizabeth Barlow in St. Martin's August 27 [1631].

Arnold Thomas was a prominent citizen in the troublous times of the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth. He was Mayor in 1641 and 1649. In the second plague year (1652) he went to the north of the county, to collect money for the relief of the sorely-distressed townspeople.

William Wills and Philippe . . . married in Prendergast, Februarij [1636-7].

It is at least probable that Wills = Williams, and that we have here an entry of a second marriage of Alderman William Williams. Of him we shall have more to say at a later stage.

2. The marriages of non-parishioners were not numerous ; at least, there are not many entered as such.

Jevens Griffiths and Elizabeth Sinnett b[oth] of the parish of Martletwy, were married Thursday, July 21st, 1636.

... s Lloyd and Ann Stevens of Longe ... inge were married on S. Matthias. . .

This entry, only partly legible as it is, is worth a note. That the full place-name was Longshipping—the vulgar and probably correct form of Landshipping—is pretty certain. So that this couple were fellow-parishioners of Jevans Griffiths and his bride. But why is the date given in such ecclesiastical fashion? It would have been less trouble to write February 24th. The year was 1639-40. It was the high-water of the Laudian Dispensation. Was William Ormond beginning to yield to the tide that seemed to be flowing irresistibly? Certainly the entry stands alone among the records of the parish in those days. The day was a Monday, not usually regarded by the old Pembrokeshire folk as a *Dies faustus* for matrimonial rites.

John Higdon and Catherine Sayer, of the parish of R[och], were married Martij 6^o [1640-1].

I have read "Roch" because there was no room on the page (now torn) for any longer Pembrokeshire parish name beginning with R.

The next entry is

Richard Hamond and Jane Hensley, both of the town of Tymby, were married Aprilis 30th, 1641.

The quaint spelling, "Tymby," is this time so distinct as to leave no doubt.

Edward Loyd of Burton and Dorothy Jourdain Dale were married Maij 27, 1642.

To one familiar with that beautifully-situated church and village, "Loyd of Burton" suggests reflections on the local persistence of the surnames of the peasantry; of which a still more striking example is furnished by the Follands of Marloes, whose local record goes back at least to Elizabethan times. The spelling "Loyd" is

perhaps a mere slip of the Rector's pen. It is to be regretted that the "Floyds" of South Pembrokeshire have allowed their name to be Welshified into Lloyd.

Phillip Robline of Walton East and Elizabeth
married Aprilis 14, 1644. were

The bold handwriting of the entry stands out conspicuously on the page. There are some three or four others in the same hand on this and the preceding page. This, as will be seen, gives us a clue to the identity of the writer.

By this time the county had become the scene of active hostilities between the partisans of King and Parliament.

3. In the earlier years there is only one entry of a marriage celebrated in St. Mary's by a clergyman from another parish.

Thomas Jevans and Maud Phillip were married in St. Maries by Morgan Willi[ams], Rector of Johnston, Augusti . . . 1636.

When we reach the times of civil discord, even the prosaic parish records seem to partake of the confusion into which all England was being thrown. The page which contains the entry of Philip Robline's marriage is the last page of the consecutive marriage register. Its entries are in varying handwritings, and are made with an irregularity very unlike the orderly memoranda of a more peaceful time. Here the date is wanting, and there the Christian name of the bridegroom, and in another place the surname of the bride; or perhaps her name is omitted altogether. At the lower end of the page, entries that may have been originally complete are now almost wholly illegible. Here are five consecutive entries :

William Baetman and
Warren in St. Martin's, Januarij 27, 1644 [1644-5]. were married by Deane

John Ro and Alles Baetman, widow, were married
in St. Thomas by me W. Orm., January 30.

Lieuetenant Piggott and Priscilla Baetman were married by Dean Warren, Februarij 2.

Benjamin Price and Grace Rice were married Februarij.

David Gibbon and } were married

Johan Pierce } Martij 19.

Four of these entries are in the familiar handwriting of the rector. The fifth is in the handwriting of "Deane Warren," whom the courteous assistance of one of the officials of the Bodleian has enabled me to identify with Edward Warren, Dean of Ossory. The presence in Haverfordwest of a dignitary of the Irish Protestant Church is easily accounted for by the rebellion. It agrees with this theory that the earliest entries in the Register in his handwriting are of two weddings in October, 1642:—

John Councell and Frances Sum[ers] married in St. Thomas October . . .

John Devys and Marie Phillipps married October 30, 1642.

The entry of Roblines' marriage, and of another marriage in June, 1643 are in the same clear, bold hand.

The Dean was engaged by the Mayor and Council as lecturer at St Mary's, at the salary of £30 a year, and his receipts for his quarter's salary—£7 10s.—are still among the town papers. From these it would appear that the Parliamentary victory and consequent occupation of Haverfordwest in February, 1644, did not interfere with the employment of the Royalist Dean as lecturer. He was in receipt of his salary down to the end of 1644, if not later. This is confirmed by the entries of marriages at which he officiated, at dates when the Parliamentary army was entirely in possession of the town. At a later date, when the more advanced wing of the Parliamentary party had gained an undisputed ascendancy, a "malignant" like William Ormond could not be allowed to retain his livings, and the Dean's exclusion from the pulpit would be inevitable.

The triple "Baetman weddings," one in each of the

parish churches of the town, took place at a time of local peace, when the Cavaliers were at a safe distance.

I have been unable to discover anything as to the identity of "Lieuetennant Piggott." One would scarcely expect to find a Royalist officer publicly named in a town occupied by a Parliamentary garrison, and in a church almost under the shadow of the castle walls. His name, however, does not appear in any list of Parliamentary officers which I have been able to examine.

The blanks in these entries are in every case omissions of the original scribe. Even the John Ro . . . when William Ormond married in St. Thomas, had his name left thus unfinished by the Rector of St. Mary's.

Similarly, the date was left unfinished in the entry of a wedding which took place "Junij", 1645. The illegibility of the names here is provoking, for the bridegroom was a "Katherne" and the bride a "Cañon."

Another pair whose names are illegible were married "Junij" 8th; and another, of whom the bride's surname was Lee (the rest has disappeared) on "Junij" 9th. There was a third wedding (names illegible) on "Junij xj." Between the first and second of these weddings comes an entry :—

. . . Bowen, both of Glamorganshire, Julij x, 1645.

This batch of summer weddings were celebrated during the Royalist occupation of Haverfordwest, between the defeat of Laugharne at Newcastle Emlyn, April 23rd, and his victory at Colby Moor, Aug. 1st.

The next entry is incomplete :—

. . . Marie Prinn were married by me in St. Thomas . . . yeares day being Thursday, 1645.

A curious entry this. January 1st, 1645 (O.S.) was Thursday. If that was the wedding day, there is a ludicrous mixture here of O.S. and N.S.

Then comes three dates, and dates only :—

. . . February 7.
 . . . February 9.
 same day.

Haverfordwest people seem to have been given just then to having their weddings in batches.

With these nameless dates, the consecutive Register ends.

There is, however, a still later fragment. The four-page sheet, which contains on two pages the baptismal entries for 1615-16, has on another page (the fourth being blank) entries of marriages from May 2nd, 1647, to August 20th, 1648.

The page is headed :—

For other burials . . . of Mr. Holland and Mr. Ey . . .

These are evidently the last entries in a Register of Burials which may have been that of which we have several sheets, covering more or less completely the years 1590-1599.

Then follows, in a hand which is apparently that of William Osmond :—

Marriages.

Jasper Jevans and Johan Pirry Maij 9, 1647.

But between the heading “Marriages” and this entry there has been inserted, in paler ink and by a different hand :—

Maurice Griffeth and Katherine . . . Maij 20 . . .

This appears to be in the same hand as the third entry :—

William Meyrick and Elizabeth Johnes . . : were married
 Junij x^c, 1647.

Fourteen entries follow, of which probably five or six are by the same writer. The others are in William Ormond's own hand :—

Rice Moore and Katherine . . . married Julij xj°, 1647.

George Gwyther and Cicely Proute were married October 24th, 1647.

Hugh Smith and Ellnor Williams were married Novemb' 7, 1647.

William Johnes and Frances Phillipps were . . . Novembris 14, 1647.

Rees Williams and Ann } Novembris 2.

Henry Lewes and Ann Williams } were married Januarij primo.

William Rice and Alles Childe, Januarij 16.

John David and Jennett David in St. Thomas, *die predicto*.

Henry Millard and Elizabeth . . . Februarij 13.

John Eynon and Alles Taylor, Aprilis 16°, 1648.

William Griffith and Ann Hendy, Julij 2.

Jonathan Perrington and Margaret B . . . widdow were married Julij 30, 1648.

Edward Walldon and Frances Hake were married Augusti xx°, 1648.

It is clear that the Royalist incumbent was not wholly inhibited from the exercise of his clerical functions, even at the time of the second Civil War. That his pulpit was occupied by Puritan "lecturers," or "preachers of the Word," is highly probable. Even when the town was in the undisturbed possession of the Royalists, before the arrival of Swanley's squadron in the Haven, Dean Warren of Ossory had been the salaried lecturer at St. Mary's. Such evidence as we have of the course of local ecclesiastical affairs in the four years between the first capture of Haverfordwest in February, 1644, and the fall of Pembroke in 1648, would suggest that the Puritans did not treat their Anglican opponents with unnecessary severity, and that even the Royalist Dean retained for a while his lectureship. With the summer of 1648, the victory of the advanced party in the councils alike of the Parliament and of the Army, made such leniency impossible for the future. This entry of August 20th, then, marks the

final close of Ormond's tenancy of the living; and till the counter-revolution of 1660, Puritanism was in undisturbed possession of the churches of Haverfordwest.

Before examining the Baptismal Registers of the reign of Charles I, we have to look at the six or seven pages which remain of the corresponding records for the latter half of his father's reign.

The earliest entry gives us a suggestive glimpse of a sordid tragedy. Unfortunately, several words are missing :—

Margarett a base daughter of Lewes Rees
longtime a prisoner during w'ch time he begat . . .
sayde daughter on a woman prisoner and condemned for
murthering her st
in Pembrock in the year when R esquier was High
Sheerife the childe was baptized January 10 [1614 O.S.].

The one clue to the date of the mother's crime is the initial "R," and the short space occupied by the now illegible name of the High Sheriff. The only possible name in the list of County Sheriffs is Roger Lort, of Stackpoole, Sheriff in 1607.

There is little in these Jacobean pages beyond a catalogue of names. Illegitimate births are recorded but rarely. In April, 1615, out of five children baptized two were illegitimate; but the fewness of such entries (less than 3 per cent.) is probably explained by the fact that the hapless mother rarely presented her child for public baptism.

The Wogan entries are :—

Elizabeth f. Etheldri Woogan 19° [March 1615-16].
Jana f. Etheldri Wogan. July . . . [1617].
Ellinore f. Etheldri Woogan. M[arch 1619-20].

The illegibility of one page, and the loss of two others, makes a gap of practically four years and a-half (April, 1620 to October, 1624). Whether any daughters

were born to Alderman Wogan in the interval, there is nothing to show. In the first year of King Charles the series was resumed :—

Maria f. Etheldri Woogan, Novem[bris . . . 1625].

Anna f. Etheldri Woogan, Augusti [1627].

Martha the daughter of Etheldred Woogan, Maior. Februarij 7 [1628-9].

The sixth name closes the list of the Wogan girls. There are some other names worth noting.

Marger[et] f. Ricardi Knethell, 24 [November, 1613].

Elizabeth f. Willimi Butler, Martij 28 [1616].

Maria f. Willimi Butler, 31 [August 1618].

John the sonne of Phi Ackland, the day before Janu.

This vaguely-expressed date follows an entry of February 26th, 1616-17 :—

Gulielmus f. Willimi Barlow genr. (*i.e.*, generosi) Maij [1617].

The most interesting of all the christenings was that which took place on the first Sunday in May, 1618 :—

Willumis f. dni. Stephani Goffe, 3 [Maij 1618].

Few readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* will need to be told that dni (domine) is = "Sir," or that "Sir" is here equivalent to the modern "Rev." This entry removes any uncertainty as to either the place or the date of the birth of William Goffe, one of the bravest soldiers of the Parliamentary army, and the least unpopular of the Protector's Major-Generals. No record has been found of the baptism of either of his older brothers, John and Stephen. John was undoubtedly born in one of those earlier years of King James's reign, of which the Baptismal Registers are hopelessly lost. Besides, it is probable that their father's connection with St. Mary's Church did not begin until about the middle of the second decade of the century.

Strangely unlike each other were the careers of the three brothers ; but neither the Catholic priest John, nor the Anglican clergyman Stephen, passed through such vicissitudes as William. He was barely thirty when he returned to Pembrokeshire with Cromwell, in the summer campaign of 1648. The Colonel in the victorious army was received with due honours in his native town, and his company participated in the festive reception accorded to him by the Mayor and Council. The most brilliant part of his career was yet to come. He shared in the glories of "Dunbar field and Worcester's laureate wreath." In the year following the "crowning mercy" of Worcester, when pestilence was ravaging the town, and the burden of military taxation had become intolerable, then the Council appealed to Colonel Goffe : "This being your native town," he was earnestly entreated to support with his great influence the petitions of the townspeople. His marriage with the daughter of Whalley had brought him into the circle of Cromwell's relatives ; for Whalley's wife was the cousin of the Lord General, who was soon to become Lord Protector. Loyal to the last to the short-lived Cromwell dynasty, he was in dire peril when the dissensions of the Puritan party at last brought about the return of the Stuarts. He had sat on the terrible High Court of Justice, and no man who had signed the death-warrant of Charles Stuart was safe when "the King enjoyed his own again." By a hurried flight, Whalley and his son-in-law escaped the vengeance of the Royalists. They found a hiding-place among their fellow Puritans of New England. There, after some twenty years of exile and precarious obscurity, the soldier of the Commonwealth was laid to rest in some unknown burial-ground of the forests of the West. In Pembrokeshire his name was forgotten. None dreamed that "William Goffe the Regicide" was a "Harfat boy" until, more than two hundred years after his death, an inquisitive explorer of a lumber-room in the Council House discovered the rough draft of a

letter to be sent by the Mayor and Aldermen to entreat the help of their illustrious fellow-townsmen. This draft-letter was one of several addressed to Cromwell, Harrison, etc., and among them was one to be sent to Colonel Pride. In this he was reminded, like Goffe, that it was his native town, and that he was "born in the same."

Was the administrator of "Pride's Purge" also a "Har-fat boy?" There is a strong presumption that the Mayor and his brethren knew what they were writing about. In the case of Goffe, there has been ample confirmation of the statement. Its absence in the case of Pride is easily accounted for. If he had been born in either St. Martin's or St. Thomas' parish, there would be very little chance of his name appearing in any of the extant documents. The only Registers that are preserved are those of St. Mary's; and it was very rarely that a denizen of either of the other parishes was named, unless he happened to fill a civic office.

CHARLES I.—BAPTISMAL REGISTERS.

With the exception of the gap from December, 1621, to September, 1624, the Baptismal Register is complete from January, 1615 (N.S.) to December 26th, 1643. In the last six months of the reign of King James there were only seven entries, of which not one is completely legible. The last entry of the reign is :

Elizabethe f. Willimi Bowen, Alderman . . . 1.

William Bowen was Chamber-reeve in 1631, and Mayor in 1637.

The next entry, the first of the new reign, is :

Dorothy f. Henrici Manton, Aprilis 10.

Then came :

f. Thomae Watkins, Aprilis.

Elizabetha f. Davidis Canton.

Johes f. Willimi Theo. [Phillips] Collier Maij.

The Christian name of Thomas Watkins' child was

omitted in the original entry. This is one of four similar omissions on the same page. The fourth of these omissions is that of the name of an illegitimate child :

f. deputata Thomæ Stackpoole, Ja . . . [1625-26].

Near the top of the next page is the name of another illegitimate child :

Ellenora filia deputata Johannis Hughes, Maij 30 [1625].

On these two pages there is the usual proportion of names now unfamiliar in Pembrokeshire :—Grange, Housewife, Jeven ap Jevan, Blanch, Cheeter, Kinner. Balthazar occurs as a Christian name, as does Etheldred—the Etheldred Woogan already referred to.

The Cheeter entry is worth quoting.

. . . s sonne of Tobias Cheeter (rightly named), December [1626].

The Christian name has become illegible in five consecutive entries.

f. Davidis Canton, Febr. 18 [1626-27].

f. Richardii Baetman, Febr. 12.

f. Valentine Davids, Febr. 27.

f. Philippe Ackland, Martij 6.

f. Ludovici Barons, Martij.

f. William Williams, M'cer, Martij 18.

Was Valentine Davids an ancestor of the late Valentine Davies, Diocesan Registrar, of Carmarthen? Mr. Davies was of an old Pembrokeshire stock.

Lewis Baron, butcher and grazier, was Mayor in 1658. He was the Mayor whom, as he was leaving St. Mary's after a Sunday afternoon service, a Quakeress addressed in this fashion: "O, Mayor, Mayor, is this thy Sabbath, to put people in prison?" The speaker was herself arrested; but as she and her companion, whose imprisonment had moved her indignation, were soon released, and simply taken out of town, the Mayor and brother magistrates may be acquitted of any excess of persecuting zeal. The imprisoned ladies regarded

Adan Hawken, the Puritan Rector of Haverfordwest, as the instigator of their arrest. The original warrant for their expulsion from the town, and its recital of facts, agrees most exactly with the account given by the Quaker ladies in their memoirs.

William Williams, mercer, has been already referred to. He was Mayor in 1641 and 1649. He figures frequently in the municipal papers, and not always to his own credit. His singularly illegible handwriting is not likely to prejudice any explorer of the town archives in his favour ; but there can be little doubt that he got on badly with his fellow-councillors. It was probably his son who, when the charter was threatened by the Government of James II, in 1688, was believed to be intriguing with the Government.

There are twenty-two more pages of Baptismal Registers, bringing the record down to December, 1643, almost to the date of the capture of the town, and the reduction of Pembrokeshire by Laugharne and Swanley. The record for these years cannot indeed be regarded as complete. If no sheet is missing, there are several pages which the faded ink has made largely undecipherable.

In the hope that I may some day be able to present these old Registers *in extenso*, I shall confine myself to a few notes.

1. The nomenclature has been so fully dealt with that little need be added under this head. Perrington, which has occurred not infrequently, appears once or twice as Berrington, which suggests that that name has taken the place of an older form with "P."

Here are three names which, as far as these Registers are concerned, are what students of ancient manuscripts would call "*Hapax legomena*," i.e., words occurring only once :

Allice, the daughter of Paule March, was baptized Januarij 15 [1640-41].

Susanna, the daughter of Henry Lynold, was baptized the thirteenth of June, 1642.

Thomas, the sonne of John Swethland, was baptized the same day [July 13, 1642].

The appearance of the last two of these names may be due to the arrival of Protestant refugees from Ireland. Dean Warren, of Ossory, who was then occupying the principal pulpit at Haverfordwest, had no doubt some companions in his flight to South Wales.

At the head of the same page is another entry, as to which some of my readers may be able to give further information.

John the sonne of William Guttery, preacher of the word of God, was baptized the eight and twentieth day of February, 1641 [O.S.].

The name of Love occurs, as far as I have been able to discover, only twice.

Steven, the sonne of Robert Love, smith, was baptized on St. Steven's day, December 26, 1636.

Jane, the daughter of Robert Love, Julij 17 [1638].

If the date of the baptism of the boy did not suggest an explanation of the choice of the name, it would be natural to regard it as indicating some relationship between Robert Love and Stephen Love, who was Rector of St. Thomas, 1651-56. The fact that Stephen Love's widow returned to Haverfordwest from London, whither she had gone after her husband's death, would point to some personal tie between her and the old town.

The next entry to that of little Jane Love is the only example of the Christian name Ursula :

Ursula, the daughter of Richard Cannon, July 20,

2. The pages are for the most part prosaic enough. It is amusing, however, to note how carefully the Rector records the day and hour of the birth of each of his own children. For example :

Elizabeth the daughter of William Ormond clerk borne on Tuesday att one of the clock.

Only one of these domestic entries is not completely legible: that of the eldest boy, who was born in November, 1630, and was loyally named Charles. In another instance, a daughter, who was named after her mother, Margaret, the date of the birth is omitted.

The entry next before the baptism of Margaret Ormond is:—

James the son of James Phillipps gent. was baptized the xj of Ju[ly 1638].

Was this a son (by his first marriage) of James Phillipps, of the Priory, Cardigan—the James Phillipps whose second wife was Katherine Fowler, the matchless Orinda? It seems possible.

The Rector frequently inserted similar details when entering the baptisms of the children of the Mayor for the time being, or of the children of the more influential townspeople—the Baetmans, Knethells, Bowens, etc. The addition of these details may be accepted as a guarantee of the sound status of the family. Thus it would seem that Lawrence Bellringer belonged to the “upper ten” of the little community. William Marychurch, too, was honoured with a similar distinction. This was the man whose admission to civic office under the Commonwealth—contrary to a Parliamentary ordinance disqualifying all who had borne arms for the King—brought serious trouble on the town.

The like respect was paid to a clerical neighbour:—

Priscilla, the daughter of Samuel Jackson, Clerck, borne on Sunday evening between the houres of 7 and 8, Martij 30, 1639, was baptized Aprilis 1.

There had been an earlier baptism from the same family:

John the sonne of Samuell Jackson Octobris . . . [1635].

3. Sometimes the parent is entered as a resident of another parish.

. . . f. Richardi Philip de Ludsopp, Sept. 28 [1626].

Presumably, Ludsopp is Lydstep, while Phillp is a carelessly-written abridgement of Phillipps.

John the sonne of John James of New Moate was baptized Decembris 24 [1628].

John the sonne of William Thomas of Bletherston was baptized March xxx [1639-40], the mother of it was in the jayle of 'he county when the childe was borne.

Immediately before the baptismal entry of the New Moate baby, there is a singular event recorded :—

Marie the daughter of Vormont Corby of . . . andyanie in the County of Limbrick in the Realme of Ireland, borne on the shire halle stayres. Baptized December 7°.

The first letter of the Irish place-name is illegible. Perhaps some reader well versed in the topography of the "County of Limbrick" will be able to identify the village.

I have found nothing in the papers that would throw additional light upon the comedy or tragedy, whichever it may have been, alluded to in the entry.

4. Two names occur which suggest the possibility of identification that would be of great interest.

Frances the daughter of Francis Claypole, gent. was baptized Novembris 3 [1642].

Was this gentleman a relative of the Claypole who married Elizabeth Cromwell, the daughter whose illness and death threw a deep shadow on the last days of the Lord Protector?

(b). Sara f. Mauritij Muckleton Novembris . . . [1627].

Now Mr. Muckleton was a "preacher of the Word."

In the account of Jenkin Howell, Mayor for 1622, following the entries relating to Bishop Laud's visit in that year, we read :—

More I delivered Mr. M. Muckleston for preeching, 1*l*. xs.

More I delivered to Mr. Ellis for preeching . . . — xs.

In 1624, Sir James Perrot was Mayor, his deputy

being Roger Walter, son of William Walter, and cousin to the father of Lucy Walter, Monmouth's mother. In the account of the Deputy-Mayor, presented by his eldest son, Morgan Walter (Roger was probably dead), is a payment to the same preacher :—

Item—paid Mr. Muckleston for this last yeere preaching
endinge at Michaelmas, 1624 xlb.

It has occurred to me that possibly Muckleton = Muggleton, and that we have here a kinsman of Lodwick Muggleton, whose rhapsodical preaching won many converts in the days of the Protectorate.

I must now close these notes with the last few entries in the Baptismal Register :—

Roger the sonne of Nicholas Morris was baptized, Novembris 7°.

Margaret daughter of Thomas Beckley borne on Sunday night Novembris xij between the houres of xj and twelve was baptized Novembris 16°.

John the sonne of Richard Kuethell borne on Monday the xijth of November betweene fyve and six in the eveninge was baptized Novembris 17°.

Marie the daughter of Thomas Hawkewell was baptized Decembris 26°, 1643.

Thus the old Baptismal Register closes with the year 1643.

Additional Note :—In the second of these Papers, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October, 1903, I drew attention to the very high rate of mortality shown by the Register of Burials for 1613. The Chamber-Reeve's account for that year furnishes some additional evidence of the prevalence of a great "sickness" of some kind, though there is nothing to show that it was the bubonic plague. There are several entries of payments to individuals "being sick," an unusual feature in the accounts of that official.

The conjecture that Muckleton = Muggleton may be erroneous ; but there were "Muggletonians" in Haverfordwest in the eighteenth century.

THE FIND OF BRITISH URNS NEAR CAPEL CYNON, IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

BY THE REV. JOHN DAVIES (IOAN DAFYDD).

A LABOURER named John Davies, whilst working for Evan Thomas, a contractor under the County Council of Cardiganshire, in digging out stones for road-mending, on the 15th of August last, came accidentally across some urns in an old mound on a hill about three-quarters of a mile distant from Capel Cynon. The district around the said place, though only a wild, heather-covered waste land, is very rich in such ancient tumuli, which are located on the highest points of the ridges of two parallel ranges of hills, lying west and east, and about three miles distant from each other. As these hills formed once a portion of the old Silurian plain, their tops are nearly of the same height, and consequently the tumuli, ranging at an elevation on them from 843 ft. to 1,030 ft. above the level of the sea, and within a circle with a diameter of about four miles, are all in sight of each other.

On the eastern range, called Rhos-y-Chwilgarn, sweeping from north to south in a segment of a circle, with its chord about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, there are these four tumuli: Chwilgarn, 1,021 ft. above the sea; Carn Esgair Wen, 981 ft.; Meini Gwynion, 888 ft., and Carn Glan-dwr, 1,020 ft.

On the western range, called Crug Bach, in a segment of a circle from north to south, with a chord of about three miles in length, are these six tumuli: Crug-Cau, 847 ft. above the sea; a tumulus near Blaenglowon Fawr, 800 ft.; Crug-glas, 900 ft.; Crug Du, 900 ft.; Crug Bach, 900 ft., and Garn Wen, 1,030 ft. It is on the hill, to which the name of Crug Bach should be properly given, that the three last-named tumuli stand, in a line from north to south along



C

B

A

FIG. 1. CISTS IN TUMULUS NEAR CAPEL CYNON.

the ridge of the hill. Crug Du, the most northern of the three, is only about a quarter of a mile distant from Crug Bach, the middle one of the three, and Garn Wen, the southernmost, is about the same distance from Crug Bach.

It was in the first named, Crug Du (the Black Mound) that the urns were found on the 15th of August last.

The situation of Crug Du may thus be defined : it stands on the heather-moor of Wstrws, about half a mile west-south-west of the eighth milestone from Llandyssul, or the seventh milestone from New Quay, on the New Quay and Llandyssul road, which passes through Ffostrasol.

The circle of this tumulus, as seen at present, is a ring from 2 ft. to 3 ft. in height, and from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in width in different parts, with an elevated saucer within, of rough and broken ground, consisting of peat intermixed with rough mountain gritstones, and partly covered over with heather.

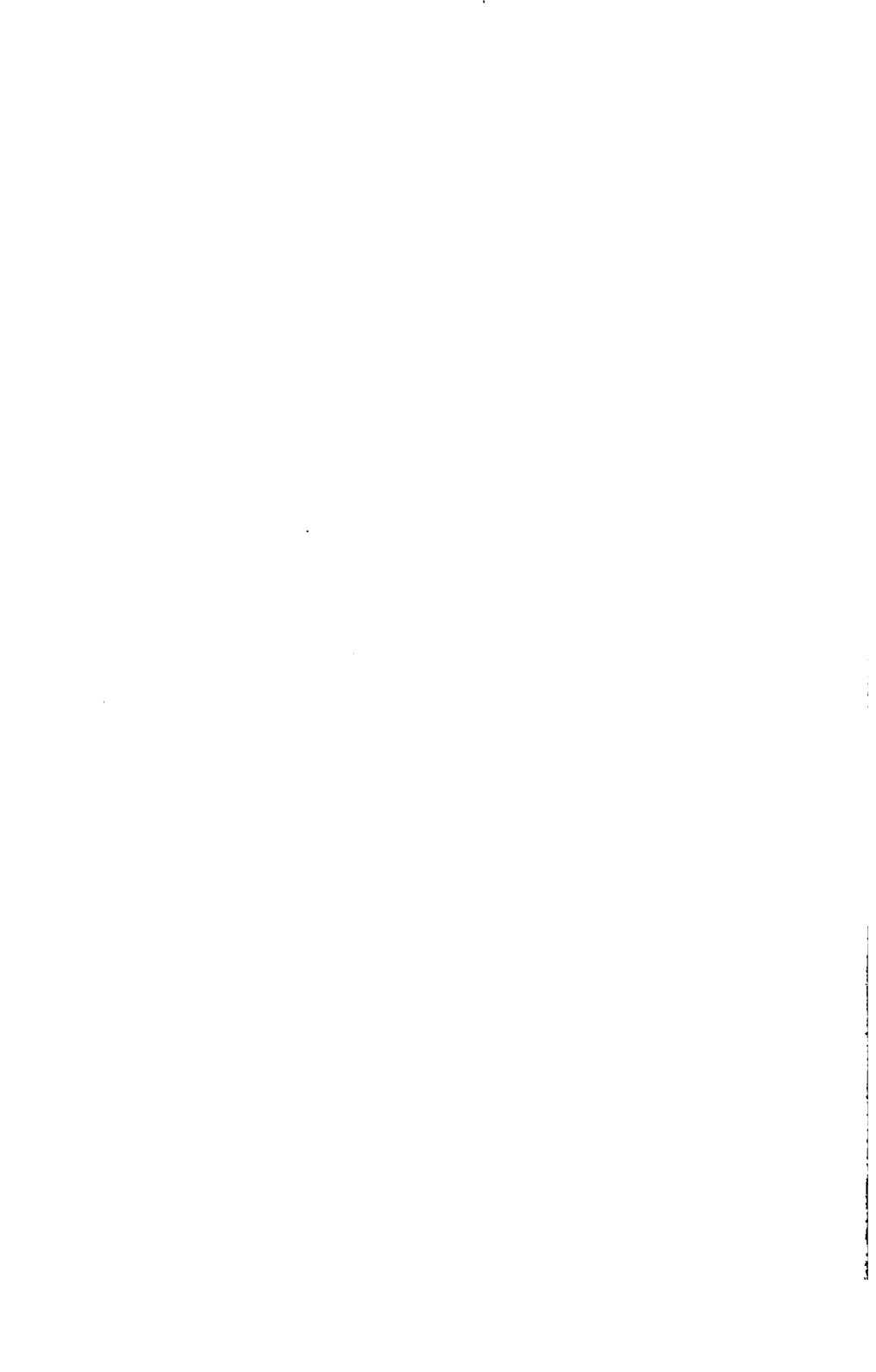
The excavation, made in the mound in quarrying it for stones, was begun on its north-eastern edge, and the urns were found about a yard inside the ring, at some distance from one another, lying about 3 ft. below the surface in yellow subsoil, and covered over with loose earth and stones.

The urn, the fragment of which is represented in Fig. 3A, was found lying on its edge in the west end of a trench, under the stones, about two yards on the right hand of the big boulder-stone, represented in Figs. 1c and 2c. This trench was 4 ft. long and about 1 ft. wide, with a slab of stone at the bottom, and another stone standing on its edge at its east end. The urn contained some ashes and half-burned and calcined bones ; but as it was already broken, with its body on its edge, and its base, detached, standing on the flat stone at the bottom of the trench, much of its contents had been poured out on that stone. Judging from the fragments of this urn, Figs. 3A and 3c, which are now at Wstrws House, it would be, when entire, about

1 ft. in height, and from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 3 ins. in diameter at the top. The base of it, Fig. 3c, measures just 4 in. in diameter, and this portion of the urn is without any incised lines or figures, or any marks on the bottom of it or on its sides. The upper portion of this urn has four rude parallel and irregular incised lines around its rim, and underneath them a network of incised, irregular, and rudely-cut diagonal lines, forming lozenges.

The distances between the intersections of these diagonal lines vary from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Some of the lozenges formed by them are $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in width, whilst some of them are only $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width. The lines themselves are quite $\frac{1}{16}$ in. depth, and about the same in width, and seem to have been cut with some rough instrument, and not with the nail of the thumb. The whole width of these diagonal lines, including the four parallel lines around the rim, forming a band around the top of the urn, is 4 ins. This band is broader than the lower portion of it, being quite $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wider, and thence tapers towards base, where it is only 4 ins. in diameter. The thickness of the urn varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and even to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in some parts. It was evidently made by hand, and shows no trace of the potter's wheel. It is made of a rough gritty clay, and is of black colour inside and burnt-umber colour outside. Judging from the bad execution of the incised patterns and lines on it, this urn seems to be much ruder than the other one found here, and therefore, perhaps, it may be considered much older.

The bottom of the trench, where this urn was found, was at the depth of 3 ft. below the surface, and 1 ft 6 ins. deep in the ochreous and loamy subsoil, so common in this part of Cardiganshire. The remaining stones in the trench probably formed originally a portion of a covered chamber or "cistfaen" around it, and the other stones, which completed it, had been removed some time ago: for there was indubitable





A

B

C

FIG. 5. URNS FROM TUMULUS NEAR CAPEL CYNON.



A B C
 FIG. 4. URNS FROM TUMULUS NEAR CAPEL CYNON.



A
B
C
 FIG. 3. URNS FROM TUMULUS NEAR CAPEL CYNON.



A
B
C
FIG. 2. CISTS IN TUNULUS NEAR CAPEL CYNON.

evidence that this mound had been at some time disturbed, and probably when stones were dug out, according to report, some forty years ago, for building the outhouses of Wstrws. When this urn was at present discovered, there was still one stone slab standing on its edge, and quite filling up the east end of this trench, whilst another stone covered its bottom, and another stone was over the top of it. The other three stones which completed the "cistfaen," were probably removed when the mound was disturbed on the above occasion. The portion of the second urn (Fig. 3B) was found 4 ft. westward of the place where the first urn (Figs. 3A and 3C) was discovered, in the place under the stones, just beyond the boulder stone (Figs. 1C and 2C). It lay about 4 ft. inside the ring of the mound, in the "cistfaen" (Figs. 1B and 2B). This was placed 3 ft. below the surface, and about 18 ins. deep in the ochreous subsoil, and like the former urn, was covered with earth composed of stones and peat. This urn (Fig. 3B) is not so rude in its make as the former one, and more regular in the incised diagonal lines on it, which, to the width of 4 ins., form a border around its rim. This border is not a raised band terminating abruptly as in the urn (Fig. 3A), but it gradually swells out for 4 ins., and forming a ridge all around its body it gradually tapers towards the base. Judging from the portion of it shown in Fig. 3B, it was nearly of the same dimensions as the other urn, Figs. 3A and 3C, namely, about 1 ft. in height and from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 3 ins. in diameter at the top. It is made of the same kind of clay, and of the same colour inside and outside, and of nearly the same thickness as the other urn described above. It contained ashes and portions of small calcined bones. This urn was quite entire and perfect when discovered, but was unfortunately handled so roughly in taking it out that it was broken to pieces. By its side in the "cistfaen" was found the larger incense-cup (Figs. 4A and 5A). About 3 ft. westward of the place where the urn (Fig. 3B) was

found, there was also found, at about the same depth, and covered over with the same materials as the urns, the "cistfaen" (Figs. 1A and 2A). Within it, in the concavity of its bottom slab-stone, which may be better seen in Fig. 2A, were a quantity of ashes and small pieces of calcined bones. Within it was found also the smaller incense-cup (Figs. 4c and 5c).

The larger incense-cup (Figs. 4A and 5A) is made of the same kind of clay, and of the same colour inside and outside, as the portions of the two large urns. This cup is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height, 3 ins. in diameter at the top, and 2 ins. in diameter at its base. It is bevelled at its top edge, and marked with incised chevrons around its inside lip. It has two small holes, quite through the side of the cup, nearly in the middle of it. Around the cup outside are two rows of incised chevrons, between two rows of incised parallel lines. Its base is marked with a series of incised parallel lines (Figs. 4A and 5A).

The smaller incense-cup (Figs. 4c and 5c) is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter at its top, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at its base. It is exactly of the same shape, materials, colours and markings as the larger cup (Figs. 4A and 5A), except that it has on its base, instead of rows of parallel lines, two concentric incised circles, as seen in Fig. 5c. This cup has also two small holes through its side, near the middle of it. If they were used as incense-vessels these holes were doubtless intended for ventilation, that the incense might more freely burn within them. They do not show any stains of oil, so as to lead us to think that they were ever used as lamps, as the suggested use of such vessels by Mr. Birch.

Figs. 1B and 2B give representations of the "cistfaen" in which the urn, or fragment of the urn (Fig. 3c) was found. It is built of six rough mountain gritstones, with its top cover squared roughly, which is 1 ft. in width by 1 ft. 2 ins. in length. Its height inside is 1 ft., that is, just of sufficient height to take in the

beforementioned urn. The "cistfaens" were evidently intended to protect the urns inside them, and especially from the superincumbent weight of the materials of the high mounds which were originally heaped upon them, but which, in the lapse of so many years since these burials took place, have been washed away by the rains of so many ages, leaving only the stones behind.

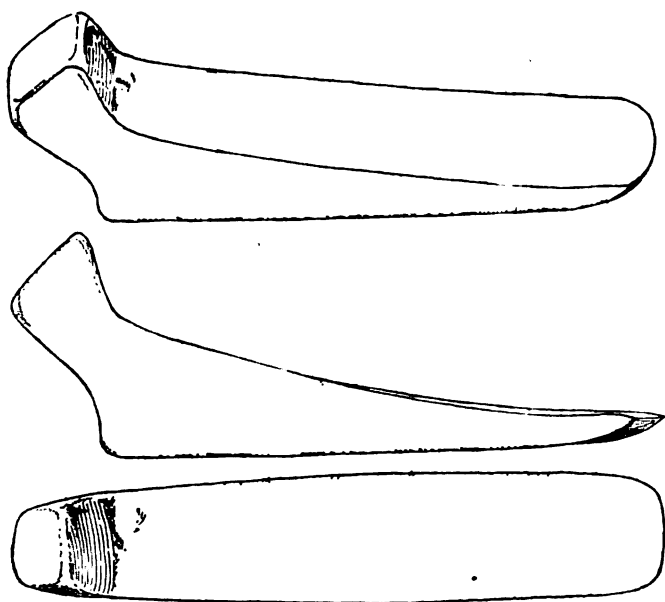


Fig. 6.—Stone Implements found in Tumulus near Capel Cynon.
Scale, † linear.

Figs. 1A and 2A show the "cistfaen," in the hollow of the base-stone of which were found ashes and small portions of calcined bones. It is about the same dimensions as the other "cistfaen." Ashes have been found deposited for burial in this way, without any urns, in some other tumuli; but it is not certain whether this was from the poverty of the person thus buried, or from the emergency of these particular cases.

Figs. 4B, 5B, and 6 show a stone found in the same mound. It is doubtful, I think, if it has any connection

with the urns. It is about 4 ins. in length, and 1 in. wide at the base or haft of it; while its blade gradually tapers into a sharp edge. Perhaps it may have been a kind of whetstone, hard but brittle. To me, it seems manufactured too neatly to be classed among the "scrapers" of the Neolithic Stone Age, and too fresh and unstained to believe that it has been lying long amongst the peat of Crug Du. I leave its definition to those who have made such objects their special study.

The contents of these urns consist of four different things, namely, ashes, calcined bones, burnt wood, and some dark oily substance.

The ashes found in them are of a dark colour. It has evidently been so tinted by the colours of the combustibles used to burn the bodies; and perhaps further coloured dark by the water running on them off the the peat, penetrating through into the urns, as they had no covers.

Of the unburnt bones, but calcined in the fire, some of them are as much as 3 ins. in length, especially some of the hardest bones, such as portions of the *tibia*, *femur*, and *pelvis*. It is easy to make out to what part of the human body some of these unburnt bones belonged. There are amongst the ashes portions of the spine, fragments of the skull, and splinters of ribs, etc., to be found.

Of half-burnt wood, found charred amongst the ashes, most of it can be made out from its grain to have been a kind of oak. I do not know whether we are justified from this to conclude that the oak was the common wood of the country at the period of these burials at Crug Du, and therefore that it, of consequence, belonged to the Bronze Age. This burial was certainly not a Roman one, for the Romans used better ware for their urns, and often brought over with them fine Etruscan urns to receive the ashes of their dead for burial. Perhaps it may not be very far wrong to consider it a Celtic burial, which belonged to the

Bronze Age, and consequently during the Oak Period, which would account for the numerous portions of charred oak amongst the ashes inside these urns. But as no instrument of any kind has been found here, either of flint, bronze, or iron, we have no certain indications to what period it belonged.¹ But it may nevertheless have been a Celtic burial, for the Celts used to burn the dead, and put the ashes in such rude urns, and they very seldom deposited any instruments with them.

The black oily substance found amongst the ashes, and in some cases permeating deeply into the stones and staining them dark, I conclude to have been some oil, or inflammable substance, poured over the bodies to help in their combustion, and which, dropping down amongst the ashes, was deposited in the urns with it, and was coloured dark by contact with the soil of Crug Du (the Black Mound), so called from its dark, peaty colour.

In addition to the urns which have been described, a visitor to the spot picked up four fragments of what seems to have been a drinking-cup ornamented with chevron patterns.

The above-mentioned Celtic relics were found in Crug Du, on the property of Mr. M. L. W. Lloyd Price, of Bryn Cothi, Nantgaredig, Carmarthenshire, who, as soon as he was informed of the "find," stopped all digging operations in the place until some members of the Cambrian Archæological Association should take it in hand, or order some competent person to superintend it. The fragments of the above-mentioned urns are at present in the care of Mr. Henry Mitchell, Mr. Lloyd Price's tenant at Wstrws House; and the other relics are in the charge of Mr. John Davies, of Pwll Grafel, near Capel Cynon, another tenant of Mr. Lloyd Price, who takes charge of them for him.

¹ The general character of the finds, and the style of the ornament on the urns, are quite sufficient to show that the burials belong to the Bronze Age.—Ed.

THE DISCOVERY OF AN EARLY CHRISTIAN INSCRIBED STONE AT TREFLYS, CARNARVONSHIRE.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE discovery of an inscribed stone at Treflys was first reported to the Editor by Mr. E. Alfred Jones, and the present account has been compiled from information subsequently received from Mr. T. E. Morris, Local Secretary for Carnarvonshire, and Mr. Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A., of Bangor.

The church of Treflys is situated two miles south-west of Portmadoc, near the coast of Tremadoc Bay.

The inscribed stone was discovered in September last by two workmen, who were employed by the Rev. Canon Lloyd Jones, of Criccieth, to pull down the wall of the churchyard at Treflys for the purpose of extending the area available for burials. The stone was found built into the foundations of the western wall of the churchyard, nearly opposite the western entrance doorway of the church. It has now been placed inside the church.

The monument is an undressed pillar of nearly rectangular shape, 4 ft. 6 ins. long by 9 ins. wide by 8 ins. thick. It no doubt originally stood vertically, the portion at the bottom, which is plain, being buried in the ground to the depth of about 1 ft. 6 ins. to 2 ft.

At the top of the stone is the Chi-Rho Monogram of Christ, and below an inscription in debased Roman capitals, in two vertical lines, reading from the top downwards, as follows :—

IACONVS FILI MIN-
IACIT

The length of the inscription, including the monogram, is 2 ft. 6 ins. The reading of the word FILI is somewhat doubtful, but the rest of the inscription is clear enough. All the letters are capitals, except the *r* at the end of the first name, which is of the minuscule shape.

The principal interest of the Treflys stone is that it adds another example to the comparatively few number of monuments in Great Britain which bear the Chi - Rho Monogram of Christ. Those which are known up to the present are as follows :—

Cornwall.

St. Just.
St. Helen's Chapel.
Phillack.
Doidon Headland.
Southill.

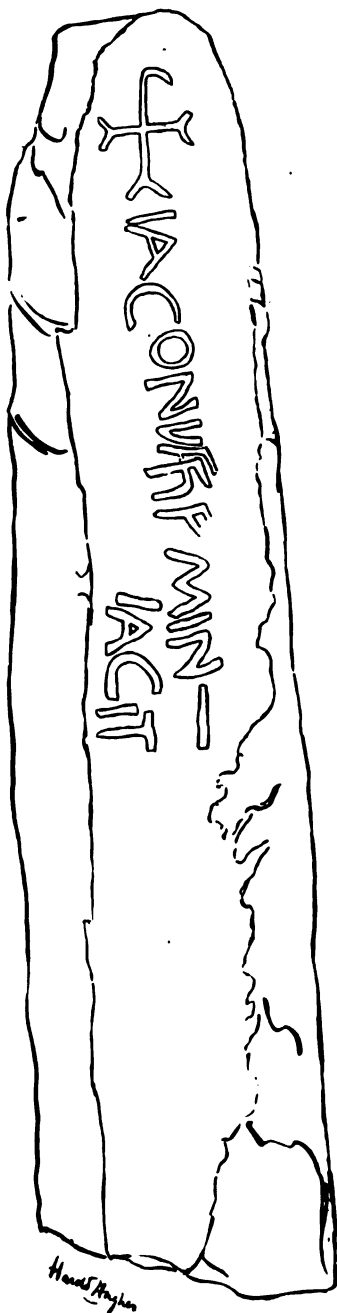
Carnarvonshire.

Penmachno.
Treflys.

Wigtonshire.

Kirkmadrine (3).
Whithorn.

A study of these shows very clearly the way in which the early forms of the equal-armed cross were evolved from the Chi-Rho Monogram, as explained in



my *Early Christian Symbolism* (p. 91). The monogram on the inscribed stone at Doidon Headland, Cornwall, is the one that approximates most nearly in shape to the monogram on the Treflys stone. Of the monuments given in the list, those at Penmachno, Kirkmadrine, and Whithorn are probably the oldest, because the inscriptions are in horizontal lines, and entirely in capital letters. Next comes the inscription at St. Just, which, although all in capitals, reads vertically instead of horizontally. Lastly, there are the inscriptions at Doidon Headland, Southill, and Treflys, with vertical inscriptions, and some of the letters of the minuscule shape. The oldest group may perhaps be assigned to the fifth century, and the latest (to which the Treflys stone belongs) to the sixth century.

The examples of the Chi-Rho monogram in Cornwall are illustrated in Mr. A. G. Langdon's Paper on the subject in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Series, vol. x (1893), p. 97.

When Professor John Rhys has had an opportunity of examining the Treflys stone personally, it is to be hoped that he will give us his opinion thereon.

THE ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT CARNARVON.

BY PROFESSOR J. E. LLOYD.

WHEN a new vicarage was being built at Llanbeblig, close to the town of Carnarvon, and on the site of the Roman fort of Segontium, there was discovered, in November, 1845, a slab 18 ins. long by 8 ins. wide, which bore part of a Roman inscription. The discovery was announced in a letter sent by Mr. James Foster, of the National School, Carnarvon, to the editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and inserted in the first number of that journal (1st Ser., vol. i, pp. 77-79). In December, 1852, Mr. Foster again wrote to say that a second slab had been found in the vicarage garden, which was evidently part of the same inscription (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 2nd Ser., vol. iv, pp. 71-2). Both stones were handed over to the museum then being formed in the Castle of Carnarvon. They were duly described in 1873 in the seventh volume (No. 142, p. 44) of the *Berlin Corpus of Inscriptions*, and explained by Hübner, following Becker (*Rhein. Mus.*, 1858, 259), as containing a record of building done by the first cohort of Sunuci, in the time of Septimius Severus and his son Caracalla. On the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Carnarvon in 1877, the stones were inspected, and it was then noticed that the second slab was without the two portions which in Mr. Foster's drawing of 1852 (reproduced opposite p. 72 of the 1853 volume of *Archæologia Cambrensis*) are marked off by lines, suggesting that they were loose fragments. Westwood soon after described the stones in *Lapidarium Walliæ* (pp. 172-3), and his drawings (Plate lxxxix, Nos. 8 and 9) show that, since his examination of them, there has been no further loss.

The Carnarvon Castle museum is not open to the

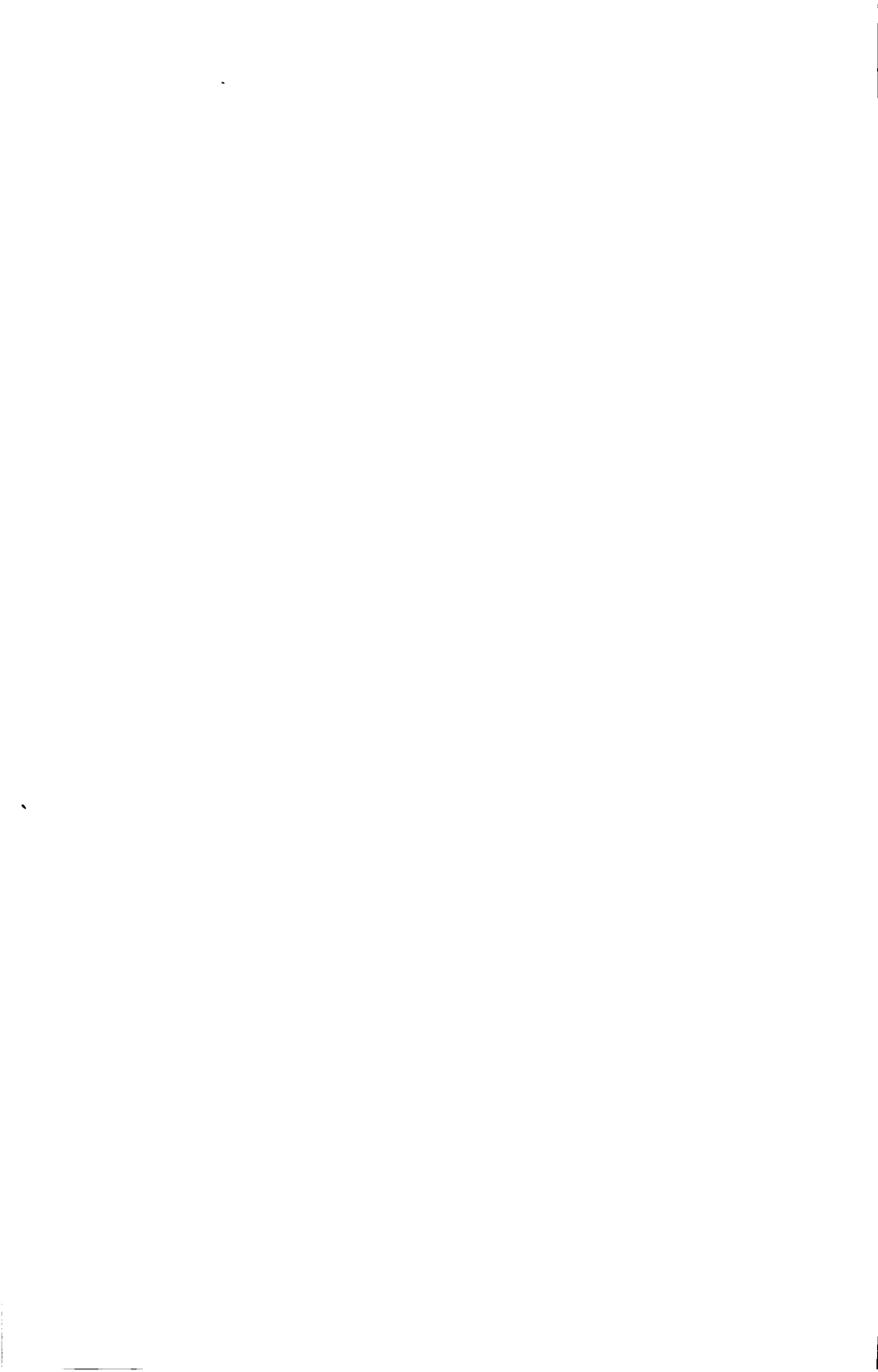
public, and, having noticed no recent reference to the stones by anyone who had seen them, I ventured last spring to make some inquiries as to their whereabouts. Through the kind offices of Mr. T. Hudson Williams, and the courtesy of the Deputy-Constable of the Castle, Mr. Charles A. Jones, who joined us in our search, I was enabled in May last to see them for myself, and to satisfy myself that the current reading of them was substantially correct. It seemed to me, however, most desirable that steps should be taken at once to obtain accurate reproductions, in accordance with modern methods, of the inscription, lest through any accident it should cease to be available for study, and scholars should be left with only the antiquated drawings of the middle of the last century to guide them as to its interpretation. Mr. C. A. Jones expressed his readiness to offer all necessary facilities for carrying out this design, and, accordingly, on August 8th, the stones were photographed by Mr. J. Wickens, Upper Bangor, and careful rubbings were taken by Mr. Harold Hughes. The reader of this number of *Archæologia Cambrensis* is presented with the results.

The re-examination of the stones does not add much, I think, to our previous knowledge. Both the photograph and the rubbing reveal at the bottom of the lower slab the tops of letters given by Mr. Foster as VIPI, but overlooked by Westwood altogether. It is difficult to say what they may have been. With Hübner, one may read the rest . . . (s) EPT · SEVERVS PIVS PER (*tinax* . . . M.A.) VREL · ANTONINVS (. . *arcus*? AQ¹) VAEDVCTIVM VETVS (*tate conla*) BS · COH · I · SVNIC · RESIT · i.e., Under the emperors Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax, and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (Carcalla was a nickname), the first cohort of Sunici restored the conduit arches, which had collapsed through decay. The limits of date implied in the names of the emperors are given by Haverfield as 198 and 209 A.D.

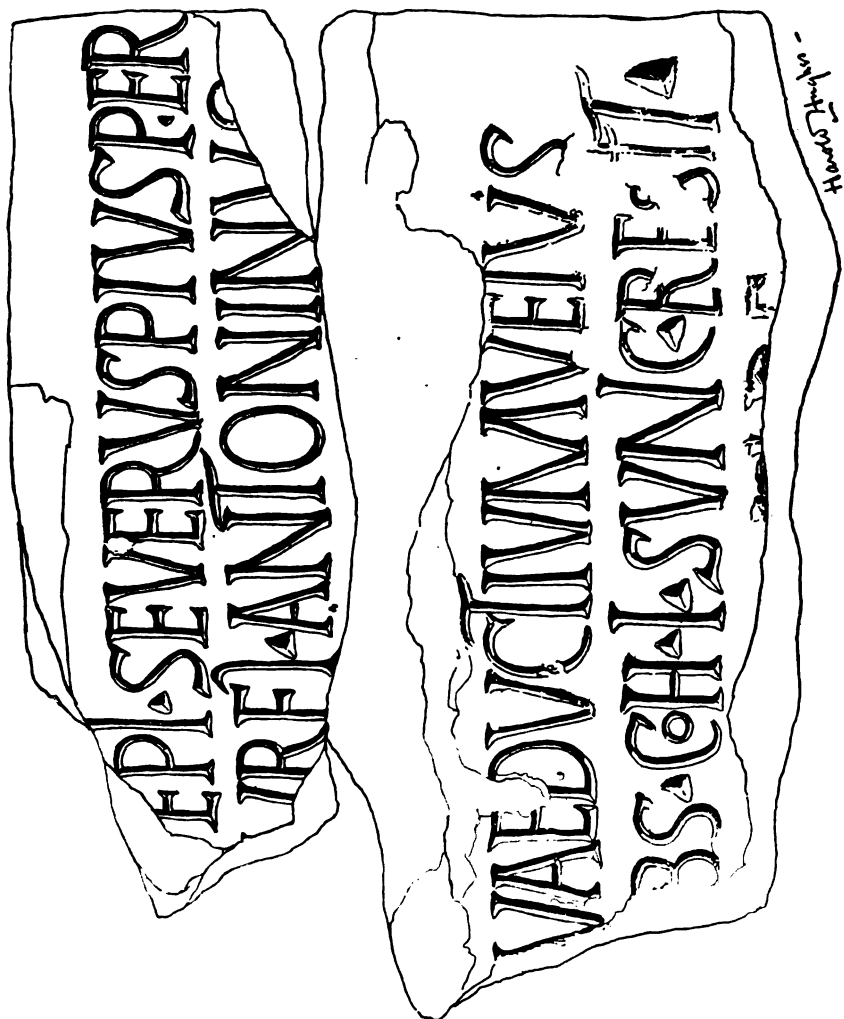
¹ These two letters appear in Mr. Foster's drawing.



ROMAN INSCRIPTION AT CARNARYON.



(Catalogue of Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, 1900, p. 7). The Sunici,



Roman Inscription at Carnarvon.

or Sunuci are known from a passage in the *Histories* of Tacitus (iv, 66), and one in the *Natural History* of Pliny (iv, 31), to have been a German tribe settled to

the west of Cologne, probably (as Heraeus suggests) between the Meuse and the Roer. The *coheres prima* furnished by this tribe to the Roman auxiliary forces is known to have been in Britain in the year 124 A.D. (*Corpus Inscr. Lat.*, vii, No. 1195), and it is therefore natural to suppose that it formed the permanent garrison of the fort of Segontium (Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, iv, 344). Two or three new points of interest may be briefly touched upon. The most important is the fact, not hitherto recorded, that the N of *Sunici* has an I infixed, thus, *svnic*, and that the inscription, therefore, supports the form *Sunici* against the *Sunuci* of editors of Tacitus and Pliny. Another point is, that the clear space after the s of *VERVS*, as well as the straight edge of the slabs on the right hand of the photograph, proves that no part of the inscription has been lost on this side. It is also perfectly clear that the two slabs are parts of the same stone, and that the whole may be safely read as one inscription.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT CARDIGAN, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1904, AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

President.

R. H. WOOD, Esq., F.S.A.

President-Elect.

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., F.S.A.

Local Committee.

Chairman.—C. MORGAN-RICHARDSON, Esq., Noyaddwilym.

Vice-Chairman.—HERBERT M. VAUGHAN, Esq., Plas, Llangoedmore.

Adams, S. G., Esq.	..	...	St. Mary's Street, Cardigan.
Bowen, J. B., Esq.	...	...	Llwyngwair, Newport.
Colby, J. V., Esq.	...	...	Ffynone.
Daniel, John, Esq.	...	...	High Street, Cardigan.
Davies, D. G., Esq.	...	...	Castle Green.
Davies, Rev. D. H.	..	...	Cenarth Vicarage, Carmarthenshire.
Davies, Rev. D. H.	...	...	Vicar of Verwick.
Davies, Rev. D. O.	...	...	Bryneirin, Penbryn.
Evans, Col. W. Picton	...	...	Treforgan.
Evans, Rev. D. J.	...	...	Cardigan Vicarage.
George, J. P. M., Esq.	...	...	Rhydgarwnen.
Griffith, Mrs.	...	...	Llwynduris.
Herbert, Rev. D. W.	...	...	Tremain Vicarage.
Howell, Col. J. R.	..	...	Pantgwyn.
Hughes, Joshua, Esq.	...	...	Rhosygader, Blaenannerch.
Hughes, Rev. George	...	...	St. Mary's Street, Cardigan.
James, Miss Alice	...	...	Cwm Morgan, Cardigan.
James, W. E., Esq.	...	...	Cwm Morgan, Cardigan.
Jones, Morgan, Esq.	...	...	Penylan, Llandugwydd.
Lewis, Wm., Esq.	...	...	Lloyd's Bank, Cardigan.
Mathias, Edward, Esq., Mayor	...	...	Cardigan.
Mitchell, Dr. J. F.	...	...	Cardigan.

Local Committee.—Continued.

Morgan, Rev. Isaac	...	...	Eglwysrwrw Vicarage.
Phillips, Mrs.	...	...	Bank House, Cardigan.
Potter, G. W., Esq.	...	...	Black Lion Hotel, Cardigan.
Pritchard, John, Esq.	...	...	The Priory, Cardigan.
Pritchard, Mrs.	...	...	The Priory, Cardigan.
Puddicombe, Mrs.	...	...	Tresaith, Cardiganshire.
Reddie, W. G., Esq.	..	...	Penrallt, Aberporth.
Rees, Dr. D.	...	...	County School, Cardigan.
Spittle, J. L., Esq.	...	...	Alma Grange.
Stephens, J. W., Esq.	...	...	Glanolmarch.
Vaughan, Mrs.	...	...	Plas Llangoedmore.
Webley-Parry, Mrs.	...	...	Reading.

Hon. Treasurer.

Wm. Lewis, Esq., Lloyds' Bank.

Hon. Local Secretary.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Vicar of Verwig and Mount, Cardigan.

General Secretaries of the Association.

Rev. Canon R. Trevor Owen, F.S.A., Bodelwyddan Vicarage,
Rhuddlan R.S.O.

Rev. C. Chidlow, M.A., Lawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

EVENING MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1904.

A PUBLIC MEETING and Reception was held in the Guildhall at 8 P.M.

The Corporation of Cardigan gave its official welcome to the Association, the Mayor and Mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. E. Mathias) receiving the guests at the entrance of the hall. Wearing his robe and chain of office, and with the two silver maces of 1647 on their crimson cushion by his side, the Mayor, ably assisted by the Mayoress, made an ideal host. About two hundred persons attended the reception; most of the "Tivysiders" and leading inhabitants of Cardigan were present.

The Mayor said it afforded him very great pleasure to welcome the Association to the ancient town and borough of Cardigan. It was now half a century since it visited this town, and he felt highly honoured that it fell to his lot to have the duty of offering the members a hearty welcome, on behalf of himself, the Corporation, and burgesses. He sincerely trusted all would enjoy their sojourn in the town, and hoped it would be of benefit to them. He wished to avail himself of this opportunity to render his thanks to the members of the Corporation for their assistance to him in making this historic reception a success.

Mr. Willis-Bund, in reply, said: "It is my duty, on behalf of the Association, to return you our most sincere thanks for the hospitality which you are showing us to-night, and to the members of the Corporation for the very kind way in which you have received the Association. The Association visits many towns throughout Wales; and, although Cardigan cannot boast being one of the largest boroughs, there is none to which it has gone, or will go, where the welcome has been warmer, or the treatment better, than we have received at your hands."

Archdeacon Thomas having taken the chair, a vote of sympathy with the President, Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., in consequence of the recent loss he had sustained by the death of Mrs. Wood, was passed in silence. The duly elected President for the coming year, Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., at once proceeded to deliver his Presidential Address on the fascinating subject of Cardiganshire Tumuli and Earthworks, their proper treatment, and the lessons they can give us on the history of the earliest settlers in the county.

Colonel Gwynne-Hughes, Glancothy, proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address.

Sir Henry Howorth, President of the Archæological Institute, in seconding, said he felt it an impertinence to rise at a meeting of the Association. It was the one Society which it seemed to him had kept up a standard of work at the level which he had wished had been kept up elsewhere. The address had interested him exceedingly, and it showed that a vast quantity of the early history preserved in the Irish Chronicles was really trustworthy. He thought the graves had pretty well told their story of the conditions of early life; but the earthworks had as yet been almost silent. Some of them were built under different conditions and against different enemies, and they had a tale to tell. Sir Henry said it was the great delight of his life to come to Wales, and he was very proud of his acquaintance with the Welshmen in Parliament. He had never seen men with such an extraordinary capacity; and there was an enormous future before the country that was turning out such men.

The vote was heartily accorded, and Mr. Willis-Bund briefly responded.

The Rev. Hartwell Jones, Rector of Nutfield (Surrey), proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and the inhabitants of Cardigan for the reception given them that night.

Sir Henry Howorth, seconding, said he should like to include the Mayoress in the vote. He had always held that this country had been made by the public spirit of the men who had administered its local affairs; and it was a pleasure to come to a town like this, so well governed, and with such a handsome Mayor.

The proposition was carried, and the Mayor briefly responded.

During the evening, the Ladies' Choir, conducted by Mr. D. B. Davies, rendered a pleasing programme, assisted by the Misses Griffiths, Miss Williams, Miss Lizzie Lewis, and Miss Phillips. At an interval, light refreshments were partaken of.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1904.

A Public Meeting was held in the Guildhall at 8 P.M.

The Chair being taken by the President, a paper was then read by Professor Anwyl on "The Early Settlers of Cardiganshire."

At the conclusion of the paper the President proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Anwyl, which, being seconded by Mr. Edward Owen, of London, was heartily accorded.

Mr. W. Riley next gave an account of his investigations of tumuli at the mouth of the Ogmere river in Glamorganshire, and, by exhibiting "finds," made his subject doubly interesting. Mr. Riley took his hearers in imagination to a large sandy waste, which was in a very different condition before the eleventh century. Here, on this plain, he commenced his investigations, first coming across stones circling round a centre stone, near each of which he discovered large

numbers of implements. He conjectured that the centre stone was used by a foreman, who superintended the work of his men sitting around him. The only conclusion he could come to was that the men were disturbed while at work, and had to desert their implements. Renewing his search, he found remains of the men described; and he was convinced that the land was peopled over an immense number of years. He found no less than twenty-three kinds of arrow-heads, exquisitely manufactured, and other relics, which probably were used for compounding poison for the arrows. Mr. Riley then spoke of the cists which he examined, and said from the manner of burial it was evident that family ties were very strong. The bodies were interred with their knees touching their chins on the clay subsoil, covered with sand, with stones laid on top to prevent the sand being blown away. The skeletons were in perfect order, but when in absent-mindedness he tried to pick one up to take it away, it crumbled like ashes.

At Mr. Riley's request, Professor Hepburn, of Cardiff, then compared parts of a complete skeleton found in the Ogmere tumuli with modern skulls and casts of limbs: showing, by the comparative length of the arms and legs, and by the straightness of the face of the skull as compared with the negro's, that the men of those days could not have been blacks, though there was a possibility of their having been yellow-skinned. He also demonstrated that their work must have necessitated continual squatting, which had its effect on the thigh-bones.

Thanks of the meeting were accorded Mr. Riley for his address, and Professor Hepburn for his explanation, and the meeting then ended.

After the Public Meeting was over, the members of the Association held their Annual General Meeting, at which the following Report was read:—

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Journal.—The following Papers have been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, between July, 1903, and July, 1904:—

Prehistoric Period.

"An Exploration of Some of the Cytiau in Tre'r Ceiri." By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and R. Burnard.

"The Early Settlers of Carnarvonshire." By Prof. E. Anwyl.

Early Christian Period.

"Some Traces and Traditions round Llangybi." By Dr. Walter Williams.

"Caerwent." By Mrs. M. L. Dawson.

"The Cross of Irbic at Llandough, Glamorganshire." By J. R. Allen.

"Incised Cross at Ystafell-fach, Brecknockshire." By W. T. G. Lewis.

"The Early Life of St. Samson of Döl." By the Rev. W. D. Bushell.

"St. Brychan, King-Confessor." By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and the Rev. J. Fisher.

"Is Porth Kerdii in Moylgrove?" By the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans.

Medieval Period.

- "The Oldest Parish Registers in Pembrokeshire." By the Rev. J. Phillips.
 "Gileston Church, Glamorganshire." By G. E. Halliday.
 "The Architectural History of the Cathedral Church of St. Deiniol, Bangor." By Harold Hughes.
 "Partrishow Church, Brecknockshire." By the Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.
 "A History of the Old Parish of Gresford in the Counties of Denbigh and Flint." By A. N. Palmer.
 "Penreth." By A. Hall.
 "The Origin of the Peverils." By Pym Yeatman.
 "The Church of St. John the Baptist, Newton Nottage, Glamorgan." By G. E. Halliday.
 "The Vairdre Book." By Dr. H. Owen.
 "The Church of Saints Mael and Sulien, Cwm, Flintshire." By Harold Hughes.

The following books have been received for review :—

- "Gerald the Welshman." By Dr. H. Owen (David Nutt). 2nd edition.
 Fenton's "History of Pembrokeshire." Reprint, edited by Ferrar Fenton.
 "Dunstable and its Surroundings." By Worthington G. Smith (Homeland Association, Ltd.).

The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. G. E. Halliday, Mr. Harold Hughes, and Dr. Walter Williams, for original drawings made to illustrate their papers in the *Journal*; and to Mr. J. E. Griffith, the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, the Rev. J. T. Evans, and Mr. Guy Clarke, for permission to reproduce their photographs of various archæological objects of interest.

The Association are indebted to the Rev. Canon Rupert Morris for compiling the Index to the volume of the *Journal* for 1903.

The photographs of the cast in the Cardiff Museum of the Cross of Irbit at Llandough were taken by Mr. Alfred Freke, of Cardiff, and paid for out of the special illustration fund.

As the balance of the local fund of every Annual Meeting is paid to the Treasurer on the understanding that, after paying all liabilities it is to be expended on illustrating the antiquities of the district or county in which the meeting is held, a portion, therefore, of the local fund of the Portmadoc meeting has been devoted to obtaining accurate plans of the castles at Harlech and Criccieth, the work of the survey having been entrusted to Mr. Harold Hughes. An attempt is also being made to procure good photographs of typical specimens of Carnarvonshire church plate. The fine chalice and paten at Beddgelert have been photographed, but Mr. E. Alfred Jones, who compiled the catalogue of the church plate in the temporary local museum at Portmadoc, states that the difficulties of getting photographs of many of the examples are almost insuperable. It is earnestly to be hoped that these difficulties will be overcome by the kind cooperation of the local clergy.

Amongst the recent "finds" of antiquities in Wales that have been reported to the Editor are the following :—

1. Find of sepulchral cists, etc., of the Bronze Age, at the mouth of the Ogmore river, Glamorganshire, by Mr. W. Riley, of Bridgend, who has promised to write an account of his explorations for the *Journal*.

2. Find of cinerary urn of the Bronze Age in a tumulus in the Staylittle district, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, by the Rev. E. K. Jones, of Wrexham, who has contributed a paper on the subject to the *Journal*.

3. Find of Late-Celtic bronze enamelled horse-trappings, near Neath, Glamorganshire, by Dr. Edwards, who has expressed his willingness to allow the objects to be illustrated in the *Journal*.

The Committee take this opportunity of calling attention to the important works being carried out by the Pembrokeshire Association for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, both as a body and by its individual members. These include—

1. The repairing of Haverfordwest Castle.

2. The repairing of Roche Castle.

3. The acquiring of a lease of Lawhaden Castle from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

4. The restoration, by Dr. Henry Owen, of St. Leonard's Well at the Rath, near Haverfordwest.

Funds are urgently needed for the repairs of Carew Castle, and it is hoped that the Association will assist the County Association in raising an adequate sum of money to prevent this fine old ruin from falling to pieces through the effects of senile decay.

Obituary.—The Committee have, with great regret, to announce the deaths of The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, one of the Patrons; Mr. Thomas Price, your Local Secretary for Montgomeryshire; and Mr. E. H. Owen, F.S.A., who so kindly presented several volumes required to make up the official set of *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The retiring members of Committee are Mr. Ward, F.S.A.; Mrs. Allen, and Mr. Banks; and your Committee recommend their re-election.

The elections of the following members have to be confirmed:—

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

Proposed by

Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.	Ven. Archdeacon Thomas.
Architectural Library, Berkeley, California	Canon Trevor Owen.
G. C. T. Treherne, Esq., 28, Bedford Row, W.C.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Sir Owen Roberts, Laybourne, Witley, Surrey	Mr. T. E. Morris.
Board of Education, South Kensington.	Canon Trevor Owen.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey:

Rice R. Williams, Esq.	Canon Trevor Owen.
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Carmarvonshire:

Rev. J. C. Morrice, Bangor	Mr. Harold Hughes.
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Merionethshire:

R. Jones Morris, Esq., Tycerrig, Talsarnau	Canon Trevor Owen.
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The Marches:

Miss A. Hughes, Heath Lodge, Shrewsbury	Rev. C. Chidlow.
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	SOUTH WALES.	Proposed by
<i>Brecknockshire :</i>		
Davies, E., Esq., Brecon	.	Mr. C. Wilkins.
Owen, Rev. J., B.A., Llanelwedd Vicarage	.	Mr. G. Griffiths.
<i>Cardiganshire :</i>		
Darlington, J. Esq., H.M.I.S. Aberystwyth	.	Canon R. Trevor Owen.
Jones, Rev. E. T., B.A., Llangunllo Vicarage	.	Mr. J. W. Phillips.
James, W. E., Esq., Cwm Morgan	.	Mr. J. Hughes.
Pritchard, Dr., Priory, Cardigan	.	Mr. J. Hughes.
Pritchard, Mrs., Priory, Cardigan	.	Mr. J. Hughes.
Williams, Rev. T. M., B.A., Llanarth Vicarage	.	Mr. J. Hughes.
<i>Curmarthenshire :</i>		
Davies, Rev. W., Llanfihangel Vicarage	.	Rev. J. Thomas.
Phillips, Major R. S., Plas-cwrt-hir	.	Mr. H. W. Williams.
<i>Glamorganshire :</i>		
David, W. W., Esq., M.D., The Glog	.	Mr. J. Ignatius Williams.
Davies, Chas., Esq., Merthyr	.	Mr. C. Wilkins.
Griffith, Rev. J., Nantymoel	.	Prof. Rhys.
Hook, Rev. P., Presbytery, Neath	.	Rev. J. Fisher.
Jenkins, Mrs., 74, Cardiff Road, Llandaff	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Thomas, J. Lynn, Esq., C.B., F.R.C.S., Cardiff	.	Mr. H. W. Williams.
Tyler, Mrs. Trevor, Llantrithyd	.	Mrs. Allen.
<i>Monmouthshire :</i>		
Anthony, Miss, The Grove, Caerphilly	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Brook, J. C., Esq., Public Library, Newport	.	Mr. A. E. Bowen.
Bradney, J. A., Esq., Talycoed, Abergavenny	.	Archdeacon Thomas.
<i>Pembrokeshire :</i>		
Bushell, Rev. W. Done, Caldy Island	.	Mr. Laws.
Chandler, Mrs., The Valley, Narberth	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Dawes, T. R., Esq., M.A., Pembroke Dock	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Jones, E. D., Esq., Fishguard	.	Rev. C. Chidlow.
Owen, J. M., Esq., M.R.C.S., Fishguard	.	Mr. H. W. Williams.
Thomson, T. Pickthorn, Esq., M.D., Goodwick	.	Mr. H. W. Williams.
<i>Radnorshire :</i>		
Thomas, Rev. J. J., Rhayader	.	Rev. M. H. Jones.
Thomas, R. Wellings, Esq., Llandrindod Wells	.	Mr. J. Griffiths.

The Committee recommend that a grant be made of £10 for transcribing historical documents bearing on the history of Welsh Castles, particularly those of Criccieth, Harlech, and Cardigan.

The Committee suggests that Shrewsbury shall be chosen for the place of meeting for 1905.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1904.

A Public Meeting was held in the Guildhall at 8 P.M. In the absence of the President, Archdeacon Thomas occupied the Chair. In a *resumé* of the work of this year's meeting, the Chairman said they had been singularly happy in having so many taking an interest in the proceedings, and in almost every place visited they heard a paper that had been carefully prepared for their edification.

Mr. Laws, F.S.A., then gave a short address upon Pentre Evan farm outbuildings. In olden days, he said, Welshmen were held up to ridicule for their love of pedigree, but that was a thing they had partly overcome. Pentre Evan house was mentioned in all the works of pedigree writers. It was one of the most typical of pedigree houses in the county of Pembroke, and formerly the home of the family of Evans; it then passed to the Bowens, whose descendants are now at Llwyngwair. It probably dated from 1395, and from the fact of the walls being looped for purposes of defence. The lower storey was not inhabited. There was only one fireplace; the windows of the upper storey were Tudor in character.

Mrs. Allen exhibited a rubbing of a cross at Capel Colman, which she had taken, and said that, although there were comparatively few such monuments in Pembrokeshire, there were a great number of them in Glamorganshire. The cross is of wheel shape.

Mr. Laws, speaking on effigies of Pembrokeshire, said there were a great many of them, and some of peculiar type. They had been, however, battered about, and it was very difficult to get certain details in except under very favourable light. Mr. Laws handed round some interesting pen-and-ink drawings executed by Miss E. Edwards, showing effigies in plan and elevation view from several parts of Pembrokeshire.

Sir Henry Howorth mentioned the mine of pure alabaster, free from red grains, at Nottingham, which had led to the introduction of a school of sculptors, and inquired whether the effigies Mr. Laws had spoken of were of this stone; but the latter replied that, except at Nash, they were not.

Mr. Lleufer Thomas, M.A., said his was the pleasant duty, at the close of that gathering, to propose the best thanks of the Association to those ladies and gentlemen who had cooperated in the work by reading Papers, which had been, he thought, a feature of the gathering.

The Rev. Hartwell Jones seconded the vote, and said the meeting had been of exceptional interest.

The Rev. G. Eyre Evans, supporting the vote, remarked on the fact that the meeting had brought prominently to their notice the historical school of younger men and women who were following in their footsteps. They saw the attention that was being paid by them to the history of the country in which they lived. They had had the pleasure of listening to representatives of that school which was going so splendidly in Cardiganshire into all records, and bringing the fruit of their labours before that Association of men and women, who were no mean judges.

The vote having been accorded, Professor Lloyd, of Bangor, said he had the pleasant duty of asking the meeting to offer a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for the kindly reception they had given them. Besides acknowledging the free use of the Guild-

hall, he thought they also might thank the Corporation for the delightful weather and scenery. The motion was seconded, and unanimously carried.

Sir Henry Howorth proposed a similar vote to the committee who had done the laborious work connected with the visit. He wished to thank them for the distinction they had given him the previous night, in electing him as one of their Vice-Presidents; and as he could only think it was because they wished to honour the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, which knew that Association better than did any other outside Wales, he would not fail to acquaint them of what had been done. The speaker continuing, referred to the excellent manner in which the secretarial work had been carried out by the Rev. D. H. Davies and Rev. C. Chidlow, M.A.

Mrs. Allen seconded the vote, which was carried with acclamations.

Mr. Iltyd Nichol, of Ham (South Glam.), proposed a vote of thanks to the two Secretaries, and to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Lewis, Lloyd's Bank.

Mr. T. E. Morris seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Morgan Richardson, Chairman of the Local Committee, responded to the vote accorded to the Committee, and said he was sorry they had not succeeded in doing more than they had done. They had done their best under the circumstances. He took the opportunity to acknowledge the amount of work done by Mr. H. M. Vaughan, as Vice-President, and by their Local Secretary, the Rev. D. H. Davies. He appealed to the Association to help them in preventing any further decay at Cilgerran Castle. During the time he had known it, it had much crumbled away, and they would be very grateful to have suggestions to carry out what would help to preserve the structure. The Rev. D. H. Davies also briefly responded, and only wished that the duties that had devolved upon him had been better done and accomplished. He was desirous of expressing publicly his sincere thankfulness to all he had to do with: to Mr. Chidlow for the advice given him, the Chairman and other members of the Committee, and to Mr. W. E. James for help in secretarial work at the commencement.

Mr. H. M. Vaughan having also replied, the Chairman remarked that one of their members, a confirmed bachelor, that year was celebrating his silver wedding with the Association. He referred to Canon Trevor Owen, and had mentioned the matter as a recognition of his services.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

CARDIGANSHIRE : ITS ANTIQUITIES. By the Rev. GEORGE EYRE EVANS.
Aberystwyth, 1903.

THIS most interesting book possesses in a marked degree the defects of its excellent qualities; and the mischief of it is, that the more serious the view taken of the dignity and value of archæology by its reader, the more likely is he to lose sight of its positive merits in its obvious deficiencies. In addition to being a "Minister of the Gospel," as he proclaims himself on his title-page, the author is also a journalist: he is the "Philip Sidney" of the *Welsh Gazette*, a weekly newspaper published at Aberystwyth. Now "the genesis of this book being so" (to adopt the author's own explanation), namely, that it is merely a collection of the articles contributed by Mr. Evans to that newspaper, it necessarily happens that, being merely glorified journalism, it has all the charm of lively journalism for the casual reader, but little of the scientific accuracy or balanced reasoning that would make it of real value to the serious antiquary. Its real place in archæological bibliography having been thus hinted at, we will at once proceed to set forth briefly just what the book contains. It is a record of personal visits to every one of the parish churches of Cardiganshire, told in the graphic style of the modern journalist, and, therefore, always interesting and eminently readable. Nothing that came under Mr. Evans's eye that in any way savoured of antiquity missed its way into his note-book; with the result that we have here a large collection of facts respecting Cardiganshire parishes that have never previously been recorded, and that would without doubt soon have vanished or been forgotten. These are positive merits for which we thank Mr. Evans, and for which we bespeak a hearty support of his book from our members. An especially important and interesting feature in the descriptions of the different churches and their furniture is the generally admirable and accurate account of the communion plate belonging to each.

It is, indeed, easy to see that Mr. Evans's visit to many a church was prompted mainly by his desire to examine and describe those important relics of the past; and, though much too good a newspaper man to lose a nice bit of folk-lore or a striking feature or landscape, he has generally hastened to handle chalice and paten as good old Isaak Walton his worms, "as though he loved them." The result is that while the church plate of no other Welsh county has been described with such care and completeness as that of Cardiganshire in Mr. Evans's book, this very excellence—upon which we most heartily congratulate him—throws his general account of the parish churches somewhat out of proportion. This

is all the more perceptible where the church is one of more than ordinary architectural importance, such as St. Mary's, Cardigan. Indeed, just as Mr. Evans is strong on church plate, so is he weak on architectural details. Thus, as to the church we have just named, he calls us to "picture, if you can, the members and retainers of this court (that is, the court of Gruffudd ap Rhys—early thirteenth century) doing their acts of devotion in this very chancel." We at once confess our inability to conjure up the necessary imagination, for it is fettered by the recollection that this very chancel is much later than the days of Gruffudd ap Rhys. It is, however, only fair to say that where the church plate has been of such character as to leave Mr. Evans's attention free for other matters, he gives us fairly good descriptions of the churches. This is notably the case with Llanwenog church (where he appears to have had the assistance of Lieut.-Col. Davies-Evans), and with the most interesting little church of Mount, near Cardigan. Next to the communion vessels, Mr. Evans loves the study of the parish registers and account books, and he has made good use of the opportunities which have been afforded him for making extracts of their most interesting items. Local antiquaries will probably discover errors here and there, but the book seems to be commendably free from the "howlers" perpetrated by the ordinary country reporter when dealing with antiquarian subjects. Mr. Evans has perpetuated Sir Samuel Meyrick's ascription or dedication of Llanarth church to St. Vyllytg, whereas Mr. Edward Owen, in his *Catalogue of the MSS. relating to Wales in the British Museum*, has shown that the true dedication is to Meilig. Is Mr. Evans sure that the parish of Llanddeiniol was ever called by the name Llandinall? We doubt whether there is any other ground for the idea than a mis-spelling. The book has a number of illustrations, and those of the various chalices and patens are of the utmost value. In other subjects, the delicate drawings of Mr. Weight Matthews have not always been successfully reproduced.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

HEAD OF CROSS AT ST. DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE.—When I saw this fragment of a pre-Norman cross some years ago, it was lying in the garden of the Chancellor's house at St. David's, which was at that time occupied by the late Dean Allen. The cross-head is orna-



Head of Cross at St. David's, Pembrokeshire: Front.

mented on both front and back with interlaced work surrounding a central boss. The interlaced work does not extend right to the extreme ends of the arms of the cross, as is usually the case. It will be noticed that the interlaced work on each of the arms is composed of four cords, which are joined together in pairs, so as to merge into two cords when passing round the central boss towards the pieces of interlaced work on the adjoining arms. Bifurcated cords

of this description are very uncommon in purely Celtic work, and are generally an indication of Scandinavian influence. The interlaced work on each arm of the front terminates in a Stafford knot. The interlaced work on each arm of the back consists of a four-cord plait. It is to be hoped that this interesting relic has been, or will be, placed inside St. David's Cathedral for its better preservation.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.



Head of Cross at St. David's, Pembrokeshire : Back.

GREAT FIRE AT EMRAL HALL, MAELOR SAESNEG.—On Monday afternoon, July 25th last, the left, or unrestored, wing of this historic mansion was struck by lightning and set on fire. The members of the Wrexham Fire Brigade, summoned by telegraph from Bangor is y Coed, speedily arrived, and devoted themselves, first of all to saving the occupied, or right wing. This, aided by the heavy rain which followed, they effected, and then turned their

attention to the left wing and central portion, which, however, they were quite unable to save. All the interior of this part was gutted, and much of the right wing damaged with water. We hope, hereafter, to give some account of Emral. Meanwhile, we may direct attention to two illustrations of it contained in *Arch. Camb.* for 1888, opposite pp. 29 and 275.

A. N. P.

PEMBROKESHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.—A meeting of this Association was held in the Temperance Hall, Haverfordwest, on Thursday, last week, with the Dowager Lady Kensington in the chair. The following report was presented by Mr. J. W. Phillips, the hon. sec. :—

Llawhaden Castle.—The Association entered into possession of this castle at Michaelmas, 1903, and proceeded forthwith to carry out such repairs as were of an urgent nature. A strong buttress has been built against the square tower, and a sustaining arch which had been pulled down, rebuilt; the masonry near the top of the tower was found to be very loose, and repairs of a dangerous description had to be undertaken, and were successfully carried out. A good deal of pointing still remains to be done, but the tower is now safe. It was found necessary to put in a good deal of massive masonry in the top story of the octagonal tower, in order to preserve the arched roof, and still more remains to be done, as the wall on one side has been very much damaged; the tower has also been pinned up where it was undermined. It is very desirable that some means of ascending this tower should be provided, as the chambers in it are interesting; the upper one is lofty, and has a groined roof; the stone floors are still perfect, one having a round hole in the centre; the staircase has, for the most part, been broken away. The top of this tower commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The ivy has been trimmed, and all growth upon the walls cut, but your Committee regrets to report that the acid used to kill the plants has not had the desired effect. The grass inside the castle and the weeds in the moat have been cut back during the summer; but the work requires constant attention, and your Committee recommends that a permanent caretaker be engaged as soon as possible. A considerable number of people visited the castle during the summer, and a charge of 3d. per head was demanded for admission. Mr. Phillips, of the Castle Farm, undertook the duties of caretaker gratuitously, and the thanks of the Association are due to him. Much more remains to be done, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of your Committee will receive still further financial support.

Cilgerran Castle.—This ancient building, visited in August by the Cambrian Archæological Association, is in a most dilapidated and

degraded condition, the staircases and chambers being in a most filthy condition : the attention of the owner should be called to it as soon as possible.

Castell Coch Castle in Canaston Wood.—The trees growing upon the walls of this building are doing great damage, and should be removed; it would also be well if the weeds and undergrowth around it could be cut.

Carew Castle.—The badly dilapidated condition of Carew Castle has on several occasions been brought to your notice. Last summer your Committee invited Mr. W. D. Caröe, F.S.A., Architect in charge of Canterbury Cathedral and St. Mary's Church, Haverford-west, to inspect Carew Castle. This he most kindly did, and makes the following report as to its present condition :—

“The Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.,

“July 14th, 1904.

“*Carew Castle.*—A careful inspection of this remarkable ruin can only lead to one conclusion, that some parts of it are in such a condition as may at any moment lead to collapse. The weakness naturally exists in the youngest part of the building, in which there are the largest voids and where wood had been used constructively. The weakness is not, however, in my opinion to be set down to initial defects in the construction, nor even to the natural decay caused by time, or an exposure to the elements, to which the inward parts of the building were never constructed to be subjected. It has been mainly due to the wanton removal of important structural accessories, which has left other dependent parts unsupported. It is unnecessary in reporting to a learned society to enter into any examination of the architectural history of a building which has such marked characteristics, and generally tells so precisely its own growth from an original small peel to a symmetrical Edwardian structure, consisting of four projecting angle-towers connected by curtains enclosing the usual apartments. Its growth of convenience and beauty internally can be successively traced through the later Edwardian and Plantagenet periods, Ap Thomas's work being specially lavish and marked. We have to regret the destruction of much of the south curtain; but, apart from this, the work of all these periods—though the removal of much of the dressed stone has seriously diminished its interest—is, so far as it stands, in the main in a fortunately sound state, though much could be done to make it sounder. Finally, the conversion of the castle into a great residence, fulfilling the more advanced Elizabethan standards of comfort, was magnificently accomplished by the addition externally to the north curtain of Perrott's sumptuous north block, which connected up the previously disconnected apartments to the east and west. The method of conversion was masterly. The N.W. tower was allowed to remain; but the west wall of the N.E. tower was cut out, and the tower made to form a great semicircular

bay or apsidal termination to the suites of rooms, the proportions of which must have been exceedingly fine. The great mullioned windows seem to have been made to depend largely upon the inserted ironwork for stability, and the inner lintels were in all cases of wood. The ironwork has been consistently removed, and the wood lintels which carried a considerable thickness of walling have disappeared. A number of the mullions and transoms must have been wantonly filched for the sake of the stone. It is a small wonder, then, that the rest are in a somewhat parlous condition. The continued existence of many parts of the structure is explicable only by the singular tenacity of ancient work, the parts of which have combined, for a lengthy period, to hang together and resist man's inroads and nature's influences. Unless some steps are taken without too much delay, a few more winters' frosts, and a little further extended growth of ivy, must necessarily cause collapse of the most serious and regrettable nature.

"It would be possible to put the whole fabric into a state of repair to resist for many centuries the inroad of time and exposure, without in the least degree showing the marks of the methods undertaken. But the complete work would involve a considerable expenditure, in consequence of the large area over which it must be spread. That such comprehensive operations would be most desirable goes without saying. But I understand it is at present proposed to confine operations to the immediately dangerous parts. Fortunately, the outlay upon this need not be large. It is unnecessary for me to describe in great detail the individual parts to which attention ought urgently to be directed. They exhibit themselves to the most casual and uninstructed observer in the windows and heads of Perrott's additions. There will undoubtedly be some risk, and not a little care will have to be exercised in even approaching or touching some of the walling over the window-heads, which is hanging almost without support. Fortunately, the intervening walls are immensely strong and solid, and can be used for the support of the scaffold, a small quantity of which only will be required, inasmuch as each part can be dealt with separately. The process will be to erect a strong scaffold and to start work to be treated from it, so as to secure it and the workmen during the operation. Individual parts will then have to be treated on their merits. In some cases grouting will be sufficient, in others, further measures will be necessary: it being of great importance that where work has to be introduced to support what is tottering and ancient, it should bear the marked impress of its date and purpose. It will be necessary to tie in some of the parts with gun-metal cramps, for instance, which will tell their story and be in no sense an eyesore. As to methods of procedure, this is obviously work which can only be entrusted to a thoroughly skilled expert, who has in his employ thoroughly skilled artisans with ample experience in such delicate operations. No one has had equal experience with Mr. Gaymer, of North Walsham, or his foreman Oliver. This is work which cannot be

undertaken by contract. Someone trustworthily must be employed with equal skill and probity—skill to undertake featly-wise the necessary work only—probity to make an honest return of the labour and materials employed. In both these capacities I can confidently recommend Mr. Gaymer, whose great knowledge and interest as an antiquary is enough of itself to induce him to spend the fund in antiquity's best interest. Mr. Gaymer's similar work at Bayham Abbey is well known; and those who are able and desirous of seeing how such work ought to be done may well pay it a visit. It is interesting to know that that work was done at considerably less outlay than estimated. Much can be done at Carew even for £200 or £300; and I would suggest that a fund should be established, and when £300 had been collected, the work should be undertaken and continued until the funds are exhausted. It might be advantageous to purchase outright the necessary scaffold-poles, etc., which could be used without cost of hire and carriage from time to time as funds allowed. They could always be well sold when no more wanted. I turn to one more point. There is no doubt that parts of the castle are being seriously jeopardised by the luxuriant growth of ivy. I am fully aware of the sentiment attaching to ivy, but it is a thoroughly selfish sentiment. For the sake of an ephemeral picturesqueness, such a sentiment is prepared to wipe out the architectural and historical interest to which posterity has as much right as ourselves.

"Moreover, when the growth of ivy has become such as it is at Carew, the architecture under it is entirely hidden throughout the whole year, and what are really glorious walls, might as well be constructed of brick or mud, for all that can be seen of them. The courage to cut down and remove the ivy (scientifically), and grow in its place *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, ought to be forthcoming, and only needs the patience to enjoy the fully-exposed architectural beauty and interest of the ruin for five or six years. By that time the *Ampelopsis* will be in full vigour, and for those who enjoy the sentiment of the greenery, far more beautiful and varied with the seasons, than the ivy ever was or could be. Moreover, however luxuriant, it will do no damage to the ruin, and something better than ivy-mantled walls can be gazed upon to his full content by the sentimental summer excursionist. *Ampelopsis* casts its leaf in the winter, when the genuine antiquary can don his overcoat and his muffler, and enjoy his own undisturbed by the tripper, the ivy, or any other species of parasite.

"W. D. CARÖE, F.S.A."

The above report was forwarded by your Committee to Mr. John Robert Trollope, owner of Carew Castle, but up to the present date, no arrangement has been made to carry out the suggestions contained therein.

St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest.—The nave roof of this church has been completely restored. The beautifully-carved oak ceiling

was in a very decayed condition, but every fragment that was not absolutely rotten has been retained, and the modern deal work replaced by oak. A considerable number of the smaller carvings were found to be of plaster, and these have been carefully reproduced in oak. The external roof has been relaid with French asphalt. The floor is now under repair, the old paving being retained. Some fragments of mural inscriptions, painted upon ancient whitewash, were found, but much of it was ruthlessly destroyed by the workmen, and the remainder is exposed to view. A large window in the south wall at the west end of the church, which had long been blocked up, has been opened out; the original mullions and tracery were found intact, and though much decayed have been carefully repaired. The beautiful Perpendicular west window in the tower, which has been much mutilated and patched with Roman cement, has also been carefully repaired. The clerestory windows in the south side are very much decayed, but the restoration of these cannot be undertaken for want of funds.

Herbrandston Church.—This church is now under restoration; the existing nave windows are made of wood, and quite decayed. Stone windows of suitable design are being provided, and a new roof put on.

St. Leonard's Chapel.—The masonry round the ancient well of this chapel, which formerly belonged to the Preceptory of Slebech, within the famous earthwork known as the Rath, near Haverfordwest, has been restored at the expense of Dr. Henry Owen, of Poyston.

St. David's Cathedral, St. Nicholas' Chapel.—This ruined chapel is now under restoration.

Tregidreg Cross.—Permission has been granted to your Committee to remove this stone to Mathry, and we propose building it into the churchyard wall.

Trekenny Maenhir.—This stone fell last year during a thunderstorm, and permission has been obtained to place it upright again.

The Great Anchor at Hoaten.—This anchor has been well painted.

Newton North.—This ancient parish church is now in complete ruin, and the upper part of the tower is ready to fall. The attention of the ecclesiastical authorities should be drawn to this monument of neglect and desecration.

The Cambrian Archæological Association have requested your Committee to place the Cilgerran Ogam Stone in safety within the church, and also to move the lately-discovered Ogam Stones in Nevern Church, so that their inscriptions may be read.

Carew.—It is to be hoped that the many noble families who trace their origin from Carew Castle, will unite in the work of the preservation of the cradle of their race.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS TO THE 20th OCTOBER, 1904.

Payments.

1903.		£	s.	d.
Sept. 2nd.	To use of room for meetings, printing, postages, etc.	2	13	1
	„ Painting ironwork over Picrite block	0	10	0

Work done at Llawhaden Castle:—

1904.		£	s.	d.
March 14th.	To D. Jones, contractor	24	0	0
April 18th.	Do. do.	12	5	0
March 17th.	„ W. Roberts do.	20	0	0
June 18th.	Do. do.	34	5	0
		<hr/> 90 0 0		
	To cost of cutting grass, etc., in Llawhaden Castle		1	12 0
October 20th.	In Treasurer's hands	16	2	9
„	Less petty cash due to the Hon. Sec.	1	12	0
		<hr/> 14 10 9		
		<hr/> £109 15 10		

Receipts.

		£	s.	d.
By Balance from last account		86	15	10
1904.				
October 20th.	By Subscriptions to this date	21	1	0
		<hr/>		
	„ Cash, entrance monies, Llawhaden Castle	1	17	0
	„ Year's rent plot of ground, due M'mas, 1904	0	2	0
		<hr/> 1 19 0		
		<hr/> £109 15 10		

J. W. PHILLIPS, Hon. Sec.

Audited and found correct—

FRED. J. WARREN, Incorporated Accountant.

October 20th, 1904.

DEWSBURY.—About a mile beyond Bronllys, on the right-hand side of the road leading to Llyswen, is a tumulus called Dewsbury. The name is an interesting one, both as showing some connection of the tumulus with St. David, or Dewi, and also on account of its duoglot composition, telling of the presence of Celt and Saxon in this neighbourhood. The tumulus is also known locally as Twmpyn Glori, or the Mound of Glory—a very suggestive name; but all tradition as to its origin is lost.

M. L. DAWSON.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. V, PART II.

APRIL, 1905.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(Continued from 6th Ser., Vol. iv, p. 316.)

CHAPTER VI.

ALLINGTON.—SECTION I.

THE township of Allington, the largest of the Gresford townships, contained until 1884 about 3,617 statute acres. In that year the detached portion of Allington, containing the camp called The Rofft (which comprised $54\frac{1}{2}$ acres), was taken from it, while the detached portion of Marford and Hoseley, including the Upper Rossett Mill, and containing $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was added. The present area is, therefore, about 3,578 acres. There is good reason to believe that aforetime the township was much smaller than it now is. Thus it appears as though in 1440 the district called Almer was distinct from it; and it is certain that in 1620 the manors of Hem and Cobham Almer were not included in the Allington then surveyed by John Norden as part of the manor of Burton.

Allington (in *Domesday Book* spelled "Alentvne") means *The township of the Alyn*. With this corre-

sponds its Welsh name, "Trefalyn," which is still in use, although in a special sense. That is, while Allington is now the name for the township as a whole, "Trefalyn" is used for designating certain halls, houses, and estates within it. In 1415 and 1448, the township itself was called "Trevalen." But nearly 300 years before, the English name "Allington" was already established, and has persisted through all the intermediate period until to-day.

Perhaps it would be well, before treating of that large area now designated as "Allington," to deal with those portions of the present township which formerly did not belong, as the rest of the township did, to the manor of Burton. And, first, there was the manor of Hem. We may gather the approximate position of this manor by noting the site of the present farmstead called "Hem House." "Hem," both in English and Welsh, means *a border, a rim*. Edward Lhuyd strangely explains "Hem House" as "Haymows," just because the name became "Hemmws"¹ quite naturally in Welsh-speaking mouths. The name "Hem" occurs elsewhere, and Great and Little Hem are townships in the parish of Forden, county Montgomery. Hem in Allington was a small manor containing, in 1620, about 230 statute acres, the rest being "conveyed away in fee simple, as is said." There was but one freeholder in it, the Earl of Bridgewater (or Sir Richard Trevor), the other tenants holding under leases of forty years, and one of the holdings which pertained to Hem lay far away. For example, in a deed dated 1st February, 16th James I, a close "in Erlisham and Aymburie" is described as being "in the charge of the bayliff of hem," and as having been leased by Queen Elizabeth to Morgan Matthews.

In the 10th and 11th years of Henry VIII, "Matthew ap Gr . . ." was bailiff of Hem, and the rents of the manor were then £31 17s. 4d.

¹ In 1737, the Hem House is actually called "the hemmous" in the Gresford registers.

In 1661, Sir Robert Agborough, knight, afterwards Sir Robert Townshend, appears to have owned Hem House, but I do not believe that any of the Townshends actually lived there. I shall speak of them more fully when I come to deal with Trefalyn House.

As to the district called "Cobham Almer," part of the manor of Cobham, the name of it shows that it was *near* Almer, but it does not seem to have included the house and estate so named, which in the 1st year of Henry VIII is declared to be in "the lordship (manor?) of Burton." Yet in 1339 we find mentioned "the lordship and bailiwick of Almore." But in every other case it is of the manor of Cobham Almer we read, which did not necessarily include Almer itself. On the other hand, in Norden's Survey, taken in 1620, of the manor of Burton, wherein Allington lay, the house and estate of Almer are not specifically designated by name; although, as I shall hereafter show, they are probably described therein.¹

In the 10th year of Henry VIII, John ap David ap John and Edward ap David ap Iolyn were the bailiffs of Cobham Almer and Cobham Iscoed, the first-named being probably bailiff of Cobham Almer. The names of these men show how thoroughly Welsh was the district at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The manor of Cobham contained no free tenants in 1620, but consisted wholly of land held by leases of forty years. Some, however, of the manor had been sold away from the Crown.

Now I come to speak of that portion of what is at this time Allington, which never belonged either to Hem or Cobham.

I have given reasons, in the Chapter on Marford, for believing that a large part of Allington was at one time included in the township or *maerdref* first named. This will account for the many leasehold tenants in

¹ Meanwhile, I may say that in 1347 five selions of land in the township of Allington, *lying in the place which is called Almor*, are mentioned. I owe my knowledge of this fact to Mr. Edward Owen.

Allington in the early seventeenth century, that township being in the main one of freeholders, as were the other townships of the manor of Burton. But perhaps I had better postpone what I have to say on this subject to the paragraphs wherein I shall treat, further on in this Chapter, of Y Gorsedd Goch and the Rofft.

TREFALYN HALL.

The Trefalyn Hall estate is the most important in the township, yet it is not so much as mentioned in Norden's Survey of 1620. Sir Richard Trevor is indeed described therein as holding freely a few selions and some parcels of leasehold land, together with the chapel of St. Peter, and Sir John Trevor one of the mills by Merford Bridge. Sir Thomas Trevor also is just mentioned. But that is all. The explanation must be that although the hall and estate were in the township of Allington, they were not in the manor of Burton, but in some other manor, the survey of which I have not seen.

The ramifications of the distinguished family of the Trevors of Trefalyn Hall are so puzzling, that it is almost impossible to grasp them exactly apart from a pedigree, which, accordingly, I herewith present. Portentous as it is, I have cut it down somewhat, my object being to show only those representatives of the Trevor family who are connected with the parish of Gresford.

The presentation of the pedigree enables me to dispense with saying much which otherwise I should have to set forth.

But I think there ought to be here given an exact copy of the three old Trevor inscriptions in the chapel at the east end of the south aisle of Gresford church: these being very interesting, and seldom presented quite accurately.

First, there is the alabaster monument to the John Trevor who died in 1589, containing a full-length

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effigy of the deceased, of which effigy the middle part is concealed, leaving the head and shoulders at one end, and the legs and feet at the other, exposed. The slab which covers the middle part of the body contains the following inscription, all in capitals :—

SION TREVOR TREVALYN YSGWIER Y 19 O DAD I DAD O
DVDOR TREVOR, A FV FARW YN LHVNDAIN Y MIS MEHEVIN
1589. EI ESCYRN EF, EI VAB AI AER S^r RICHARD TREVOR
A BARODD EI MVDO IR FEDDROD HONN I ORPHWYS GIDAI
HENAFIAID, FAL WRTH YMADO AR BYD I DYMVNODD.
BLYNYDDOEDD EI IEINCKTID A DROSFWRIODD EF YN
RHYVELOEDD FRAINCK DANN VRENIN HENRY 8. EI GANOL
FYD A GYFOESODD EF YN YMDAITH DIERTH-WLEDYDD.
EI DDIWEDD-OES A GARTREFODD EF YN LLYWODRAETH
A GWASANAETH EI ANEDIGAETH-WLAD. EF A BRIODODD
MARY MERCH GEORGE BRIDGES YSGWIER AG A FV IDDO O
HONI BVMP O VEIBION A DWY O FERCHED, SEF, 1 S^r
RICHARD TREVOR MARCHOG DEPVTY-LIFTENANT Y SIR
HONN YR HWNN A BRIODODD KATRIN MERCH ROESIER
PVLESTON O EMRAL YSGWIER FAB S^r EDWARD PVLESTON
MARCHOG. 2 SION TREVOR YSGWIER GOLYGWR AR LYNGES
ARDDERCHAWG Y VRENHINES YR HWN A BRIODODD
MARGED MERCH HVW TREVANION O GARIHAYS YN GHER-
NYW YSGWIER VAB S^r HVW TREVANIAN MARCHOG. 3,
RONDL TREVOR A FV FARW YN GYFAGOS AROL EI DAD.
4. SACVIL TREVOR CAPTEN VN AMRYW O LONGAV'R VREN-
HINES. 5, TOMAS TREVOR MYFYRIWR Y GYFRAITH. 6,
WINIFFRED A BRIODES EDWARD PVLESTON O ALYNTON
YSGWIER. 7, AG ERMIN A BRIODES ROBERT LLOID O HER-
SEDD YSGWIER.

IN MIHI REQUIES, NAM VITA MIHI CHRISTVS.

On the top of the monument is the family motto ;

CAR BOB COWIRDEB.

South of this monument is another, also in alabaster, representing a lady kneeling at her prayer-desk, and behind her, also kneeling, the figures, graduated in size, of her five daughters, with this inscription, many

of the letters of which are linked :¹—"Here lyeth the body of Dame Katherin Trevor, wyfe of Sr Richard Trevor, of Trevalyn, knight, and daughter of Roger Pvleston, of Emerell, Esq^r., who, having lyved lovingly and vertvovsly wth her husband fvll 20 yeares (and borne vnto him 5 daughters, Magdalen, maryed to Arthur Bagnall, Esq^r., sonne and heire to Sr Henry Bagnall, knight, late high marshall of Ireland, Mary, to Evan Lloyd Esq^r., sonne and heire apparāt to Sr John Lloyd, knight, Anne, who dyed beyng an infant, Dorothy and Margaret yet vnmarryed) vpon the third day of October, 1602, to the great grieve of all that knewe her, departed ovt of this worlde, wherein she had lyved 46 yeares, yelding vpp her sovle as a good Christian into the handes of God and rendryng her body to this earth here to abyde a ioyfvll resvrrection."

High up on the north wall of the Trevor Chapel is another alabaster monument, containing two arched recesses, the first occupied by the kneeling figure of Sir Richard Trevor, and the second by that of his wife. Below are the following inscriptions:—"Aug'st 20. Sr Richard Trevor of Trevalin, knight, in his life time being past ye age of 80 yeares, erected this tovm̄ chiefly in memory of his deare wife, Dame Katherine Trevor, dwghter to the right Wop'l Roger Pvleston, of Emerall, Esq., by whom hee had v daughters, *vis.*, Magdalen, married to Arthur Bagnall, Esq., sonn and heire to Sr Henry Bagnall, late high marshall of Ireland, Mary, married to Evan Lloyd, Esq., sonne of Sr John Lloyd, of Yale, knight, who was also a captayne in Ireland. Ann died an infant, Dorothy, married to Sr John Hanmer of Hanmer, knight and baronett, Margaret married to John Griffith, of Llyne, Esq., whereof 4 have issue, soe that I have now, I thanke God, childrens childrens children to the number of 12, 1638."

¹ I do not show these linked letters, because they would certainly be misrepresented by the printers, who have no corresponding type. The inscription is in capitals throughout.

“Sr Richard Trevor lived many years in the warrs in Ireland, and was Captaine of 100 foote, and after Captaine of a troope of 50 horse, and Governovr of the Newrie and Counties of Downe and Armagh, and Likewise was of the Councell of the Marches of Wales, and Vic Admirall of North Wales for the space of 30 years. all which he doth acknowledge to be God's favovrs and blessings to him and his.”

I have had copied out at Somerset House the will of Sir Richard Trevor (made 28th October, 1636, proved 5th January, 1639, by Magdalen Terringham, formerly Bagnal, Evan Lloyd, the executor, being deceased). I give a brief abstract of this will. The testator desired to be buried with his wife, the mother of his children, and bequeathed £5 to the poor of the parish of Gresford, forty shillings towards the reparation of the church of Gresford, £5 to his brother, Sir Thomas Trevor, and £2 to his “niece Whiler,” whom I cannot identify. He left also towards the maintenance of the hospital in the Rossett Green, £100, “to be paid and delivered to the hands of my good nephew, Sir John Trevor, and also I have left in the hands of my good son-in-law, John Griffith Esq., one hundred pounds more which he hath promised to deliver to my said nephew, both of which [sums] are to the use of the poor to maintain them for ever by the order and appointment of my nephew, Sir John”¹ The testator bequeathed to his nephew, Sir John Trevor, “all such stuff and moveables as shall be in Trevallin House, Castle Crofte, or in the Lodge, except such trifles as [may be] in my Trunkes and Boxes,” and “the rest and residue of all my personal estate, as well my lands, money, plate, jewels, utensils, household stuff, obligations, and other goods and chattels whatsoever . . . any debts and funeral expenses first paid and discharged, unto my dear good daughter, Magdalen Bagenhall, of Place Newith, County Anglesey, and her assigns for ever, whether they be in England, Wales,

¹ The very tradition of this hospital has been lost.

or Ireland, and I do hereby constitute and appoint my most truly loving son-in-law, Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Yale, County Denbigh, sole executor of this my last Will and Testament . . . And I do desire and pray my sons-in-law, my children, and all my posterity, to love each other and to be thankful to God in all things. I pray God bless you all." Then follow directions to his daughter Magdalen: "Touching the house and little land adjoining called Ladyes Bower, with all the stuff therein, I confirm it to my dear Grandchild your son, God bless him, all the house in Merford, with the rest of my purchased land in Allington, to my son and daughter Lloyd during each of their lives, with the stuff therein, and after days to young Evan Lloyd, son and heir to John Lloyd, of Llanrhayder, and if or concerning these lands that Sir Thomas Hanmer should not cleere it according to his faithful promise as truly he should do, then the rent of the land to maintain suite for the time by Jack Lloyd my Grandchild, and the help of his Father-in-law Sir Bevis Thelwall, there be sundry proofs sufficient to be against Sir Thomas, but I hope he will faithfully perform what is just and true. And for what estate I shall leave to the land in Powis, you, Magdalen, to dispose of it to your child's benefit. Have care that what I set down touching the poor Hospital be performed. For my funeral, I desire it to be privately in the night, with Store of Candles and no charge; you are to deliver my good son Lloyd the writing of the mortgage to be cancelled, already have I given him and Mary the houses and stuff I have in Wrexham. And for the two hundred and twenty pounds which I lent my daughter, and my plate which she hath pawned at Chester, that my Grandchild have the same following St. John till payment, and out of it that he have his charges and forty pounds more. The rest to Nicholas Bagenhall. And I charge you upon my blessing that Dorothe St. John have no pennyworth of mine."

Sir Richard's brother, Sir Thomas Trevor, knighted in 1620, and Solicitor-General to Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I) was one of the commissioners to whom King James I, on the 27th January, in the 22nd year of his reign, granted the lordship of Bromfield and Yale for the sale of escheat and leasehold lands therein, and for the conversion of such lands, for a consideration, into freehold. He had been before—as Thomas Trevor, Esq.—one of the patentees to whom the same king, on the 10th of January, in the 14th year of his reign, granted the lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd and the town of Ruthin. Sir Thomas was also one of the judges concerned in the ship-money case, and was accordingly impeached, 22nd December, 1640, by the House of Commons. On 18th October, 1643, he petitioned, acknowledging his error in the aforesaid case, and submitted himself to the favourable consideration of the House. On the 19th, he was condemned and committed to prison, and on the 20th petitioned to be released, but his impeachment was not taken off until 20th May, 1644.

Meanwhile, Sir John Trevor, knight, of Trefalyn Hall and Plâs Têg, the nephew of Sir Richard and Sir Thomas, had espoused the side of the popular party, taking an active part, civilly, on that side, until after the death of Oliver Cromwell. But he appears, soon afterwards, to have entered into negotiations with those who brought about the Restoration, and was received into favour by Charles II. Without going into particulars, I may say that after the execution of James, Earl of Derby, the trustees for the sale of delinquents' lands sold the manors of Hawarden, Mold, and Hope to persons representing Captain Andrew Ellise, Colonel George Twistleton, and Sir John Trevor, Sir John's portion being the manor of Hope and certain lands in Mold. Meanwhile, Charles, Lord Derby, conveyed his interests in the aforesaid manors to Sir John Glynne, in December, 1653. After the Restoration, the Earl of Derby endeavoured to recover these manors or lord-

ships, and prolonged legal proceedings resulted. It was finally decided that, although the manors of Hawarden and Mold were alienated by Lord Derby's conveyance, the manor of Hope was not alienated by his lordship's similar conveyance, that manor and lordship having been given by Richard III for services rendered to the Crown by Sir Thomas Stanley, and not capable of being estranged, under the circumstances, from his descendants. It was John Trevor, Esq., grandson of Sir John Trevor, from whom the manor of Hope was recovered.

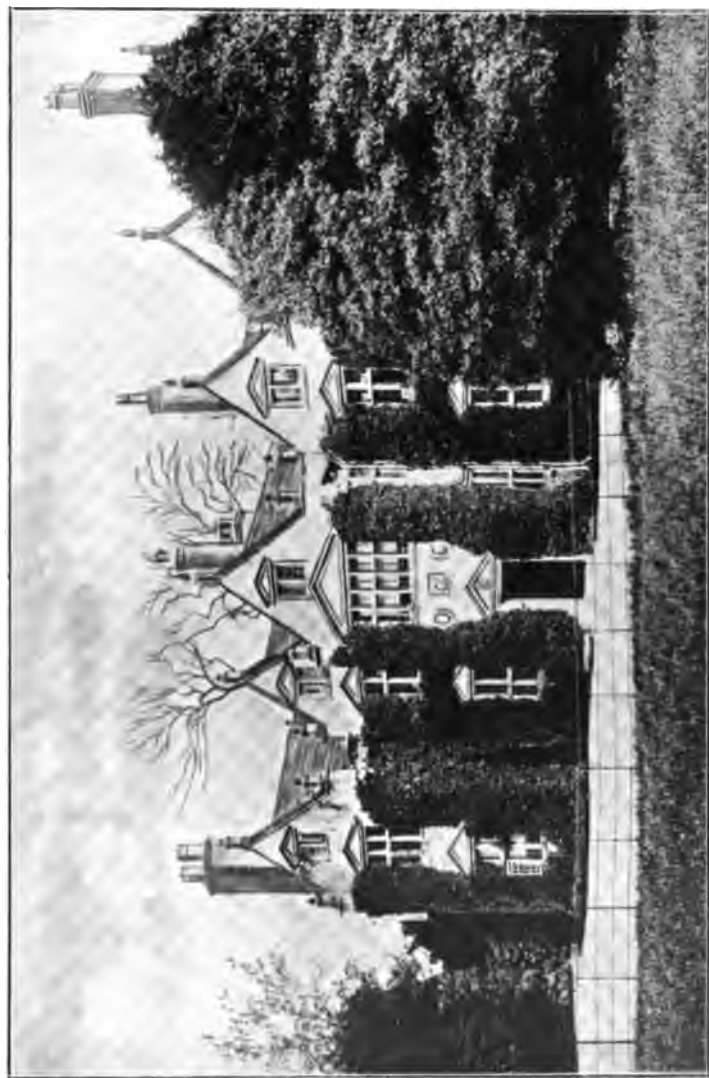
Trefalyn Hall was built in 1576 by John Trevor, the third. There were two wings, parallel to and separate from each other. One of these wings was used as a dwelling-house, and the other as quarters for the servants, dairy, etc. It was apparently intended to connect these wings by a main portion, which would have stood where the garden now is, and have made, with the rest, a very imposing structure indeed. But this intention, supposing it to have existed, was never carried out. However, in the middle of a line drawn between the ends of the two wings was a small building, of which hereafter. Then there was the lodge, which Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins believes to be, in effect, the house now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lewis, miller of Lower Marford Mill.¹ In the hall thus arranged, Sir Richard Trevor, son of the builder, lived, but the later Trevors do not appear to have occupied

¹ The core of this house, which has been enlarged on three sides by lean-to additions, and has its back to the road leading from Marford Bridge to Trefalyn *House*, is certainly not much later in date than Trefalyn Hall itself. The present front, looking towards the Hall, is almost unaltered, and very charming. I present a photograph of it, kindly taken for me by Miss C. A. Andrews. It is almost directly opposite what would have been the centre of Trefalyn *Hall*, if the middle body of that hall had been completed, as is supposed was intended. The present miller's house would, in that case, occupy precisely the position on which one would imagine the lodge to have stood, always remembering that the course of the main road past Trefalyn Hall was slightly altered at this point more than a hundred years ago.

it. They had Plâs Têg, in the parish of Hope, a much larger and more commodious building. To them also belonged Glynde, in Sussex, conveniently situated for London. Trefalyn Hall was inhabited by the agents of the estate. At the time of the Restoration, John Peck, gent., of Cornish Hall, Holt, was living there. He died March 16th, 1661-62, aged 67, and was buried at Gresford. He was succeeded by Mr. Jasper Peck, in whose time the Hall was rated for seventeen hearths (in 1671). Mr. Jasper Peck died Sept. 21st, 1688, and was buried in Holt Church. One of this gentleman's sons was named "*Trevor Peck*." Afterwards came Mr. George Blackburne (or Blackburn), agent to the Trefalyn Hall estate, who was buried at Gresford, Nov. 4th, 1725. The ghost of a "*Madam Blackburn*" is said to have long haunted Trefalyn Hall. Mr. John Travers (see hereafter under *Trefalyn House*) was the next agent for the estate, and he also lived at the Hall, as did his son William Travers, for a time after him, I think. Then began the long agency of the Boydells. The first of these was Mr. Thomas Boydell, a younger son of Mr. Josiah Boydell, of Hawarden, and a brother of Alderman John Boydell, engraver and print publisher of London. Mr. Thomas Boydell, born in 1729, was succeeded in the agency by his eldest son, Thomas Boydell, junior. Both of these occupied Trefalyn Hall. Mr. Thomas Boydell, junior, was followed as agent by his brother, John Boydell, and he again by his nephew, John Boydell, junior, a younger son of his brother James. But after Miss Elizabeth Mary Boscawen married the late Mr. Thomas Griffith, he (Mr. Griffith) went to live at the old hall as tenant, and made great changes in it. The fine staircase and wainscoted hall were swept away, the sitting-rooms, which were small and inconvenient, were enlarged, and the existing passage, connecting the two portions of the house, was built. The small detached building, of which I have already spoken, was pulled down and re-erected in the middle of this new connecting passage,

presenting the appearance shown in the accompanying illustrations, which are reproduced from photographs taken by Mr. J. Oswell Bury. Mr. Thomas Griffith was succeeded at Trefalyn Hall by his son, Captain Boscawen Trevor Griffith Boscawen, one of the co-owners, who has died while these pages are being printed, 30th December, 1904.

In 1798 Mr. George Boscawen had five-tenths, or one undivided moiety of the Trefalyn Hall estate, in the counties of Denbigh and Flint; Mary Jane, Lady Dacre, under the will of her late husband, Trevor Charles Roper, eighteenth Lord Dacre, had two-fifths, and Gertrude, Baroness Dacre, sister of the said Lord Dacre, the remaining three-fifths; subject, however, to dower in part of the same, of Mary Jane, Lady Dacre. In the following year, Mary Jane, Lady Dacre, purchased from her sister-in-law, Gertrude, Baroness Dacre, the three parts belonging to her, the minerals being reserved. Mr. Boscawen and Lady Dacre thus became owners of two equal and undivided parts in the Trefalyn Hall and Plàs Têg estates, and (May 13th, 1799) Mr. Josiah Boydell, of Rossett, and Mr. Thomas Lovett, of Chirk, presented their survey of the same, declaring its value in money, and setting out separately the share of Mr. Boscawen. Some difficulty arose in connection with Mr. Boscawen's marriage settlement, but ultimately (September 19th and 20th, 1800) Trefalyn Hall, the manor of Merford, and various tithes, mills, messuages, lands, etc., allotted to him on the survey were conveyed to him in severalty, while Plàs Têg, the manor of Ridley, and various tithes, messuages, lands, etc., were conveyed in severalty to Mary Jane, Dowager Lady Dacre, who bequeathed a part of her estate thus acquired to Cadwaladr Blayney Roper, Esq., second son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Henry Roper, younger brother of the Hon. Charles Roper, who married Miss Gertrude Trevor. Mr. Cadwaladr Blayney Roper assumed in 1809 the additional name of Trevor.



TREFALYN HALL, NEAR WREXHAM. FRONT.
(*From a Photograph by J. Oswell Bury, Esq.*)

TREFALYN HOUSE.

This mansion, often called simply "Trefalyn," is now known as "*Trefalyn House*," to distinguish it from "Trefalyn Hall," on the one hand, and "Trefalyn Farm," on the other.

Trefalyn House and estate appear to have become the property of John Langford, of Ruthin, towards the end of the fifteenth century, by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and heir of William ap David ap Gruffydd ap David, of Trefalyn and Burton. John Langford's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had been Constables of Ruthin Castle. My whole knowledge of the earlier Langfords of Trefalyn House is derived from the third volume of *Powys Fadog*, to which, therefore, I refer the reader.

Richard Langford, father of the John Langford who heads the annexed pedigree, besides his eldest son and other children by his first wife, is said to have had three sons, Thomas, George, and Owen, and four daughters, by his second wife. The George Langford just named married Alice, daughter of Roger Wyn Santhey, of Burton (see Chapter II), and had by her four children—Randle, William, Nathaniel, and Ellen.

I mention these names because I have seen the pre-nuptial settlement (dated 16th December, 3rd James I) between Ellen, daughter of George Langford, of Burton, co. Denbigh, and Robert ap Hugh, of Esclusham, yeoman. Thomas Langford, of Burton, gent., probably Ellen's uncle, was one of the trustees of this settlement, and William Langford, Randle Langford, and Nathaniel Langford, apparently her brothers, each writing a beautiful "hand," were among the witnesses to the execution of it.

The above-named Thomas and Randle Langford are mentioned again in Norden's Survey (A.D. 1620) of the manor of Burton. Thomas Langford had then a capital messuage and various lands in the townships of Burton and Llai, comprising 180 statute acres. Randle Lang-

ford had at the same time a capital messuage and 84 statute acres, formerly the lands of Richard Langford, Esq., grandfather of the said Randle, and another free holding, containing 42 statute acres, in Llai. It is quite possible that the Langfords of Wrexham were the later representatives of the Burton Langfords, but of this there is no absolute proof. Certain it is, there were no Langfords living in either Burton or Llai after the year 1660.

As to the Richard Langford, eldest son of the John Langford with whom the annexed pedigree begins, in Norden's Survey (A.D. 1620), his capital messuage and lands in Allington are minutely described, and then contained 90 (customary, or 191 statute,) acres. He had also other tenements and lands, all free, in Gresford and Gwersyllt, containing about 29 statute acres.

In Welshpool churchyard, against the east wall of the church, is a tombstone to the memory of Theophilus Langford, fourth son of Richard Langford, of "Trevalen," co. Denbigh, Esq., attorney-at-law, who died 30th August, 1667, aged sixty. In the Welshpool registers, among the notes of burials, under date 1st September, 1667, is the following entry: "Theophilus Langford frater mihi germanus e unicus." His brother, therefore, was the vicar, the Rev. Wm. Langford, M.A., "master of Ruthin school, 1626-8; rector of Heneglwys, 1630; vicar of Welshpool, 1632; rector of Llanerfyl, 1637; canon, 1639; sinecure rector of Llanfor, 1644. Deprived, but restored, 1660" (Archdeacon Thomas, *History of Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 795, note.) The Rev. Wm. Langford seems to have been living in Welshpool in 1667, and to have died in 1668. When he speaks of Theophilus Langford as "frater mihi unicus," he may have meant his *only surviving* brother, or his brother exceedingly beloved.

In 1717 the Archdeacon of Merioneth was Richard Langford, whose seal, in the possession of Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins, shows a shoveller, with the fol-

FORD PARISH, Co. DENBIGH.

57, aged 73 ; buried at Gresford.

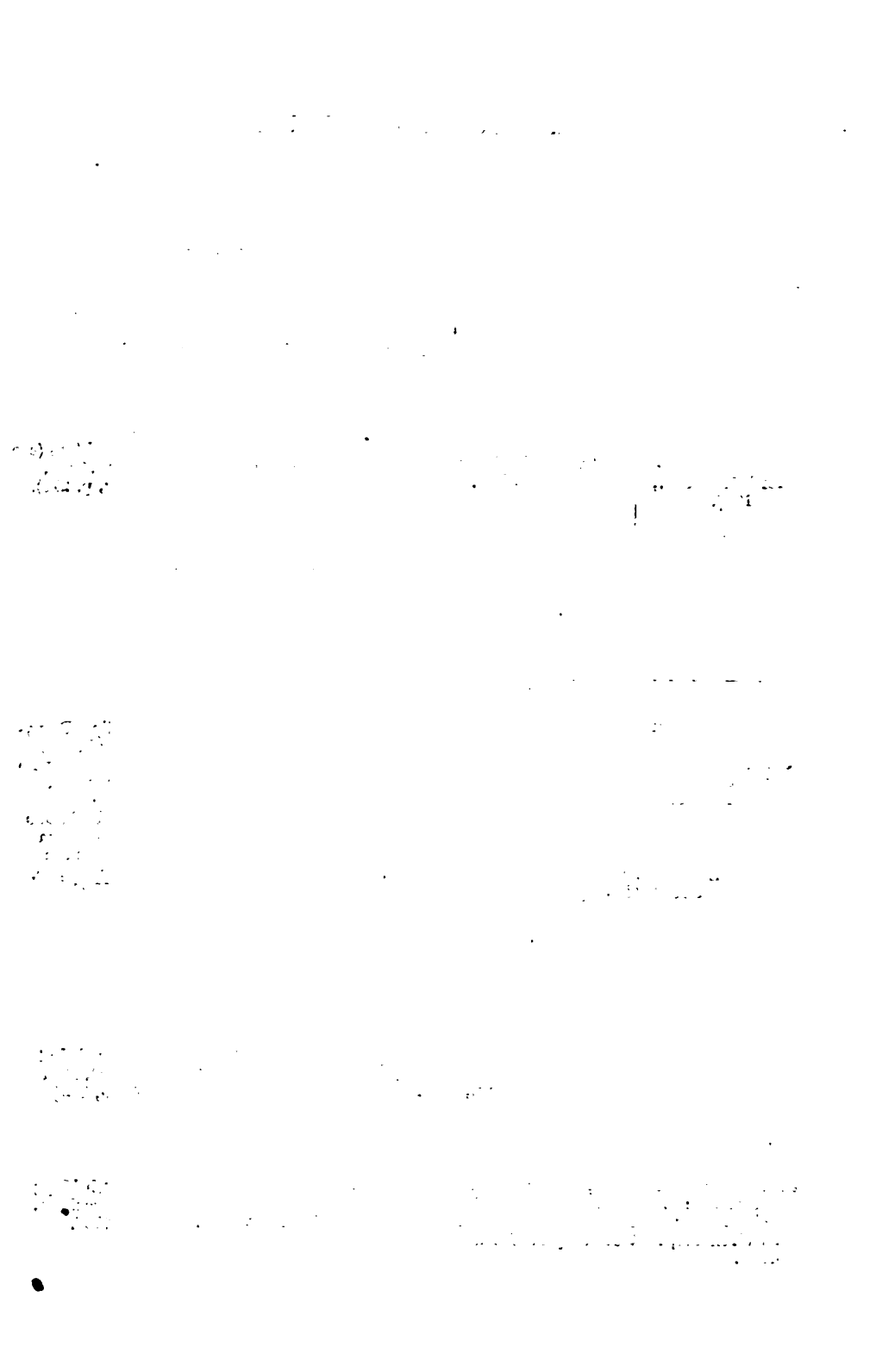
JOHN LANGFORD, = Elizabeth, Simon [of Chester, The Mercer.—P. F.] Richard [died young. —P. F.] Nine daughters (see <i>Powys Fadog</i> , vol. iii, p. 210).	buried at Gresford, 12th Feb., 1664.
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Dorothy. = William Mostyn, of Rhyd, Esq.

RICHARD LANGFORD, = John, bapt. at Tarvin, ... June, 1670; died; succeeded by his brother George.	John's, bapt. at St. John's, 9th Feb., 1685, the two of her other, George; Elizabeth, bapt. at Fulford, 30th May, 1734.	BENJAMIN BRUEN, of Huxley, Cheshire, who married, secondly, Mary Davenport, of Calveley, Cheshire. —W. T. P. He was buried at Gresford, 24th June, 1741.	Judith, bapt. at St. John's, Chester, 3rd April, 1687; married at Gresford, 8th July, 1721; the other devisee of her brother George, buried at Gresford, 31st Aug., 1723.	Philip Ferny- bough, M.D., of Chester, who married, secondly, Elizabeth, dau of William Upton, of Ingmere, co, Yorks.
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1 Dorothy, born = Thos. Oliver, of about 1722. Christleton, Cheshire, Esq.	Mary, buried at Gresford, 26th March, 1724.
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Judith, born 2nd May, 1721, bapt. at Wrexham; married, 8th April, 1740, at Wrexham, 21st January, issue.	John Bruen, buried at Wrexham, 26th Oct., 1756.	Ellen, born 19th May; bapt. at Wrexham, 30th June, 1756.
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lowing inscription round the rim: "Sigillum Rich. Langford, A.M., Archidiac. Merioneth."

Trefalyn House was assessed for the hearth tax in 1670 as containing ten hearths. If we may judge it by this standard, we should say that it was then of about the same size as Llai Hall. Externally, the older portion shows two huge chimney-stacks, with the date 1754, and the letters W. T. (for William Travers). The rest looks modern, but I am told there are some fine and evidently old rooms within. The gardens are exceptionally extensive and beautiful.

The later history of the Langfords of Trefalyn House was for a long time very obscure, but Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins and Mr. Cokayne have, between them, made it intelligible. I have, however, some items to add. Most of these can best be embodied in the annexed pedigree. But I must summarise Mr. Trevor Parkins' contribution to *The Cheshire Sheaf* (1891, p. 115). The Trefalyn House estate being entailed, George Langford succeeded his brother Richard in the possession of it, barred the entail, and bequeathed the property to his sisters, Dorothy and Judith. By deed dated 30th June, 1721, these sisters made a partition, whereby "the capital messuage called Allington or Trevalyn," and other messuages and lauds, of the yearly value of £201 0s. 2d., were conveyed to Dorothy, afterwards the wife of Benjamin Bruen, Esq., whose name I cannot find in any of the pedigrees seen by me.¹ When Mr. Bruen died, he devised all his estates to Judith (afterwards Mrs. Jackson), who was his only child, with a direction that they should be sold for the payment of his debts. "On March 14, 1747, a decree for sale was made by the Master of the Rolls in a suit wherein 'Joseph Jackson and Judith his wife, as heir and devisee of Benjamin Bruen,' were defendants. Under this decree, the residence of the Langfords was

¹ In the registers of Gresford parish I find recorded the burial (16th February, 168½) of "George, ye son of John Bruen, of Chester," Gent.

sold, and became the property of Mr. William Travers," etc.

Charles Langford, gent., married at Wrexham, 30th May, 1748, Jane, the widow of John Jones, of Hope and Heol Pwll y Kiln, in Acton.

I see also in *The Cheshire Sheaf* for 1891, p. 86, the following paragraph, taken from Adams' *Weekly Courant* for 4th January, 1774: "Last Wednesday died at Wrexham, after a short but severe illness, Judith, wife of Mr. Joseph Jackson, and only Daughter of the late Benjamin Bruen, Esq. She was the last who had borne that Name, who was lineally descended from the ancient Family of the Bruens of Stapleford, in the County of Chester. Her mother, Dorothy, was the last of the Langfords, who inherited Trefalyn, in the County of Denbigh. Her very great Wrongs, her long Sufferings, by frequent Illness, she bore with true Christian Patience, Humility, and Meekness! She was remarkable for good Breeding, Politeness, and Affability: they seemed inherent to her! The sacred duties of a Wife, a Parent, and a Friend she religiously discharged. Her loss is greatly felt by her Acquaintance, and most affectionately by her Husband and only surviving Daughter."

Mrs. Judith Jackson's "only surviving daughter" was Judith, the eldest child of her marriage, who soon after became the wife of Mr. John Mellor. John and Judith Mellor had at least five children, whose names were reminiscent of the Langfords and Bruens—Sophia Bruen, afterwards the wife of Richard Benjamin, gent., of Rhosnessney, in Erlas; Dorothy Langford, Richard, John Langford, and Julia Langford.

The arms of the Langfords, of Trefalyn House, were: *gules*, a shoveller *argent*, membered *or*.

The Traverses of Trefalyn House, have now to be dealt with. The first member of this family whose name I know is Mr. John Travers. He married at Wrexham, 19th December, 1699, Sarah Mainwaring, daughter, I believe, to Mr. Edward Mainwaring, a pros-

perous draper of the Lampint, Wrexham (see my *History of Town of Wrexham*, etc., pp. 120 and 121), and a Presbyterian. Mr. John Travers came into possession, after his father-in-law's death, of the Mainwaring property and business, and was for many years a linendraper in Wrexham, although he was probably trained for the legal profession. His first wife died July, 1707, and was buried in Wrexham. I am not certain whether any of the children of this marriage reached man or woman's estate. On the 11th June, 1717, Mr. John Travers married, secondly, Anne, eldest daughter of Simon Thelwall,¹ Esq., of Llanbedr, and widow of Mr. Gerard Eyton (son of Kenrick Eyton, Esq., of Eyton, by Elizabeth Beale, his second wife). The children of this marriage were William (baptised at Wrexham, 18th April, 1721), Robert, Edward, and Anna Maria (baptised at Wrexham, 18th July, 1718; buried at Gresford 28th March, 1747).

Mr. John Travers became ultimately (before 1739, I think) agent for the Trevor estate, living at Trefalyn Hall, and was buried at Gresford, 26th December, 1748, aged 74. His second wife was buried there, 29th September, 1749, aged 66. During the greater part of his life, Mr. Travers was a decided Dissenter, and his name remained as a member of the Presbyterian congregation, Wrexham, until the time of his death. In 1711, he was a trustee for certain funds connected with that congregation, and William Travers, of Clement's Inn, London, gent., was associated with him, among others, in that capacity. In 1742, he was again trustee for another fund belonging to the same congregation, and one of his co-trustees was William Travers, of Lincoln's Inn, London, who was perhaps his son. But this William and his brothers must have soon after severed their connection with Nonconformity.

Mr. William Travers succeeded his father as agent

¹ On 12th June, 1765, "Master Simon Thelwall, of Trevallin," was buried at Gresford, and on 5th November, 1731, "Madam Maria Thelwall de Trevallin" is mentioned.

to the Trefalyn Hall estate, and in 1747 bought the property of the Bruens in Allington, and so became the first of the Traverses of Trefalyn House, which, as we have seen, he partly rebuilt in 1754. He was a Captain in the Denbighshire Militia, a Justice of the Peace for the county, and was buried at Gresford, 7th October, 1765; being succeeded at Trefalyn House by his brother Edward, formerly of Lincoln's Inn, who was buried at Gresford 28th August, 1777, where also was interred Robert Travers, son of Edward, 19th July, 1772. Robert Travers, brother of William and Edward, a merchant in London, died 23rd February, 1781. Mr. Edward Travers' widow, Ursula, married Mr. George Johnson, of Chester, afterwards of St. James's Street, Westminster, and died 8th November, 1796, bequeathing the Trefalyn House estate to her brother, Edward Wilson, Esq.,¹ with reversion to Richard Twiss, Esq.,² of Belvedere Hall, father of the Rev. Dr. Robert Twiss, and grandfather of the late well-known Sir Travers Twiss, knight. Dr. Twiss sold Trefalyn House, and a small portion of land adjoining, to John Stanislaus Townshend, Esq. (see the Townshend pedigree, afterwards), and the Townshends have held the property ever since. As to the remaining and larger portion of

¹ In Gresford Registers are the following entries:—

Jane, da: of John Wilson of Llay Hall, Gent., and Hannah his wife, born July 15, 1755, and bapt'd Aug. 5, 1755.

31 Oct., 1776. Mrs. Wilson, of Trevallyn, bur'd.

21 Oct., 1784. Mrs. Jenny Wilson, of Trevallin Hall, bur'd.

11 Jan'y, 1791. Mr. John Wilson, of Gatwen, bur'd (see *History of Country Townships of Old Parish of Wrexham*, p. 109).

² This Mr. Richard Twiss was, in 1807, living at Stour Street, Chelsea, and in the year following, his only son and heir-apparent, the Rev. Robert Twiss, was described as of Allsop's Buildings, parish of Marylebone, county of Middlesex. Dr. Robert Twiss, whose death was "presented" at the Marford Manor Court, 24th February, 1858, had, besides his eldest son, Travers, two other sons, Richard and Robert Twiss, who were deputed, on 15th July, 1874, by Sir Travers Twiss to act for him. Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L., died . . . Jan'y, 1897, in the 88th year of his age.

Trefalyn House estate, Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me this was sold between 1850 and 1860 (he thinks by Dr. Robert Twiss to Mr. Popham, of Littlecote), and was re-purchased by the late General Townshend, so that it now forms again part of the old property from which it was detached for a time.

I may as well record here a note I made relating to the Travers family, after inspecting two deeds some years ago. On 6th July, 1725, William Travers, of Symond's Inn, gent., was mentioned, and on 19th June, 1769, William Matthew Travers, of Beeston, county Chester, gent., was also mentioned, and declared to be the eldest son of Matthew Travers, of Beeston aforesaid, gent., which Matthew Travers was eldest son of Matthew Travers of Shrewsbury, grocer, who was the eldest brother of the aforesaid William Travers, of Symond's Inn.

Matthew Travers, of Shrewsbury,
Grocer.

William Travers, of Symond's Inn, younger
brother, 1725.

Matthew Travers, of Beeston, Gent., eldest son.

William Matthew Travers, of Beeston, Gent., eldest son, 19th July, 1769.

Dr. Twiss having sold Trefalyn House to John Stanislaus Townshend, Esq., the Townshends have ever since remained connected with that place. Before that time the three earlier Townshends were always described *manorially* as "of Hem;" but they did not live there. Mr. Anthony Townshend dwelled in Stansty, his son, Mr. John Townshend, at Holt, and his grandson, Mr. John Townshend (father of Mr. John Stanislaus Townshend), at Chester.

Sir Robert Townshend, father of Anthony, is said to have been the first gentleman knighted (as Sir Robert Agborough) by Charles II, on his return to England.

Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins has supplied me with a copy (from *The Genealogist*, vol. i) of the grant of arms of Townshend, with a difference, to Sir Robert Agborough by Sir Edward Walker, Garter King-of-

Arms. The deed recites that the Right Honourable Horatio, Lord Townshend, "takeing notice of the quality, vertue and meritt of S'r Robert Agborough *alias* Townsend, Kt., who being from his infance educated by his Father in law, Aurelian Townsend, Esq., neere kinsman to the s'd Lord Townsend hath been by custom commonly known by and hath had the sirname of Townsend apply'd to him. In which respect the s'd Lord Townsend hath held it agreeable to justice and reason to continue the sirname unto him the s'd S'r Robert Agborough *alias* Townshend, and for the better performance thereof hath by a publique instrument under his hand and seale, dated the 12th day of March, 1662 [1662-3], not only authorised him the s'd S'r Robert Agborough to stile and wright himself by the name of Townsend but also to beare the Arms of his family with such difference and distinction" as the Garter King-of-Arms might think fit. The authorisation, dated 29th May, 1663, from Sir Edward Walker, granting with a difference the arms of Townshend, then follows.¹

I cannot discover in what particular degree of relationship Aurelian Townshend stood to Horatio, Viscount Townshend, but the grant by the latter of the name Townshend to Sir Robert Agborough is very peculiar.

I am not quite certain as to the identity of the persons named in the after-given extracts from the Gresford Registers:—

24 Dec., 1759. Mrs. Townshend of Chester, buried.

29 Dec., 1780. Mrs. Townshend of Chester, buried.

27 Dec., 1789. Mrs. Elizabeth Townshend of Chester, buried.

The annexed pedigree of Townshend contains some details taken from Burke's *Landed Gentry*, but is mainly compiled from original sources.

¹ "Rob. Agberowe *alias* Townsend, 14 January, 1650-51, begged the Committee for Compounding for leave to compound, having adhered to the King's party under the Earl of Holland, and on February 4th following his fine was set at 33s. 4d.

E, Co. DENBIGH.

ead attired or, gorged with a collar az., chu
all, "Vince malum patientiā."

dly, Aurelian Townshend, Esq.

63 ;= (1) Anne, dau. of William, Lord Spencer,
(2) Mary, dau. of Henry Ascue, Esq.

744, aged 75 ; buried in St. John's, Chester.

Arabella, born 28rd Aug., 1699 ; bapt. at Wrexham.	Anna
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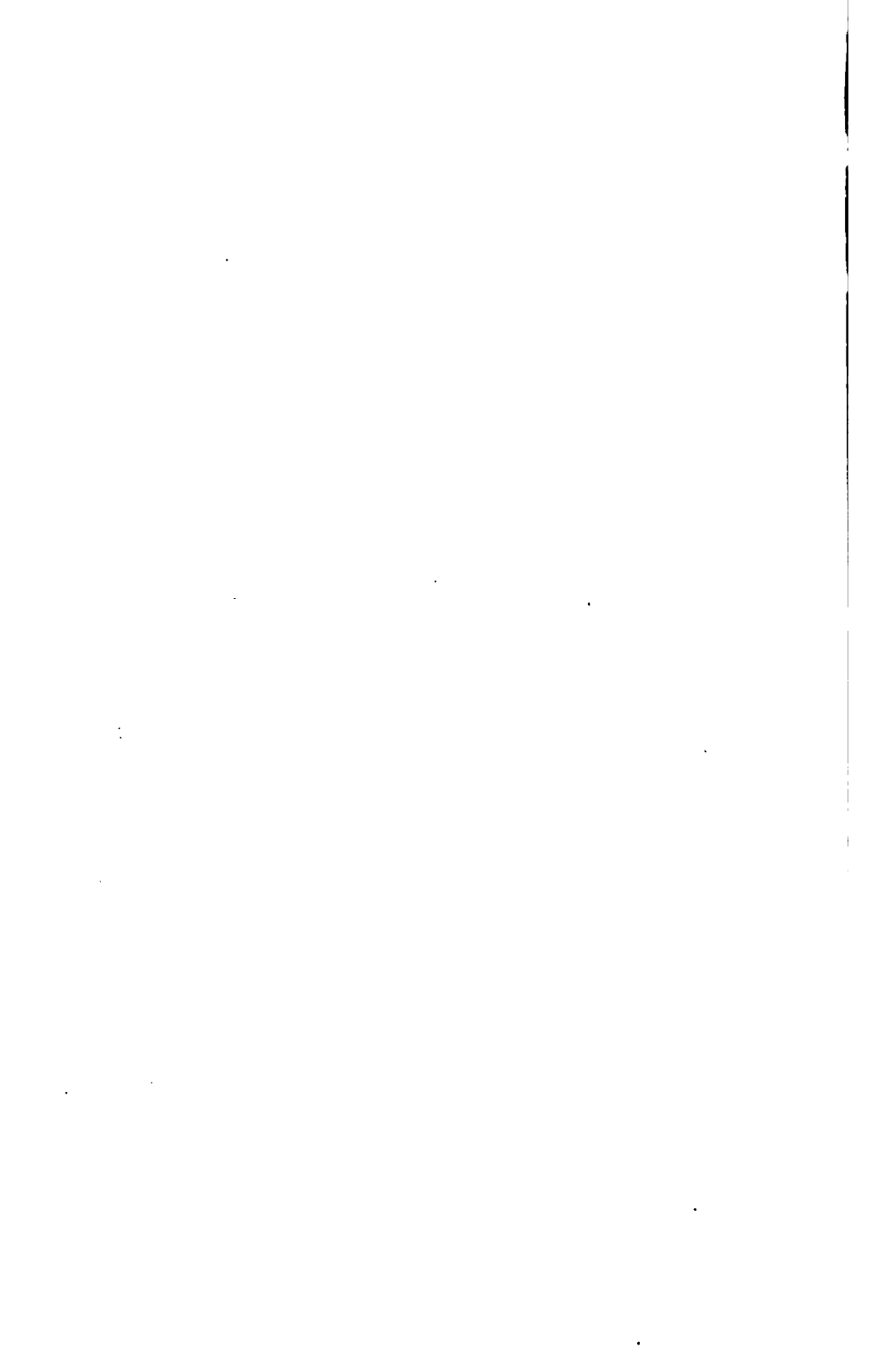
born 1st, w of enry 784, onu-	6 George Salisbury Townshend, bapt. at May, 1742 ; died 29th Sept., 1801 Frances (dau. of Rev. John Brooke, lands, Salop), who was buried in Chee dral, 18th March, 1775, aged 37. George Brooke Briggs Townshend, as name of Brooke 28th March, 1797.
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4 rsh Susanna, = Rev. Charles Mainwaring, married in 1810.	of Oteley Park, Salop.
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Townshend, = Elizabeth, dau. 4th July, bapt. at saford.	1 Dorothea. = R of E. J. Manning, Esq.	M lu ll ll bu
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W. O'Grady ; 1883.	Five daughters.
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children.



In Gresford church is a brass to the memory of Colonel Edward Dupre Townshend, of Annefield, Gresford, who died... May, 1883. He was the second son of Edward Venables Townshend, Esq., of Wincham, and grandson of Edward Townshend, Esq., of Wincham (see the Pedigree). There are also two stained-glass windows inserted to the memory of Edward Hunter Townshend (elder son of the above-named Col. Edward Dupre Townshend), lieutenant and adjutant of 1st battalion 16th Bedfordshire Regiment, who died at sea off Cape Coast Castle, December 29th, 1873, "while engaged with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashanti Expedition."

In the churchyard is a gravestone to the memory of Frances Matilda Townshend, born July 6th, 1849, died December 30th, 1844, and of Elizabeth Bottrel Townshend, her mother, born September 11th, 1815, died September 13th, 1888.

TREFALYN FARM.

I cannot identify *with absolute certainty* the house representing the ancient capital messuage of the Merediths of Allington. The John Meredith of 1620 held this house, with 19 parcels of land containing 77 (customary, or nearly 163 statute), acres, *freely in demesne*, together with various cottages and lands in Gresford and Llai. In the will of Dr. Daniel Williams, however (made June 26th, 1711), he speaks of his "estate in and about Trevallin and Grecesford" which he bought of the Merediths; and, as he distinguishes between this and his other estate in Burton and Croes Howel, we shall probably be right in identifying the old capital messuage and estate of the Merediths of Allington with the property in that township, now held by Dr. Daniel Williams' trustees. In other words, the house seems to be that which still exists, having on it the date 1588, and commonly called "Trevalyn Farm," now occupied by Mr. Thomas Prichard.

I may add that Dr. Daniel Williams in his will speaks of his cousin, Richard Meredith, Esq., to whom he bequeaths his "largest silver tankard," and remits the several sums of money due to the testator from the said Richard. The Doctor also gave to that son of his said cousin who bore the testator's name, £100, and another £100 to Elizabeth West, sister of the same Richard Meredith.

I cannot trace the connection between the Merediths and Dr. Daniel Williams. Indeed, the whole pedigree of the Merediths of Allington is very obscure, and the account given of them in the third volume of *Powys Fadog* is extremely incomplete and unsatisfactory. I know that the first Sir William Meredith, of Stansty, Hugh Meredith (the progenitor of the Merediths of Pentrebychan), Edward Meredith, draper and citizen of London, and John Meredith, haberdasher and citizen of London, were brothers. They appear to have been sons of Richard Meredith, of Allington, by his wife Jane, daughter of Morgan ap David ap Robert of Stansty. Lewis Dwnn confirms this suggestion, but names three other children of Richard Meredith (namely, Richard, Elis, and Marged), and makes Richard Meredith to be the son of John Meredith ap Rawlin. The John Meredith, of Allington, in 1620, was probably the haberdasher of London, who was living at that time, but afterwards returned to Wales. His brother Edward also returned to Wales (living at Plâs Coch, Stansty), and was buried at Wrexham, June 2nd, 1643. Elizabeth Meredith, of Stansty, was also buried there, September 8th, 1644.

There were still Merediths lingering on in Allington after the Restoration, but they appear to have been small tenant-farmers only. John Meredith was one of the churchwardens in 1718 and 1726, and tenant of the Poors Land in Allington in 1732. I copied the following extracts relating to them from the Gresford Registers :—

H.

Margaret, dau. and heiress of Ieuan L.

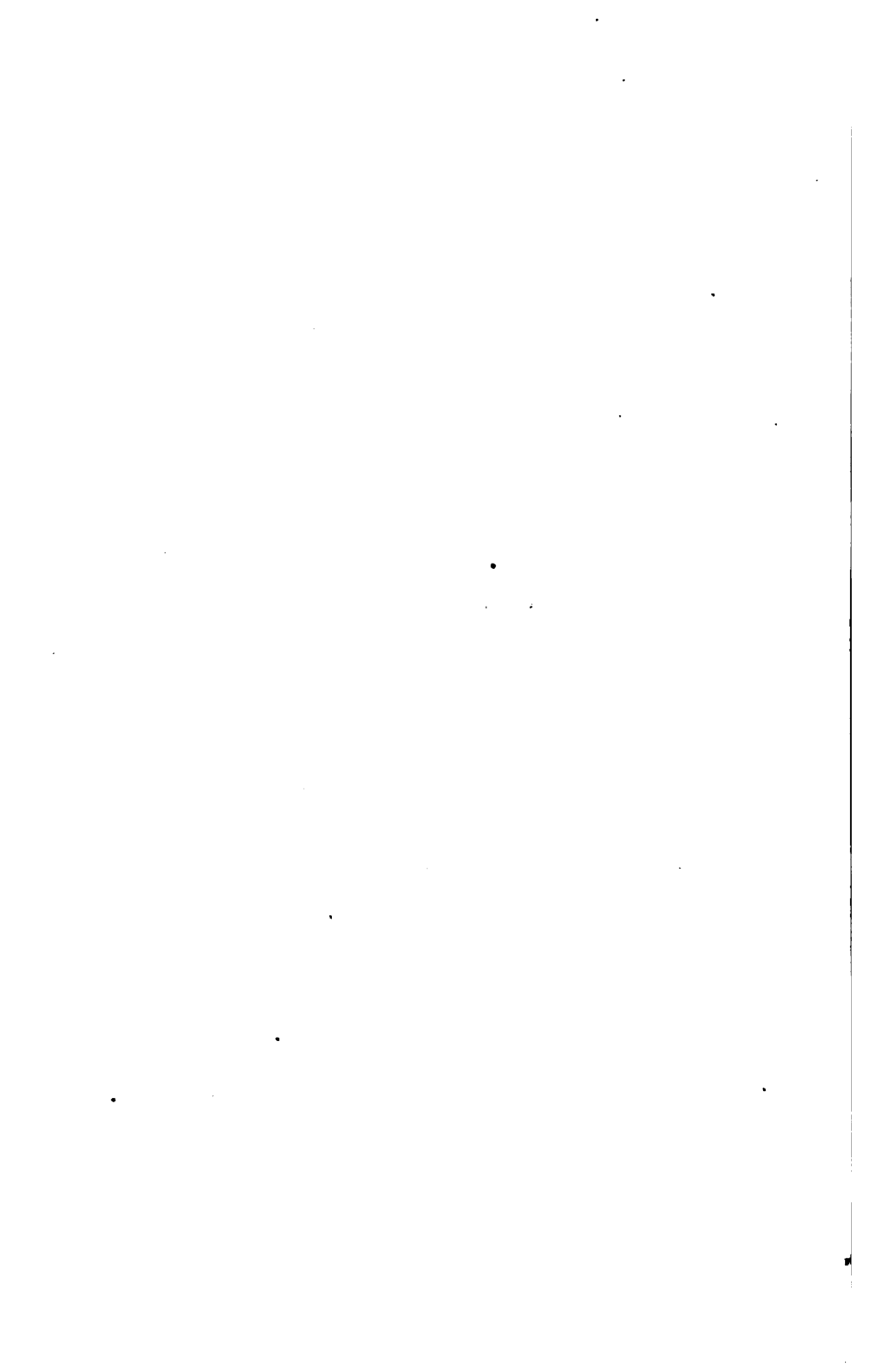
nce Powells
's, etc.

¹ H. R.
the second
by Anne h

-
- Alice. = Thos. Crue, of Holt.
 - Anne. = Richard Roydon, of Isey
 - Margaret. = Wm. Holstock, of I
 - Dorothy. = (1) John Fylkin, of
(2) Lawrence Downs

r, ob. s. p. ⁶ George Powell, of Bus
 living in 1620.

1



20 Aug. 1671. John fillus [so !] John Merddyth de Allington, bapt.

13 Mch., 1671-2. Elisabeth the wife of John Mreddith of Allington, bapt.

22 Feb., 1574-5. Charles the sonne of John Meredith of Allington, bapt.

— — Mrs. Merydith of Alington, bur'd.

15 Aug., 1676. Dorothea, the daughter of John Meredith de Allington, bapt.

30 Sept., 1677. Charles fil. J'n Meredith de Allington, bapt.

21 Apl., 1680. Thomas fil. John Meredith de Allington, bapt.

One of these two John Merediths is called in the rate books "John Meredith, *senior*," and the other "John Meredith, *junior*." At a date somewhat later, a John Meredith was tenant of a holding in Burton, probably of that called "The Broad Oak."

I may as well here say that Iorwerth Fychan ap Iorwerth ap Madoc, the ancestor of the Merediths of Trefalyn, was living in 1347. He was the great-grandfather of Rawlyn ap Meredith ap David ap Iorwerth Fychan, who was the father of the first John Meredith of Allington.

HORSLEY HALL.

The last owner of Horsley Hall, or "Plâs yn Horsli," of the old *Horsley stock*, was Ieuan ap David ap Madog ap David Hên, of Burton (claiming to be derived from Sanddef Hardd). His daughter and heiress married Ieuan Llwyd ap Gruffydd ap David Fychan, who traced his descent to Einion ap Ithel. Of this marriage were two daughters, one of whom, Margaret, married Howel¹ ap David ap Gruffydd Fychan, of Talwrn, in Burton, carrying Horsley Hall to her husband. Howel ap David was himself directly descended from David Hên ap Goronwy, of Burton, and his children assumed the name of Powell. Howel ap David heads the

¹ In 1574, Sampson Erdeswicke (see *Harleian MSS.* 473, British Museum) saw in one of the windows in the north aisle of Gresford Church, the names of "Höell ap David and Margaret his wife, 1501." I am indebted to the Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, Vicar of Gresford, for this reference.

annexed abbreviated pedigree: the early part whereof has been almost entirely compiled from the records printed by Ellison Powell, Esq., in his wonderful "Pedigree of the Powells of Horsley, co. Denbigh, and their descendants." For the latter part of the pedigree the parish registers of Gresford, Wrexham, and Oswestry, and the Court Records of the manor of Marford are available. The genealogical Table which I give is purposely condensed, so as to show those descendants only of the elder branch who were connected, and the districts directly adjoining.

In Norden's *Survey of Bromfield and Yale* (A.D. 1620), Mr. Thomas Powell's estate is minutely described. Besides his mansion house called "Horsley," in Allington, he had other messuages and lands in the same township, containing 64 customary acres, other messuages and lands in Burton, containing 47 customary acres, one of these messuages being "domū per patulū quercū, Anglicé," "the house by the broad Oake," and 10½ acres of land in Gresford, all free, containing 121½ (customary, or about 257 statute,) acres. His son, Thomas Powell, jun., afterwards the first baronet, had also some lands in Allington, and there were also various leasehold lands within the manor, held by Mr. Powell. Attached to Horsley was the dovecote croft and the horse pasture, "horse pasture" being the more usual modern English form of "horse ley." Almost all the other fields on the estate bore English names. Mr. George Powell, a younger brother of Mr. Thomas Powell, senior, had at the same time (1620), a capital messuage and other messuages and lands in Burton, containing 51 (customary, or nearly 108 statute) acres. The Burton property probably represented the patrimony of Howel ap David, belonging to him apart from the Horsley estate, which he obtained with his wife.

Sir Thomas Powell, the first baronet, is claimed as a staunch Royalist, and this claim is certainly just, for although I cannot find that he "compounded" for Horsley or other property in county Denbigh, yet his

estate in the hundred of Wirrall (Cheshire) was undoubtedly "sequestered." Depositions were sent up to the committee for compounding, to show that Ralph Poole, parson of Bebbington, county Chester, "left the pulpit one Sunday in May, 1643, and went with Sir Thos. Powell and others to the waterside to resist the landing from Liverpool of Col. Moore with the Parliament forces, and that he joined with Prince Rupert when he had taken Liverpool." But Sir Thomas seems to have died before the committee could deal with his estates. And although his grandson, the second Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., was actually sheriff of Denbighshire during the Protectorate (in 1657), Margaret Powell, his mother and guardian, on 7th July, 1648, petitioned to "compound," and Sir Thomas himself, as soon as he came of age, took part in the premature Royalist rising which Lambert crushed out at Winnington Bridge, and was there taken prisoner.

Mr. Alfred Ashworth has called my attention to a reference in King's *Vale Royal of England* (1656, p. 121) to Thomas Powell, of Horsley, which is worth while transcribing. Speaking of Birkenhead Priory, he speaks of it as "now a very good demean and which has come (by descent from the Worsleys men of great Possessions) now to a Gentleman of much worth Thomas Powell Esquire the heir of the ancient seat of Horsley in the County of Flint,¹ and one of whom our County may gladly receive, to be added to the number of those that deserve better commendation than I am fit to give them; though unto him I am particularly bound to extend my wits to a higher reach, then here I will make tryall of."

This passage must refer to him who became afterwards the second baronet, and must therefore have been written in or before 1647, when the first baronet died.

¹ Horsley Hall is directly adjacent to, although not actually in, the main portion of Marford and Hoseley, in Flintshire. Horsley Hall itself is in Denbighshire.

It will be seen from the Powell pedigree how the Horsley estate came into the possession, by purchase, of John Hughes, Esq., of Pwll yr uwd (now Spring Lodge), Wrexham. He died at Little Acton, 10th March, 1810, aged 65. His father was *perhaps* the "old John Hughes of Pwllrude, farmer," who was buried at Wrexham, 8th August, 1775. And his son, Francis James Hughes, M.D., of Little Acton, the owner of Horsley Hall, who died 29th October, 1856, aged 68, married Mary Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Murhall Griffith, Esq., of Holt Street House, Wrexham, who survived him, and died 4th January, 1866, aged 81 years. Dr. Hughes was a man respected, liked, and beloved; and deservedly so, as I am told. For many years he was chairman of the Wrexham bench of magistrates, and occupied a good position in the society of the district. Some time ago,¹ I was compelled to expose the unhistorical character of one of Miss Angharad Llwyd's memoranda, and I feel now bound to examine closely another memorandum of hers, especially as these her notes will certainly one day be printed, and taken throughout for gospel. Miss Angharad Llwyd, after having been at Dr. Hughes' house, and copied the pedigree of Santhey of Burton, in his possession, meanly and malignantly attached to it, in 1823 or 1824, the following note: "This is a copy of the pedigree now in the possession of Dr. Hughes (M.D.), natural son of a Mr. Hughes the son of a Gardener at Sonlli where a Major Bell lived, the owner of Horseley estate who died about fifty years ago leaving all his property to the above-named Gardener's son whom he took into the house to read to him." This cryptic and unpunctuated sentence (there is but one comma in the whole) is capable of more than one interpretation, and the more obvious one is probably not that one which was intended. What was meant, perhaps, may be put thus: Major Bell of Sonlli

¹ In my account of *The Broughtons of Marchwiell*, printed in *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. xiv, 1901.

used to employ John Hughes (afterwards owner of Horsely), the son of his gardener, to read to him, and left this gardener's son all his property on his own death, about the year 1773. Supposing this story to be partly true, the estate left to Mr. John Hughes did not include Horsley, which Mr. Hughes himself purchased, and Major Bell never owned. Further, it is to be remembered that Major John Bell was buried at Wrexham, 5th May, 1781, and is then described as of Wrexham Fechan. He occupied, in fact, as tenant, in 1780 (where he lived before I do not know), the houses of the Joneses, of Wrexham Fechan, who were part-owners of Horsley, and after Major Bell's death a "Mr. Hughes" was rated for this house. Out of these facts, distorted a great deal, Miss Angharad Llwyd's statements had evidently their origin. But what truth remains in those statements?

Mrs. Hughes, the widow of Dr. Francis James Hughes, sold Horsley (Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me) to Messrs. Charles Townshend (see Townshend pedigree, before) and Frederick Potts (the youngest son of Mr. Henry Potts, of Chester and Glanyrafon). These made some arrangement with each other, by virtue of which two fields, belonging to Horsley, were exchanged with the Strode trustees for lands near Gladwyn, Gresford, which became the property of Mr. Charles Townshend, while Horsley Hall became vested in Mr. Potts, who lived there until his death on 5th June, 1898, aged 78. His son sold the property to Mr. Alfred Ashworth, who for some time has lived there. The late Mr. Frederick Potts pulled down the greater part of the old hall, which was moated, and rebuilt it, destroying a groined crypt in order to alter the entrance to the new hall.

Almer farmhouse represents an old mansion which gave its name to a rather famous Welsh family—the Almers of Almer. John ap Ieuan of Almer first took this surname. He, I suppose, was the John Almer (not Aylmer) who, I find declared as the Attorney of

the lord King for Bromfield and Yale, in the 21st year of Henry VII and the 10th year of Henry VIII: unless indeed two John Almers, son succeeding father in the same office, be thus indicated. John Almer, junior, had two sons—John Almer of Almer, and Edward Almer, the ancestor of the Almers of Pant Iocyn. As to the last-named, I have here little to say. He is discussed elsewhere.¹ But his elder brother, John Almer the third, had no sons, only daughters, and one of his two daughters, Margaret, married Edward Puleston, a son of Sir Edward Puleston, of Emral, so founding the family of Puleston of Allington.² The son of Edward and Margaret Puleston,³ also Edward Puleston, of Allington, married Winifred,

¹ See *History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham*, pp. 174 and 175. But I may add that there is in the Mostyn Collection a eulogy (*awdl foliant*) of Edward Almer, of Pant Iocyn, Esq., dated 1570, by William Cynwal. It is also to be said that Sampson Erdeswicke, in 1574, saw in one of the windows of the north aisle of Gresford church the names of "S'r John Allmer and Katherine his Wife," with their coat-armour, which shows Katherine to have been an Egerton (Catherine, daughter of Philip Egerton, of Egerton Malpas). He also saw in the church what appears to have been the funeral achievement of "Sir Edward Almer, esquier" (*British Museum Harleian MS.*, 473). I owe my knowledge of Erdeswicke's visit to the Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, vicar of Gresford.

² This Edward Puleston died 16th December, 1574, and Margaret, his widow, 7th March, 159⁶.

³ H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinnel Park, tells me that the Edward Puleston, of Allington, who died 16th December, 1574, had by Margaret Almer, his wife, the afternamed children:—

1. Edward = (1) Winifred, da'r of John Trevor, of Allington (see before).

= (2) Katherine, da'r of John Saunders, of Abenbury (see *History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham*, p. 138.

2. John, clerk in holy orders.

3. William (died 24th December, 1628) = Mary, daughter of Ralph Rokesby.

4. Roger = Mary, da'r of Henry Askew, of Blifford, co. Lincoln.

5. Thomas.

6. Dorothy = John Jones, of Abenbury (see *History of the Country*

daughter of John Trevor, Esq., of Trefalyn Hall, by Mary (Bridges) his wife. This second Edward Puleston's son was again Edward Puleston, of Allington. He was dead before 1620, and his widow, Anne, was then become the wife of Robert Santhey, of Honckley in Burton. He left one daughter, Margaret, who became, subsequently, the wife of John Powell, Esq., son and heir of Sir Thomas Powell, of Horsley, first baronet (see Powell of Horsley pedigree, before). Now, I have sometimes thought that the estate of the Pulestons, of Almer, was none other than that of Almer. Let us see what is said of the Puleston property in Allington by John Norden, in 1620. Robert Santhey held freely a capital messuage in Allington, with barns, stables, *dovecote*, orchards, gardens, etc., and over 190 statute acres of land in the right of Anne his wife, granted to her as jointure, for the term of her life, by Edward Puleston, deceased, her former husband, which premises were to descend, after the death of the before-named Anne, to Margaret Puleston, daughter and heir of the said Edward. This Margaret Puleston held also freely in her own right a messuage in Allington, with 120 "ancient acres" (nearly 254 statute acres) belonging to it. The whole estate thus contained 444 acres. Now, most of the other large estates in Allington can be identified, and if the property of the Pulestons in Allington was not Almer, what room could there be for it in the township? Moreover, supposing that property to be Almer, we can then understand how it came to Margaret Puleston in 1620 by direct descent from her great-great-grandfather, John Almer. On the other hand, it has to be considered that the bailiwick of Almer—or, at any rate, of Cobham Almer—although in the township of Alling-

Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham, Llwyn on Pedigree, sheet 1, p. 136.

7. Ermine (buried at Gresford 16th November, 1634) = John Meredith, of Trefalyn.

8. Alice = Thomas Yardley, of Farndon.

ton, was not in the manor of Burton. Perhaps the lands inherited by Margaret Puleston were partly in the bailiwick and partly in the manor just named (see my remarks at the beginning of this chapter).

Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins agrees with my conjecture that the house of the Pulestons of Allington was Almer. Margaret Puleston, the last heiress, married, as I have said above, John Powell, son and heir of the first Sir Thomas Powell, Bart., of Horsley. The second Sir Thomas Powell was rated for a considerable property, the greater part of which was subsequently transferred to Sir Richard Grosvenor, and has since belonged to the Grosvenor estate. This transfer must have taken place about the year 1715 or 1716. At any rate, in the Allington rate-books we get, as the Chancellor pointed out to me, the following assessments :—

	1715.	£	s.	d.
Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart.		0	2	6
Mr. Lloyd's heirs for Horsley Demesne		0	14	7
And for the Meadow Grounds		3	2	6
	1716.			
Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart.		0	2	6
And for the meadow grounds		3	2	6
Mr. Lloyd's heirs for Horsley Demesne		0	14	7

But this may show only that the extensive meadow grounds in the northern part of the township now belonging to the Grosvenor, or Eaton Hall, estate, must have been transferred, about 1716, from the heirs of Horsley Hall, but does not show that Almer House was at that time transferred. In the two years above noted, Thomas Pate was at that time separately rated (at 21s. 4d.) for Almer, almost certainly as tenant, the name of the landlord not being given. However, Almer does in fact now belong to the Grosvenor (Westminster) estate. So that I believe Almer passed from the Almers, first to the Pulestons, then to the Powells, and, finally, to the Grosvenors of Eaton.

(To be continued.)

FIND OF LATE-CELTIC BRONZE OBJECTS AT SEVEN SISTERS, NEAR NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE objects dealt with in the following paper have been drawn by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, and at the request of Dr. W. Bickerton Edwards, I have written the descriptions. The facts relating to the find have been kindly supplied by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A.

The fine series of bronzes described below were found about thirty years ago, near Seven Sisters, in the valley of the Dulais, a tributary of the Neath, from which it is separated by the high ground of Hir Fynydd, along which the well-known Roman Road, the Sarn Helen, runs. The Dulais side of Hir Fynydd is gouged out, here and there, by mountain streams, which, after a precipitous course, fall into the river.

The bronzes were found scattered about in the bed of one of these streams, about three-quarters of a mile from Seven Sisters, after a severe storm. The rush of water washed away part of the north bank, and it is evident that the bronzes had been buried in the soil thus removed. Some children, while at play, found them in the stream and took them to their home, a small farm near. It is very doubtful whether all were recovered, when we consider the strength of the current; some may have been buried in the shingle of the bed, and others washed into the Dulais. As the objects were treated as playthings of the children at the farm for many years, it is quite possible that some of them may have been lost. The find does not appear to have attracted any attention until 1902, when Dr. W. Bickerton Edwards, of Seven Sisters, while inquiring of some of the old inhabitants of the Dulais valley

whether any antiquities had been discovered in the neighbourhood, was told that some objects in metal had been turned up by one of the streams in the locally-memorable flood in 1875. Thinking that some of these might still be in existence, Dr. Edwards called at the farm, and found that, though thrown about, most of them were there. The occupier of the farm gave him six of the objects, which he recognised as of archaeological interest, and forwarded them to the Welsh Museum of Natural History, Arts and Antiquities,

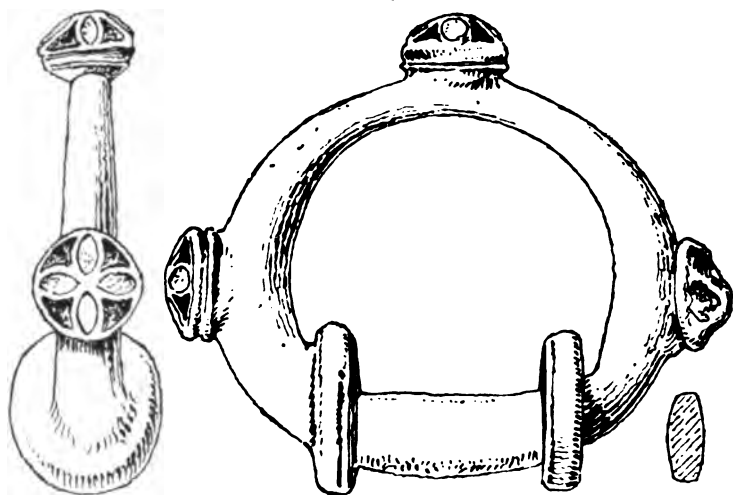


Fig. 1.—One of a Pair of Bronze Enamelled Harness-Rings found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Cardiff, for examination. Mr. Ward, the Director of the Museum, confirmed the Doctor's surmise, pointing out that the find was of Late-Celtic age, and evidently of great importance; and he urged him to secure all the fragments and have them described by some competent pen. At the end of last year (1904), the Doctor was fortunate enough to acquire the remaining objects; and feeling that they should not remain in private hands, also that they should not leave Wales, he placed them in the custody of the committee of the above museum, with the proviso that

they should be transferred to a Welsh National Museum, wherever and whenever such an institution should be established.

The place where the bank was washed away is a small and comparatively horizontal field, surrounded by sloping rough ground and brushwood—a suitable spot for a house. Some years ago, a trial shaft for coal was sunk in the middle of this field, but to no great depth. It is said that in sinking it rough pottery was found, which tends to strengthen the idea of ancient human occupation.

Having now given all the particulars which are known with regard to the find, we will proceed to describe each object separately.

Fig. 1.—This shows one of a pair of bronze harness-rings. The upper part of the ring is round in cross-section, and gets thinner towards the top. The lower part, between the two projecting flanges, is nearly rectangular in cross-section. The round part of the ring is ornamented with three projecting enamelled bosses of conical shape. The colours of the enamel appear to be red and white. The design on the bosses is the same as that on a harness-ring from Saham Toney,¹ Norfolk.

Finds of Late-Celtic horse-trappings have, in nearly all cases, been identified by means of the bridle-bits which occur with them, the shape of the ancient bridle-bit being exactly like the modern one. If this were not so, there would really be no clue to the use of the rings and other fittings, which differ very materially in form from those used in the saddlery of the present time. We therefore assume that rings, like the one represented on Fig. 1, are harness-rings, because they have been found in so many cases associated with bridle-bits. The largest collections of these rings, obtained from Stanwick,² in Yorkshire, Polden Hill,³ in Somersetshire,

¹ *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii, p. 398.

² *Memoirs of York Meeting of Archaeological Institute in 1846*, p. 37.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, p. 90.

and Westhall,¹ in Suffolk, are now in the British Museum. In two cases such rings have been found with Anglo-Saxon burials, namely, at Chesell Down,² in the Isle of Wight, and at Stowting,³ in Kent. Another ring of the same class from Kirby Thore,⁴ in Yorkshire, has been made into a brooch by the addition of a pin.

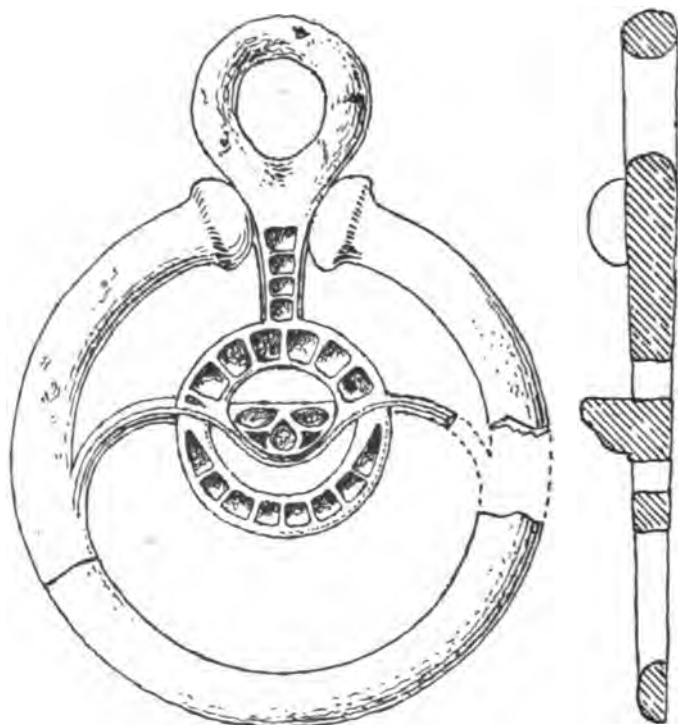


Fig. 2. —Bronze enamelled Harness-Ring found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, on February 25th, 1904, Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, exhibited an enamelled

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi, p. 454.

² G. Hillier's *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xli, p. 411.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi, p. 279.



BRONZE HARNESS-RING FROM LEICESTER, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ linear.



BRONZE HARNESS-RING FROM ALFRISTON, SUSSEX,
NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

ring of the type we are now considering, which was found in the Fayûm¹ in Egypt, and a British specimen from Bapchild, in Kent, for comparison. Mr Read says, with regard to the rings: "Their use has always been problematical, though they are found in considerable numbers with hoards of horse-bits and similar gear. I notice that they very frequently occur in pairs, and as horse-bits also are found in pairs, I think the fact bears out my argument as to their use: which is, that they were the rings through which the reins passed, and that then, as now, they were fixed to the horse's collar."

There are two varieties of these rings as regards the shape of main part of the ring, and also two varieties as regards the small part between the flanges. Thus, there is one kind, like that shown on Fig. 1, with a ring of round cross-section, studded with projecting knobs, and another kind with a flat, crescent-shaped exterior to the ring, like the one from Bapchild, just referred to. These are really only differences in the decorative part of the ring, but the varieties in the shape of the part between the flanges affects its use. The lower part of the ring shown on Fig. 1 is evidently made rectangular in section, so as to prevent its turning round when once fixed at right angles to the horse's collar. There is, however, another kind of ring in which the part between the flanges is made thin and saddle-shaped, apparently to enable the ring to slide along a strap; or, if fixed at one point, to have a certain amount of freedom of motion backwards and forwards. A fine ring of this class from Westhall, Suffolk, is illustrated on the plate opposite p. 130. In this class of ring the projecting flanges, instead of being at right angles to the ring, are placed diagonally, sloping towards each other. The differences pointed out show that the two kinds of rings cannot have been used in the same way.

Figs. 2 and 3.—The ring (broken into three pieces)

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant., Lond.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xx, p. 25.

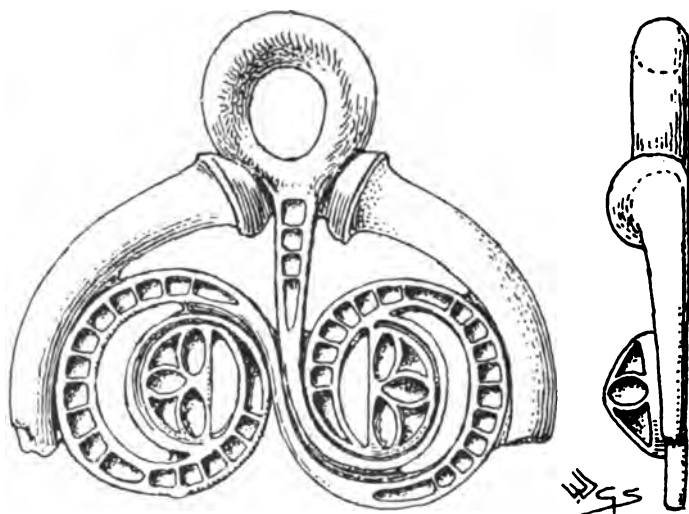


Fig. 3.—Portion of Bronze Enamelled Harness-Ring found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, † linear.

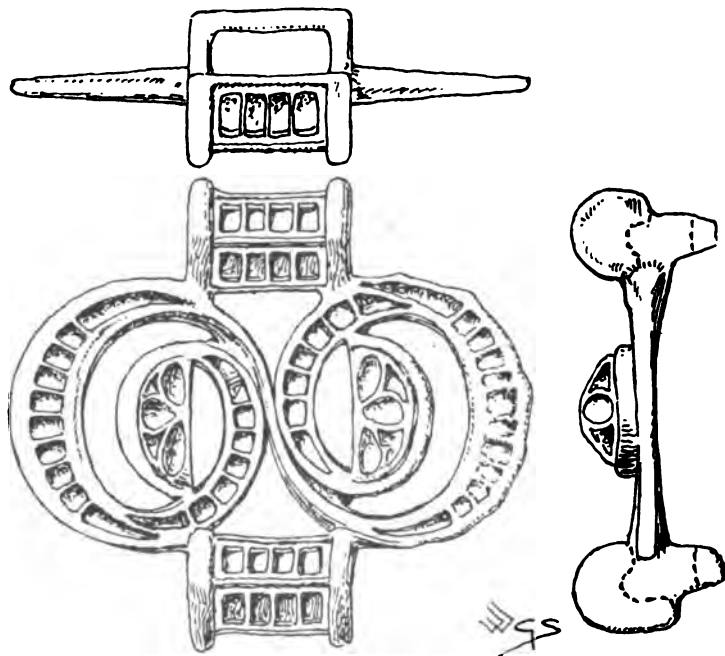


Fig. 4.—Bronze Enamelled Harness-Mounting found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, † linear.

and the upper half of another ring here shown, when complete must have been of the same shape, and probably together formed a pair, although the ornamental portions are different. The rings are flat at the back and rounded in front, *i.e.*, the cross-section is nearly semi-circular. The ring shown on Fig. 2 has traces of enamel in the holes, but in the case of the other ring (Fig. 3), the enamel is entirely gone.

The peculiarity of these rings is that they each have an eye at the top, for suspension or attachment to something. The lower half of the ring is open in each case, which would allow a strap of the harness to pass freely through it. The fact that the backs of the rings are flat seems to show that they were intended for ornamental pendants rather than to serve any practical purpose. Similar objects have been found at Saham Toney,¹ in Norfolk, and Stanwick,² in Yorkshire. It is possible that these objects may be portions of bridle-bits, as the terminal rings of the Late-Celtic bridle-bits from Rise,³ near Hull, now in the British Museum, and from Stanwick,⁴ Yorkshire, in the Alnwick Museum, are exactly of the same shape, but I do not know whether they are flat at the back or not.

Fig. 4.—The object here shown is of cast bronze, enamelled. Only traces of the enamel now remain. At the back are two rectangular loops, apparently for a strap to pass through. An ornamental harness mounting, with similar loops at the back, have been found at Saham Toney,⁵ Norfolk, and at Polden Hill,⁶ Somersetshire. There is another in the British Museum⁷

¹ *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii, p. 398.

² *Memoirs of the York Meeting of the Archaeological Institute in 1846*, p. 36.

³ J. R. Allen's *Celtic Art*, p. 150.

⁴ Dr. J. C. Bruce's *Catalogue of Alnwick Museum*, p. 88.

⁵ *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. ii, p. 398.

⁶ Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*, pl. 19, fig. 3.

⁷ J. R. Allen's *Celtic Art*, p. 136.

from an unknown locality, and one in the Uffizi¹ Museum at Florence. Some of these are cruciform, and others in the shape of a sort of rosette.

Figs. 5 and 6.—The two objects represented are of

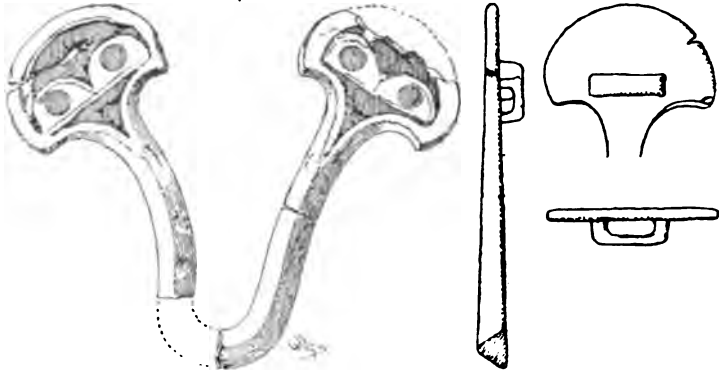


Fig. 5.—Bronze Object decorated with bright Red Enamel, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

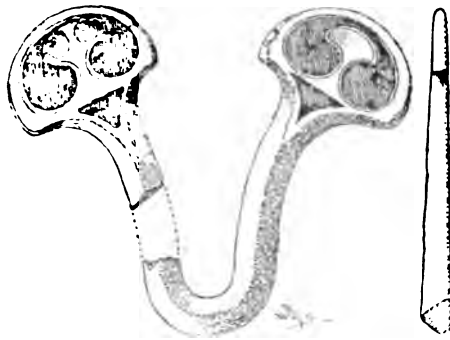


Fig. 6.—Bronze Object decorated with bright Red Enamel, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

the same shape : something between that of a V and an U. The narrow part is of triangular cross-section, ridged in front and flat at the back. The two flattened and expanded ends are decorated with bright red

¹ Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*, pl. 19, fig. 5.

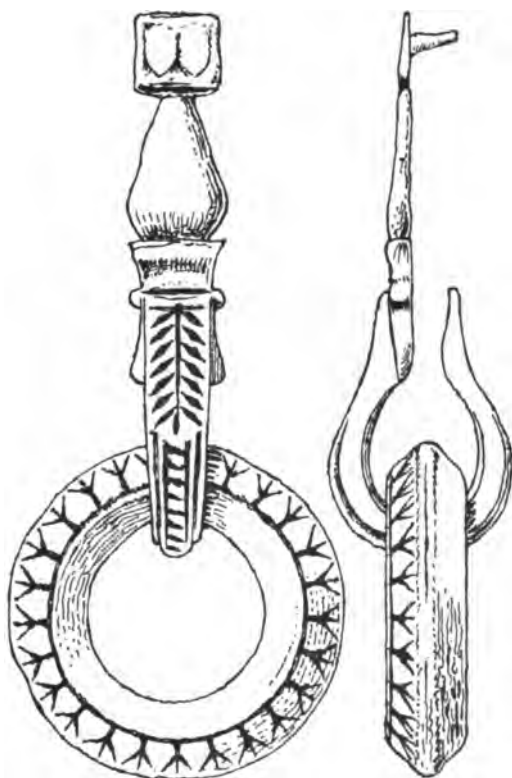


Fig. 7.—Hook and Ring of Bronze plated with Silver, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

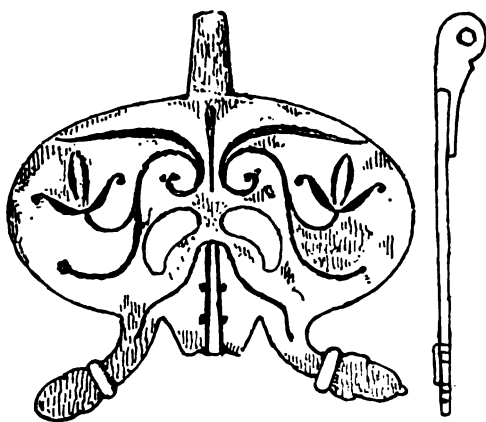


Fig. 8.—Object of Bronze plated with Silver, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.

enamel, which is in perfect condition. At the back of the object shown on Fig. 5 is a rectangular loop for

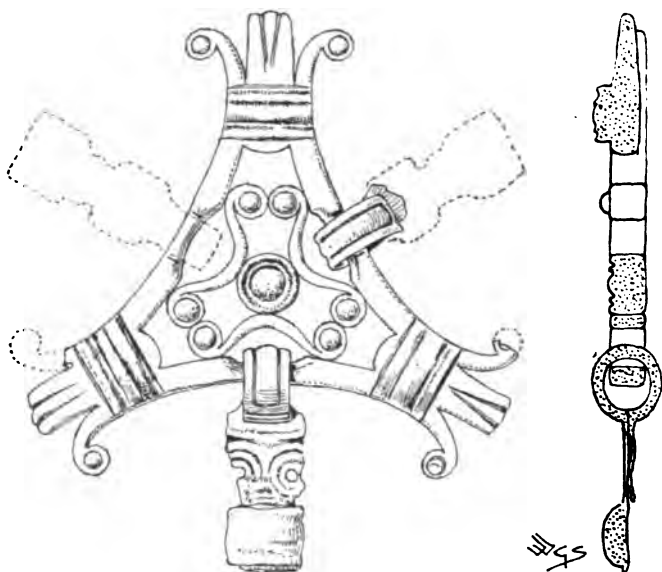


Fig. 9.—Ornamental Bronze Object of Triangular Shape, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.

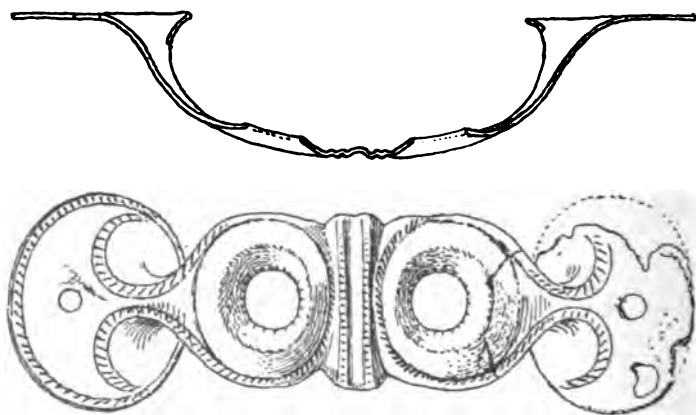


Fig. 10.—Arched Object of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters, Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.

passing a strap through. Perhaps this indicates that it was a harness mounting, but I know of nothing

similar amongst the finds of horse-trappings elsewhere.

Figs. 7 and 8.—These objects are of bronze, with ornamental designs in plated silver. One is a hook, with a ring hanging from it, and the other a flat oval plate, with a loop at the top, and two horn-like projections, terminating in acorns, at the bottom. It is not easy to conjecture the use of either.

Fig. 9.—The bronze object shown is of triangular shape, and a very highly-finished piece of ornamental perforated metal-work. The back is flat, but the portions at the three points of the triangle are recessed. Attached to two of the sides of the triangle are loops for fastening to straps, the third being missing. The use of the object is evidently to unite three straps meeting in a point. It is probably part of the harness of a horse. I have not come across anything similar elsewhere, except the circular ring with three attachments for straps, found in the River Nore in Ireland, and now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy¹ in Dublin.

Figs. 10 to 15.—The six objects—or fragments of objects—shown are all of the same arched shape-like handle, and there are rivet-holes in the ends of each for fastening them to a flat surface. The one shown on Fig. 13 has traces of rusty iron on the unornamented side, as if the thin *repoussé* bronze had an iron back to strengthen it. I am at a loss to suggest any probable use for these objects.

Fig. 16.—This appears to be a bronze strap ornament. There were originally four little rivets on the front; two remain, and the positions of the others are marked by the rivet-holes. The two ends have crescent-shaped terminations. At the back is a rectangular loop for a strap to pass through.

Fig. 17.—The ornamental part of this consists of a pair of horns with knobbed terminations, resting on a

¹ Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 612.

sort of rosette, at the back of which is a rectangular loop for a strap or bar to pass through. Horns, with knobbed terminations, occur on Romano-British iron firedogs.

Fig. 18.—This bronze object appears to be a buckle of some kind; the holes for the pin of the hinge in the two projections at the bottom have been omitted in the drawing.

Fig. 19.—A bronze ring.

Fig. 20.—Two small bronze bells, one round and the other square.

Fig. 21.—A bronze object, shaped like the bottom of an anchor.

Fig. 22.—Portion of a moulded and turned object of thin bronze, with ornament round the top.

Fig. 23.—A small bronze weight, shaped like a cheese or curling-stone. On the top is the Roman numeral I.

Fig. 24.—A small bronze chisel.

Fig. 25.—A bronze finial, shaped something like the umbo of a shield. It has three rivet-holes for fixing it on to something.

Fig. 26.—Disc of thin bronze, with *repoussé* mouldings and punched ornament.

Fig. 27.—Two conical bronze objects, with holes through them. Mr. Ward suggests that these are "jets"—that is, casts of the funnel-shaped apertures through which the molten metal was introduced into the mould.

Fig. 28.—Thin plates of bronze, bent and folded together.

Fig. 29.—Rectangular bronze ingot, showing chisel marks. It has been cut across, and shows a bright yellow colour, like that of an Australian sovereign.

Fig. 30.—Lump of bronze of irregular shape.



Fig. 11.—Arched Object of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.

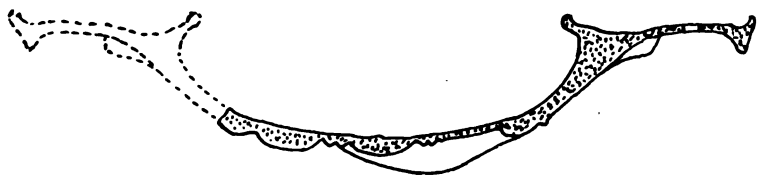


Fig. 12.—Arched Object of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.

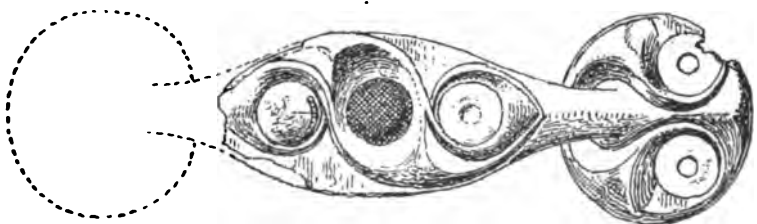
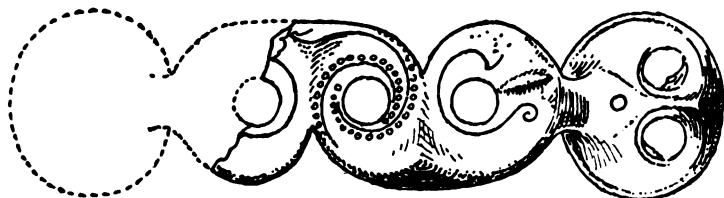


Fig. 13.—Arched Object of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ linear.



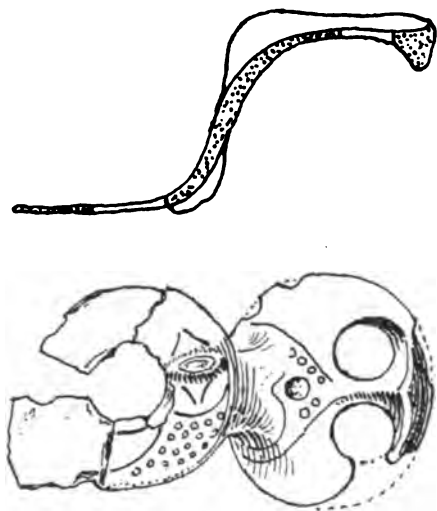


Fig. 14.—Part of Arched Object of Bronze,
found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

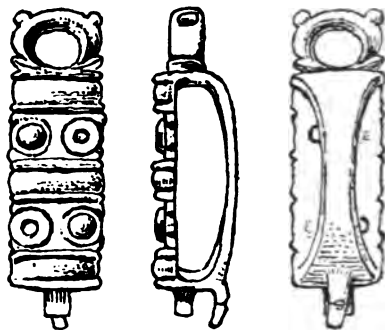


Fig. 16.—Bronze Ornament for Strap,
found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

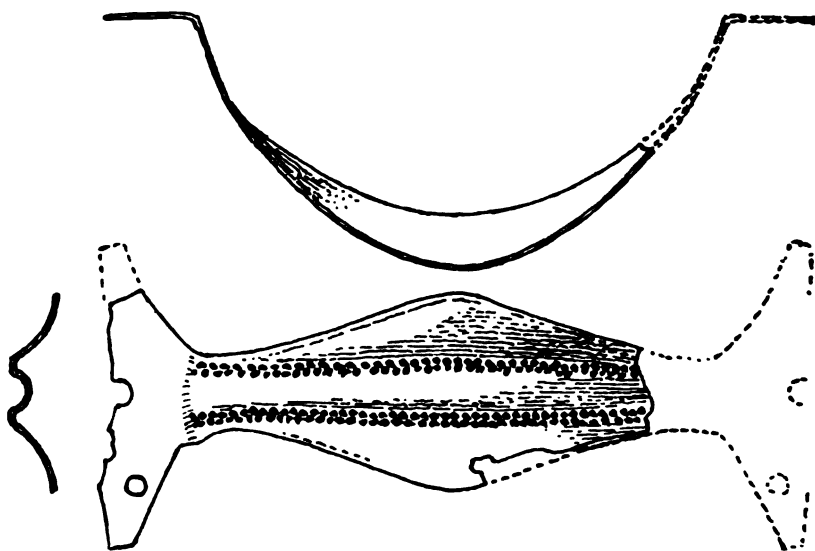


Fig. 15.—Arched Object of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

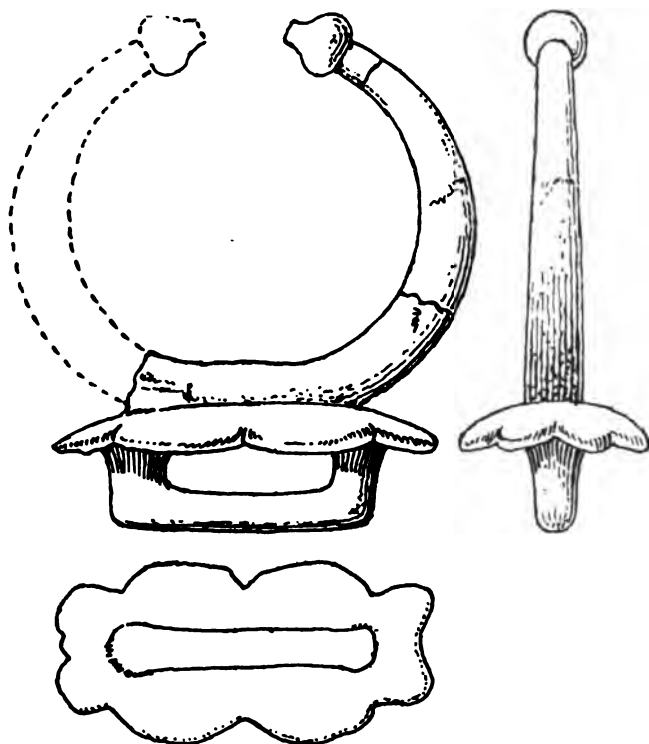


Fig. 17.—Bronze Horned Strap Ornament, found at Seven Sisters.
Scale, † linear.

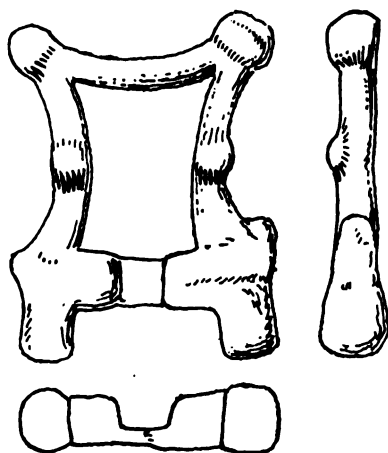


Fig. 18.—Bronze Buckle, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, † linear.

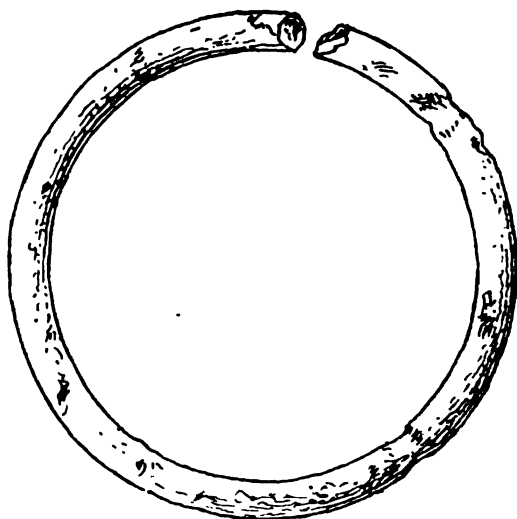


Fig. 19.—Bronze Ring, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

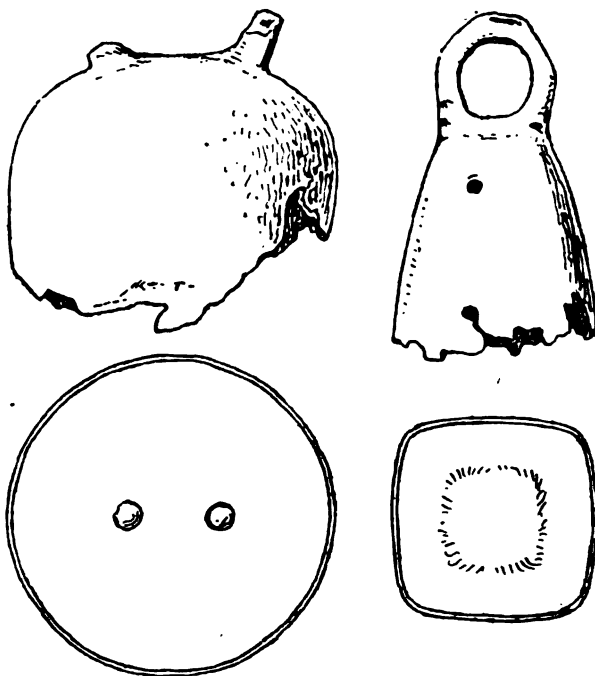


Fig. 20.—Two Small Bronze Bells, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

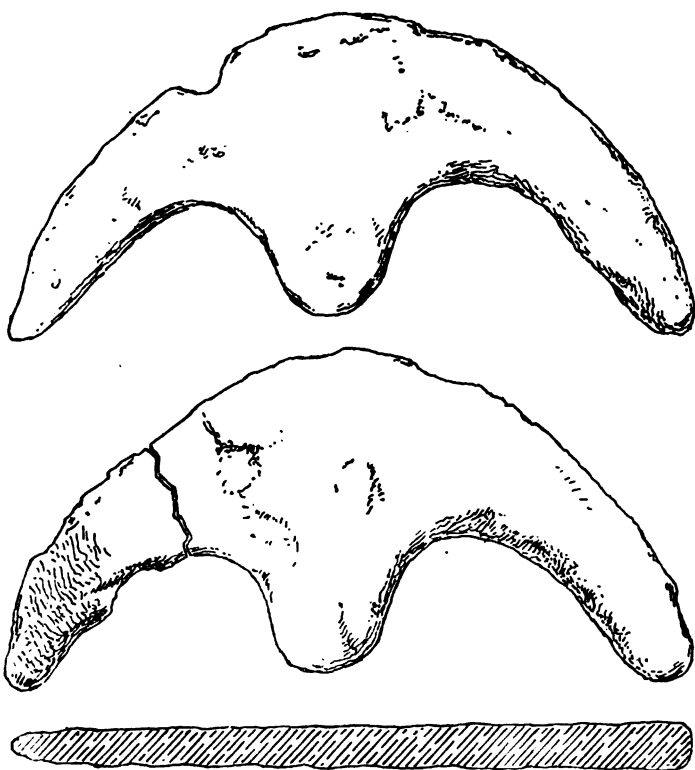


Fig. 21.—Bronze Object, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ linear.

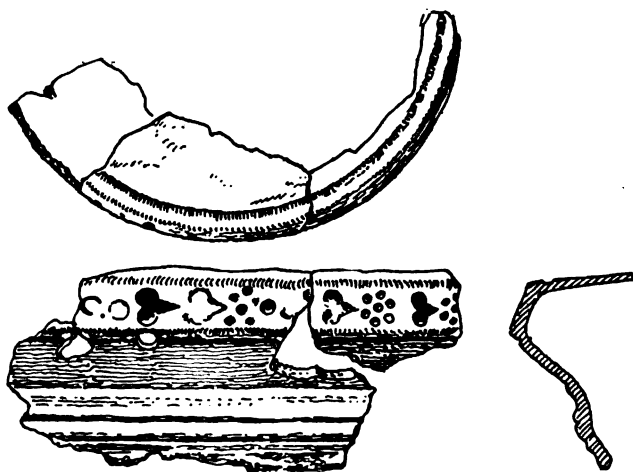


Fig. 22.—Hollow Turned Object of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ linear.

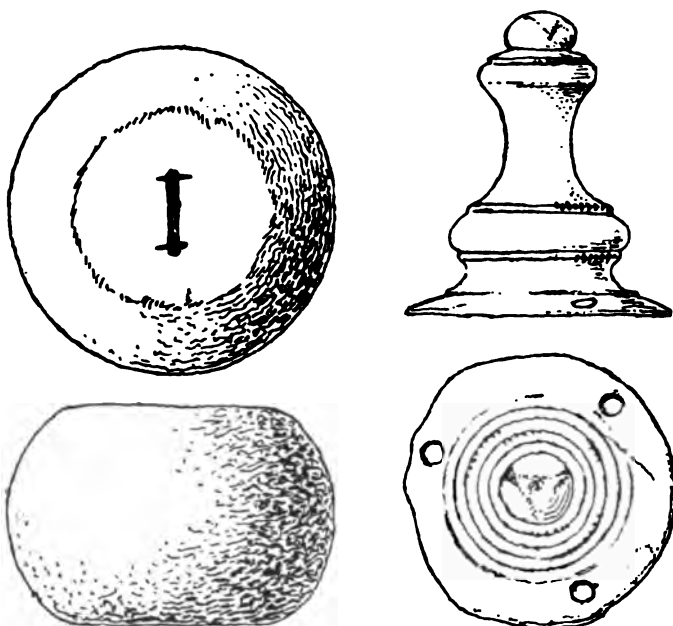


Fig. 23.—Bronze Weight, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

Fig. 25.—Bronze Ornament, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

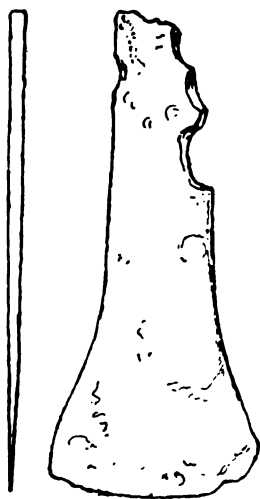


Fig. 24.
Small Bronze Chisel, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

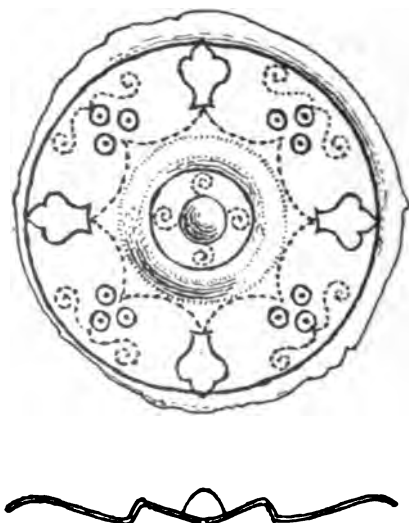


Fig. 26.
Ornamental Disc of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

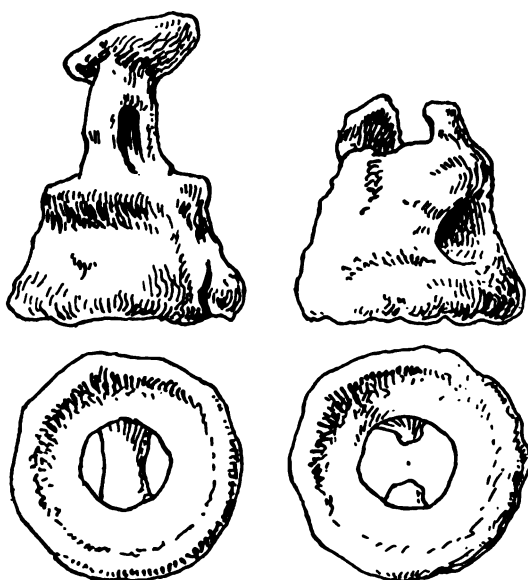


Fig. 27.—Bronze Objects, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

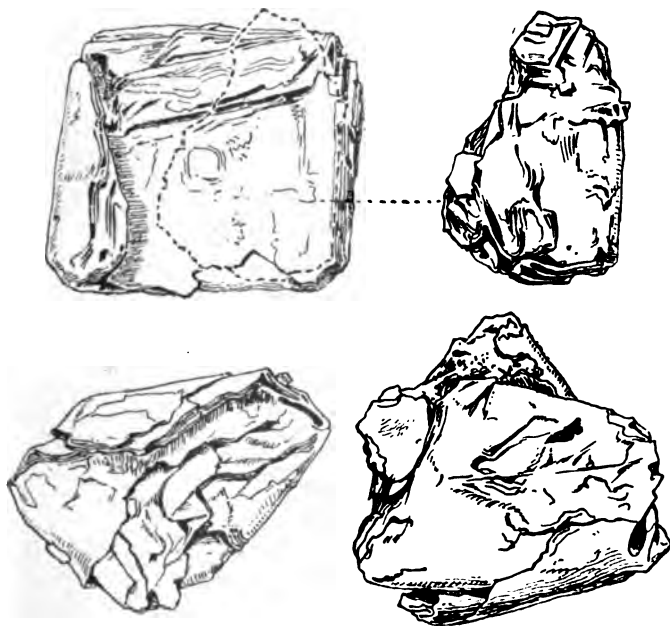


Fig. 28.—Thin Plates of folded Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.



Fig. 29.—Bronze Ingot, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

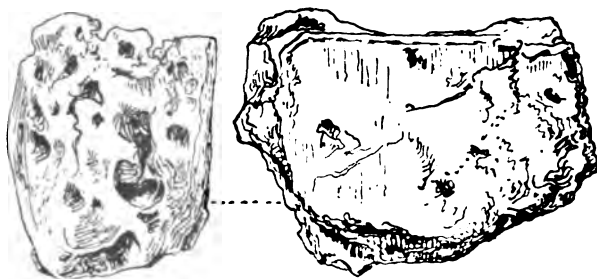


Fig. 30.—Lump of Bronze, found at Seven Sisters. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

OLD STAINED GLASS IN ST. BEUNO'S CHURCH, PENMORVA.

By CHARLES E. BREESE, Esq.

IN looking over some back numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I was attracted by a contribution—in the Journal for July, 1876—written by Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, entitled “A Day at Dolwyddelan.”

Archdeacon Thomas refers in his article to some fragments of beautiful old glass in the east window of Dolwyddelan Church, and quotes the authority of Sir John Wynn, in his *History of the Gwydir Family*, in support of the statement: “that this was the first stained-glass window in the Principality.” In the same article appears the description of a portrait brass on the splay of the north window, representing Meredith ap Ievan ap Robert (of Gessel Gyfarch in Eivioneth, and Gwydir in Nant Conwy), in a kneeling posture, with the legend beneath

“Orate pro a'iabus Meredith ap Ivan ap Robt. Armigeri et Alicie . . . uxore Qui obierunt xviii° die Marcii anno d'ni m°v°xxv° Quorum animabus propicietur Deus . Amen.”

Sir John Wynn, in his *History of the Gwydir Family*, states that Meredith ap Ivan ap Robert “new-built the Church of Dolwyddelan;” and adds, “It should seeme, by the glass window there, that it was built in anno 1512; but whether it was in that yeare glazed (which might be done long after the building of the Church), I am uncertaine.”

During the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Portmadoc in August, 1903, the attention of members was drawn to some fragments of old stained glass in the western window of Penmorva Church; but, owing to considerations of time, only a

very superficial examination of these interesting features was possible.

It may interest your readers to note the following extract from a letter written by the late Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth, to my late father, respecting these fragments, namely :—

“In the south part of the east window of Penmorfa Church, were formerly ‘the pictures’ of Meredith ap Ievan ap Robert, and Margaret Maurice, his third wife, with the following inscription beneath, viz.:

“‘Orate pro Meredy’t ap Evan ap Robert et Margerta verch Maurice, uxor ejus, qui hanc fenestram fecerunt.’

“He was father of John Wynn ap Meredith and great-grandfather to Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, and he died in 1525, and was buried at Dolwyddelan. His wife, Margaret, was a daughter of Maurice ap John ap Meredith, the great-grandfather of Sir William Maurice of Clennenney.

“A fragment of this window is now (1870) in the west window of Penmorva Church, to which not long since it (this fragment) was removed.”

Mr. Wynne, in a further letter written in 1870, refers to a stone inscribed with the date “1322,” which, he remarks, “tradition assigned as the burial-place of former owner of Rhiwaedog;” and he says that he himself had, years before, seen the stone, which was then at the eastern end of the church.

It is matter of significant interest that the stained glass in both the churches of Penmorva and Dolwyddelan commemorated the same individual, Meredith ap Ivan ap Robert.

The date of the glass can be fairly accurately ascertained, as we know that Meredith died in 1525 at the age of about sixty-five (*Vide* Sir J. Wynn’s *History of the Gwydir Family*). Alice, mentioned in the Dolwyddelan inscription, was Meredith’s first wife; his second wife was Gwenhwyfar, whilst Margaret, mentioned in the Penmorva inscription, was his third wife. Meredith, according to Sir John Wynn, was about twenty-four years of age when he removed his dwelling from Eifonydd to take up his residence at Gwydir,

which was then in course of erection upon the property he had acquired by purchase in Nant Conwy. It is therefore safe to assert that neither of these glasses was erected prior to 1484 ; and it is clear, from the wording of the Penmorva inscription, that the glass there was erected during the period of Meredith's actual union with his wife Margaret. When we remark that Meredith had by his first wife ten children, and two by his second wife we may assume that by the date of his alliance with Margaret, his third wife, he must have been approaching his fortieth year. The Penmorva glass can, therefore, be assigned to a date not earlier than 1500 ; whilst from what we are told by Sir John Wynn, both in the letterpress as well as in the Pedigree Table of his *History*, of Meredith having had a fourth and a fifth wife, with offspring by both, we may place the date of its erection between 1500 and 1510.

The age of these stained fragments of glass is of importance, not only in relation to the introduction of stained glass generally as an embellishment of our older Welsh churches, but also as tending to denote the influence of the period in the development of an artistic temperament.

The subjects depicted in the fragments at Dolwyddelan are in allusion to the Holy Scriptures, with two possible exceptions, viz , "a winged figure with a suspended bell," and "a hand bearing a sword." It would be interesting to know what these two representations are emblematic of.

The accompanying illustration represents all that is left of the stained glass at Penmorva. The figure here depicted is apparently that of an ecclesiastic, though the headgear approximates more nearly to that usually associated with the chief or head of a monastic order or establishment. It differs from the known examples of the mitres of bishops and archbishops, in that the frontal arch springs directly from the circle, while the circle itself is decorated, and is therefore opposed in designed to episcopal mitres, which are all, I believe,

with one rare exception, unadorned. A portion of what looks like a monks' cowl is visible about the neck.

The staff or stick held in the hand does not afford us any evidence of its being "pastoral," or surmounted with a crozier. The vestments are rich in design and decoration; but here, again, there is insufficient evi-



Old Stained Glass in St. Bueno's Church, Penmorva.

dence afforded to enable us to determine whether they correspond more nearly to the vestments worn by abbots on occasions of State, or by bishops.

It has been suggested that the figure here depicted is probably representative of the patron saint, St. Beuno; but it is scarcely credible that an artist of the fifteenth or sixteenth century would so far have forgotten the incongruity of appearances as to clothe a seventh-

century worthy in the paraphernalia of a high ecclesiastic of his own period !

A curious feature of the extract from Mr. Wynne's letter is the reference in parenthesis to the " pictures " of Meredith ap Ivan ap Robert and Margaret his wife. It would thus appear that Mr. Wynne quoted his information respecting the stained glass from some well-authenticated data in his possession. Although all trace of these " pictures " is now gone, it must be accepted, on the authority of one so widely and deservedly respected for the accuracy of his statements as was Mr. Wynne, that the portraiture of Meredith and his wife Margaret was included in the original light ; and the question arises as to whether there exist any known records, either in particular relation to Wales, or more generally the United Kingdom, which evidence the commemoration by portraiture in stained glass of individuals by whom such windows were placed in our churches at the period under consideration.

It is customary to find portraiture in old glass confined to Biblical or allegorical personages, whilst the representation of individual notabilities was almost entirely left to the genius of the sculptor.

The fact of Meredith ap Ivan ap Robert having paid at least two visits to Rome suggests that he was considerably impressed with the beautifying effects of the coloured lights in many of the church windows of the Eternal City, and the impressions thus formed very probably influenced him to introduce this special feature into the two churches with which he was so closely connected.

I at one time favoured the idea of the figure shown in the illustration being possibly meant to represent one Robert ap Meredith, Abbot of Bardsey, who was a second cousin of Meredith ap Ivan ap Robert, both being descended from the same great-grandfather ; but I am satisfied from a careful perusal of Sir John Wynne's *History* and other equally unimpeachable records that the two were not contemporaries, and that

the Abbot was not the person singled out for such conspicuous honour by his kinsman.

As bearing upon the close connection which existed between Meredith's family and the church of Penmorva, we are told by Sir John Wynn that "Ivan ap Meredith ap Howell," of Cefn y Van and Gessel Gyfarch in Eifioneth, constable of Criccieth, and in joint command of the town of Caernarvon (grandfather of Robert, Abbot of Bardsey), "dying at Caernarvon, his body was brought by sea (for the passages by land were shut by Owen Glyndwr's forces) to Penmorva, his parish church, to be buried."

This event would be *circa* 1450, and is the earliest authenticated record we possess of a burial at Penmorva.

There is yet another curious feature in connection with the Penmorva inscription, namely, the insertion of the Welsh "verch" in place of "filix" in an otherwise complete Latin rendering.

THE CHURCH OF PENBRYN AND ITS CONNECTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

By D. PRYS WILLIAMS, Esq. ("BRYTHONYDD").

The Name of the Church.—Its full name is Llanfihangel Penbryn, or, St. Michael's Church on the Headland. It is possible—very probable—that the older church of this parish was dedicated to some other saint than St. Michael. It is known that some of the churches bearing the name of Llanfihangel were re-dedicated to St. Michael, being formerly called by some British saint's name, which was ousted by this more modern saint. It is quite possible that its old name may have been connected with the old sacred well of St. Deiniol, situated in the southern part of the parish. There is an old tradition that there was formerly a burial-ground in a field on Ffynnon Ddeiniol farm, and was formerly called Parc y Beddau.

The date of the present Church.—Judging from the shape of the arches of the door and the windows, and from the form of the nave, and its low chancel, and the narrow arch between the two, the present church belongs to the thirteenth or fourteenth century; but at the last restoration some of the windows were altered. The chancel is not in a line with the church, but is much inclined towards the north. It is what is popularly called a "weeping church:" that is, it bends towards one side, to represent, it is supposed, the drooping of our Lord's head on the cross when dying.

In the southern wall of the chancel is a recess about 5 ft. from the ground to its top. It has been conjectured by a late writer—the Rev. Geo. Eyre Evans, in his description of this church—that it may have been

“a recess intended for the altar-tomb of possibly the builder of the fane, but whether the carved effigy ever was placed herein is now hard to say.”

There is in the south wall of the church, near the chancel arch, remains of an old stoup. Some of the old people remember when there was also a south door, which is now built up.

The font may be of the same date as the church, roughly formed from a local stone. It has a square top, and stands on an elegant pillar, springing from two supporting steps. The basin is capacious enough for the total immersion of an infant.

The sacred vessels of this church are universally considered as very fine ones—the finest and tallest in all Cardiganshire churches. They are of silver, and they belong—as their shape shows, and the date on them—to the sixteenth century. The cup is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. wide at its mouth. It has a well-fitting paten cover, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. The inscription round the bell of the cup is—

† POCVLVM * ECCLESIE * DE * PENBRYN.
1574.

The Registers of the Parish.—When the late vicar, John Hughes, came to this parish, he went to examine the contents of the safe, and found to his sorrow that a great many of the oldest books had been totally destroyed by bad keeping and dampness. The oldest registers now in existence are on seventeen sheets of vellum, and include entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1726 to 1735.

The Vestry Book begins in 1807, and runs on to 1837. Under the year 1812, we have the vestry undertaking a census. The population of the north side of the parish was 590, and were numbered at the cost of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head. The following curious entry may add credit to the hospitableness of the Penbrynites: “88 meals to passengers at $3d.$ each.”

Some Memorial Tablets in the Church.—There is a fine brass tablet in the floor within the communion rail to the memory of Dame Bridgett Lewes and her son. It is about 17 ins. long, and 12½ ins. wide. It runs as follows :—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF DAME BRIDGETT LEWES, DAUGHTER
TO SIR RICHARD PRYSE OF GOGERTHAN KNIGHT AND WIFE
TO S^R IOHN LEWES OF ABERNANTBYCHAN KNIGHT
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 4TH OF OCTOBER
IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1643.

ALSO

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF RICHARD LEWES HER SONNE
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 6 OF IANVARY
1622.

It may be noticed that the above Dame Bridgett Lewes was the mother of the celebrated Sir James Lewes, of Abernant Fychan, who took such an active part in the Civil Wars on the side of King Charles I. He was one of the chosen knights intended as a member of the Royal Oak, if that had been instituted.

The Llanborth Memorial Stone.—On the north side of the chancel arch is a black stone tablet to the memory of George Lloyd, who died on the 2nd of May in the year 1678, and other members of his family. The Llanborth family descended from Rhys ap Rhydderch, or Rhys Fychan, Lord of Tywyn. With the death of David Morgans, mentioned on the tablet, and who died May 19th in the year 1770, the estate wanting claimants became forfeited to the Lord of the Manor, Sir Herbert Lloyd of Peterwell.

The Memorial East Window.—The chancel window is a memorial one, representing the Crucifixion, erected by Catherine Jenkins of Dyffrynbern, Easter, 1887, in memory of her cousin, the Rev. Henry Jenkins, Rector of Stanway in Essex, the noted antiquarian. She was the aunt of the well-known archæologist, the vicar, D. H. Davies, of Cenarth.

In the churchyard, again, there is a small, rough stone on the left hand when entering the church, which was erected on the grave of David Davies, of Allt-y-maen, in the parish of Llandyssul, who met with a sad and a remarkable incident. When the old press-gang system prevailed, some young man in state of inebriation had enlisted, and his friend, David Davies, of Allt-y-maen, rushed forward to rescue him from the hand of the recruiting-sergeant, but was cut down by him and killed on the spot. This took place on a market day at Newcastle Emlyn, on June 2nd, 1780. He was brought from Allt-y-maen to Penbryn, with his coffin covered with a scarlet pall; and on his tombstone are inscribed the following stanzas:—

“Ddarllenydd gwych ystyria'r gwir
Fy mod fel tithe'n rhodio'r tir
A thyma'r Lle'r wy'n gorwedd nawr
O achos Llofrydd dan y Llawr.

“Nid angan o naturiol ryw
Am torodd bant o dir y byw
Ond dagar ddyr a mwrddwr maith
Mewn eitha gwŷn a wnaeth y gwaith.”

The Churchyard Mound, which contains human bones.—I have been informed by Mr. Evan Evans, Penbank, Penbryn, that he had been told by an old man, called Shōn Clochydd, who was sexton of Penbryn church, and died about twenty-five years ago, that the mound is the old floor of the church, which was cleared out at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

I have it on the authority of an old inhabitant that there has not been any ball-playing in Penbryn churchyard within the last 150 years, but that it was done down on the beach.

Some of the Most Eminent Ministers of Penbryn Church.—Bishop William Thomas, of St. David's, was once a vicar of this parish. The above Bishop was “deaconed” on June 4th, 1637, and “priested” in 1638, and soon afterwards appointed to the vicarage of Pen-

bryn, and was at the same time chaplain to the Earl of Northumberland; but during the Civil War he lost Penbryn, and a person called Richard Davies was appointed to the living in his stead, and who was afterwards turned out under the Act of Uniformity in the year 1662. The Rev. Dr. Thomas was consecrated Bishop of St. David's on January 27th, 1677, and was afterwards translated to the bishopric of Worcester in August, 1683.

The Rev. Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror, has been officiating at this church. His first curacy was in the parish of Penbryn.

The Very Rev. Dean Llewelyn Lewellin, for part of the years 1832 and 1833, was vicar of this parish. There is still an old entry in the Bettws Ifan Vestry Book recording this fact, dated April 15th, 1832.

"Be it remember'd that on the date hereof the Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, D.C.L., vicar, did in our presence and hearing read and perform the full Morning and Evening Services, read aloud the Thirty-nine Articles, and declare his assent and consent to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England."

I might here mention that Bettws Ifan and Bron-gwyn were at one time chapels-of-ease under Penbryn.

SOME FURTHER NOTES AND TRADITIONS CONCERNING THE LOCALITY.

The intended original site of the church, according to tradition, was Penlôn Môch, near Sarnau, where now stands St. John's Mission Church; but all the materials they brought there, and built in the course of the day, were removed during the night by invisible hands to where it now stands.

You are all aware of the legend that locates in this parish the memorable battle of "Llongborth." Amongst the place-names mentioned in connection with the legend is Maes Glâs, or "Maes Galanas," as Theophilus

Evans puts it; but according to an old MSS. in the possession of the Vicar of Cenarth, the ancient name of Maes Glâs was "Karn-y-Bettws Gereint." Who was this blessed Gereint? Speaking on the part of Penbryn, is it not the resting-place of Gereint ab Erbin, who was killed in the battle of Llongborth? There is also a farm in the southern part of the parish called Perth Gereint. A tradition says that the British, before going to battle, gave their treasures to three men to conceal, but on the field of battle these three treasure-guards were killed, and the money they concealed is undiscovered to this day; hence arose the name of the spot, Clun yr Aur, pronounced "Clun'r our."

"The Gronyn" Stone.—According to an old tradition, the stone called "Y Gronyn," locally pronounced "Groinynd," which is in the middle of the Hoewnant stream, near "Troed y Rhiw," was formerly only an ejected pebble from the clog of some Idris Gawr of this locality.

Castell Nadolig.—This encampment is situated on the left hand, between eight and nine miles on Cardigan and Aberaeron turnpike road. It is supposed to have been called Castell Nadolig, or Christmas Camp, because it was the winter's camp—"Castra Hiberna"—of the soldiers. There is also a camp called Castell Nadolig not far from Llandyssul.

There was a small military outpost, formerly surrounded with a small earthen rampart, on the high bank above the sea, on the Tyhen Farm. That outpost seems to have been erected to guard a fine spring of water in the rock beneath it, facing the sea. There was also a small mound, just above Llanborth, called "Gaer Lwyd;" but it has been lately demolished and levelled.

I am indebted to the late Mrs. Havard-Williams, Newcastle Emlyn, for the following legend, which says that fourteen Roman warships cast their anchors in Aberporth Bay, and the soldiers landed at Traeth Saith,

with the intention of storming the British encampments at Pen Cestyll, Pen Gaer, and Tyhen. For the night the Romans camped near Dyffryn Bern; but while they were asleep three regiments from the above garrisons secretly came upon the invaders and killed every one of them. The tradition also adds that after this battle the Corbalengi monument was raised.

The Crug Cou Burial Mound, which was on Ffynnon Las Farm.—This burial-place was first discovered circa 1790, by a man of the name of Dafydd Siencyn Siors, while searching for some building stones. Some time after this, another urn was found near the same spot by some labourer; and a third discovery was brought about in a curious way by some people while digging after a fox, about the year 1833. They came across a cist of stone, and within it the fox with several young ones, and a large urn with some ashes. This urn, I am sorry to say, was like many other precious things destroyed through the stupid superstition of the people, who imagined it was possessed of demons. The urn was exposed on a hedge near Sarnau, and pelted to pieces with stones to drive away the demons whom they foolishly believe to be hidden inside it. And, I may add, that not a man could hardly be found within the neighbourhood seventy years ago who would pass “Pen Crug Cou” in the dead of the night without fear of the ghosts that tramp about, but were glad to cross the fields to avoid the spot.

I conclude with just a short account of a wreck on Traeth Gaer Lwyd, a part of the Penbryn sands, on the 13th December, 1816. A French brig, laden with wines, etc., from Toulon to Havre-de-Grace, parted from her anchors at Aberporth, where she had been detained some days by stress of weather, and drifting on the Penbryn sands was totally wrecked in the course of the same night; but the crew happily escaped. A large body of the neighbouring peasantry assembled, and (notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of Col.

Price, of Pigeonsford, and other gentlemen, with the assistance of the Custom-House officers) pillaged part of the cargo, and drank so immoderately of the wine, that several became the immediate victims of their own beastly excess. Seven of them died, and many more would have lost their lives only for the timely assistance of the doctors. Old people, when referring to this incident, used to say that this vale was in a terrified state at the time, quite shocked by the dying groans of the intoxicated from the cliff opposite.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE CARDIGAN MEETING.

(*Continued from p. 86.*)

ROUTES OF THE EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION NO. 1.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th.

CARDIGAN AND PENBRYN.

THE members assembled in the Guildhall Square at 9 A.M., and after visiting the Parish Church, Priory, and Castle on foot, they were conveyed by carriage to PENBRYN (10 miles N.E. of Cardigan), going through Mount and Aberporth, and returning by the high road from Aberayron to CARDIGAN.

The following objects of interest were visited in the order given :—

1. Mount (*Church*).
 2. Dyffryn Bern (*Inscribed Stone*).
 3. Penbryn (*Church*).
 4. Castell Nadolig (*Late-Celtic Earthwork*).
 5. Blaenporth (*Moated Mound*).
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EXCURSION NO. 2.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th.

NEVERN AND NEWPORT.

The members assembled in the Guildhall Square at 9 A.M., and were conveyed by carriage to NEWPORT, Pembrokeshire (10 miles S.W. of Cardigan), going through Nevern and returning through Eglwys-yrw.

The following objects of interest were visited in the order given :—

1. Pencrugiau Cemes (*Group of Tumuli*).
 2. Nevern (*Church, Inscribed Stones, St. Brynach's Cross, Castle and Rock-hewn Cross*).
 3. Newport (*Church, Castle, and Stone with Incised Cross*).
 4. Carn Ingli (*Stone-walled Camp*).
 5. Pentre Evan (*Cromlech and Pedigree-house*).
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EXCURSION NO. 3.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th.**NEWCASTLE EMLYN AND CILGERRAN.**

The members assembled in the Guildhall Square at 9 A.M., and were conveyed by carriage to NEWCASTLE EMLYN (10 miles S.E. of Cardigan), going through St. Dogmael's and Cenarth, and returning through Llechryd and Cilgerran.

The following objects of interest were visited in the order given :—

1. St. Dogmael's (*Ruins of Priory, Inscribed and Sculptured Stones*).
2. Newcastle Emlyn (*Castle*).
3. Cenarth (*Church with Sculptured Font, Inscribed Stone, and the Rev. D. H. Davies' Collection of Antiquities*).
4. Cilgerran (*Castle, Church, and Inscribed Stone*).

EXCURSION NO. 4.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th.**MOEL TRIGARN AND CLYDEY.**

The members assembled in the Guildhall Square, and were conveyed by carriage to MOEL TRIGARN (9 miles S. of Cardigan), going through Bridell and Crymmych, and returning through Clydey and Capel Colman.

The following objects of interest were visited in the order given :—

1. Bridell (*Church and Inscribed Stone*).
2. Moel Trigarn (*Stone-walled Camp*).
3. Clydey (*Church and Inscribed Stones*).
4. Capel Colman (*Maen Colman*).

**NOTES ON OBJECTS OF INTEREST VISITED DURING
THE EXCURSIONS.**

Prehistoric Remains.—The principal prehistoric remains seen during the excursions were the stone-walled ancient British fortresses on Carn Ingli and Moel Trigarn, the celebrated cromlech at Pentre Evan, and the Bronze Age tumuli called Pencrugian Cemes.

Carn Ingli is situated a mile and a-half south of Newport, Pembrokeshire, and rises to a height of more than 1,000 ft. above sea-level. The summit is strongly fortified with walls of dry rubble, similar to those on Moel Trigarn, and the side sheltered from the prevailing wind is literally covered with hut-circles. The remains here still await the spade of the explorer, but there can be little doubt that when examined they will turn out to be of the same age as the hut-circles on Moel Trigarn.

Moel Trigarn is an outlying spur of the Precelly mountains, rising to a height of 1,200 ft. above sea-level. It is crowned by

three large cairns of stones (whence its name), standing within the inner fortified area of nearly six acres in extent. There is a second or outer wall of defence, and on the north-east side a sort of annexe defended by a single wall. Twenty-seven of the hut-circles on Moel Trigarn were explored a few years ago by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould and Mr. Robert Burnard. The antiquities discovered are now in the Tenby Museum, and their nature seems to show that the fortress belongs to the Early-Iron or Late-Celtic period, possibly dating from 100 B.C. to 100 A.D.

The Pencerugian Cemes are situated close to the high road from Cardigan to Nevern on the north side. They are five miles south-west of Cardigan, and at a level of 642 ft. above the sea, thus commanding a view over an extensive tract of country. Fenton, in his *History of Pembrokeshire*, p. 534, says: "This cluster (of tumuli), with an exception to that on Dry Burrows, and the adjoining fields near Orielson, is the largest I have found in the county."

It is stated in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* that one of the tumuli, which was opened in his time, was found to contain five urns, and that one of these was sent to the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The cromlech of Pentre Evan, three miles south-east of Newport, is one of the most celebrated in Wales, chiefly on account of its great height, which is such as to allow of a man on horseback riding under it. The monument is now protected by an iron railing, and is placed under the care of the Office of Works. Sir Gardner Wilkinson gives the greatest height from the surface to the ground to the underside of the capstone as 7 ft. 7 ins., and the Rev. E. L. Barnwell as 7 ft. 9 ins. I made it to be 7 ft. 8 ins. by careful measurement. When the Society was here in 1859, six ladies and gentlemen on horseback stood under the cromlech together at the same time. If a horse were 15 hands high, and the height of the rider when seated 2 ft. 9 ins., his head would just touch the underside of the capstone.

The Pentre Evan cromlech has attracted the attention of many successive generations of antiquaries. The following account of it is given by George Owen of Henllys: "Another thing worth noting is the stone called Maen y Gromlech, in Pentre Jevan lande. It is a large and massive stone, mounted on high, and set on the topps of other high stones, pitched standing upright in the ground The stones whereon this is layd are soe high that a man on horseback may well ryde under it without stowping, and the stone that is thus mounted is eighteen foote long, nine foote broad, and three foote at one ende, but somewhat thinner at the other."¹

Three different illustrations of the Pentre Evan cromlech have appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.² In the first of these, by

¹ Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 560, and Dr. H. Owen's *Owen's Pembrokeshire* vol. i, p. 251.

² 3rd Ser., vol. ii, p. 284; 4th Ser., vol. v, p. 65; 5th Ser., vol. ii, p. 72.

the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, a lady and gentleman, both on horseback, are shown passing beneath the capstone. The gentleman is bending down considerably to avoid possible damage to his stove-pipe hat.

Late-Celtic Remains.—Judging from the finds that have been made at different times in the neighbourhood of Penbryn, there must have been a British stronghold in the district during the Late-Celtic period. Penbryn is a cluster of houses close to the sea-coast, nearly ten miles north-east of Cardigan. The high road from Cardigan to Aberaeron follows the watershed for several miles, the streams on one side flowing by a very rapid descent into the sea, and those on the other side flowing by a much less steep descent into the river Teify. Along the whole of the way from Cardigan to Llanarth, a distance of eighteen miles, the road runs at a level of from 500 ft. to 600 ft. above the sea, and at the highest point, where the road to Llangranog branches off, it attains a height of 787 ft. Close to the high road on the north side, half a mile beyond the point where a by-road branches off to Penbryn, is an earthwork called Castell Nadolig. It stands at a level of about 650 ft. above the sea, and commands the head of the valley of the Afon Dulas, a tributary of the Teify. Penbryn and the sea lie a mile and a-half to the northward. Castell Nadolig, and the other camps near, would effectually prevent an enemy crossing the watershed of the Teify valley and reaching the sea.

The plan of the principal camp at Castell Nadolig is approximately semicircular, and there is another smaller camp adjoining the larger one, in which it is stated that three urns containing ashes were found under a large stone.¹ When the Association visited the place last year the interior area of the camp was under cultivation, and the ramparts seemed to have been made steeper and otherwise altered in order to serve as hedges between the fields.

A pair of spoon-like bronze objects, of well-known Late-Celtic type, were found here, and are now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.² Only one other pair have been found in Wales, namely, at Llanfair,³ near Denbigh, now in the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. A list of all the recorded discoveries of spoons of this class is given in J. R. Allen's *Celtic Art*, p. 120.

An illustration is given in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*⁴ (1695), of an ancient British gold coin found near Penbryn. This would also belong to the Late-Celtic period. When Gibson wrote at the end of the seventeenth century, the coin was in the possession of Mr. John Williams, of Aber Nant Brychan.

It is to be hoped that one result of the visit of the Association to

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. v, p. 328.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. viii, p. 218.

³ *Ibid.*, 3rd Ser., vol. viii, p. 209.

⁴ P. 647, and pl. on p. 697, fig. 21.

Castell Nadolig will be a scientific exploration and careful survey of this extremely interesting Late-Celtic camp.

Romano-British Remains.—The following note, contributed by the Rev. D. H. Davies, of Cenarth, to the *Carmarthen Journal*, relates to a Romano-British burial found at Dyffryn-bern, near Penbryn:—

“In a paragraph which appeared in the *Carmarthen Journal*, a short time ago, I find a few words relating to the Inscribed Stone on Dyffrynbern Farm, in the parish of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, which are not correct, and should therefore be set right. The writer states that the stone was put upright for animals to rub against, whereas it was placed in that position by the late Rev. Henry Jenkins, rector of Stanway, the then owner of the field, as less likely to be injured than in its former recumbent position. The writer also makes a mistake in the inscription, which he gives as “Cor Balencii hic jacet ordous,” whereas the correct rendering is CORBALENGI IACIT ORDOVS, all the letters being in Roman capitals. I may also mention that the stone was placed in its present position early in this century; and that in making a bed for its base, the Rev. Henry Jenkins came across an urn full of ashes, as well as a few bronze, silver, and gold Roman coins of the time of Vespasian, which were presented by him to the Colchester Museum, with the exception of a gold Vespasian, rather less in size than our sovereign, which he afterwards gave to the Rev. John Hughes, vicar of Penbryn, as a keepsake. This coin was shown me by Mr. Hughes a short time before his death, and its history was given me at the same time. What became of it afterwards I do not know, but I rest in hope that it is in the safe keeping of one of the sons. When I saw the coin it was in a perfect state of preservation, and it seemed to have been made of very pure gold. If it could be found, would it not give an approximate date as to the death of the chieftain whose cinerary urn was buried under the stone? The urn was presented to me by Mr. Jenkins over five-and-twenty years ago, and is still in my possession, though not as perfect as when given me. The body of the chieftain, I should say, must have been cremated on the spot where the stone now stands, as Mr. Jenkins’s workmen came across a quantity of ashes during the excavation, some of which could be seen many years afterwards. I should also mention that the stone was placed nearly on the highest point in the field, and at one time had many large stones about it. Owing to the inscription on this stone, the field became known as *Parc carreg y Lluniau*, and it is still known by that name. Its position is very prominent, and it may be seen from a long distance in some directions.”

Since this was written, the Rev. D. H. Davies has resigned the living of Cenarth, and has deposited the urn on loan in the Cardiff Museum. The urn was seen by the members of the Association when they visited Cenarth during the Cardigan Meeting. The urn

is 6 ins. high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter at the top, 5 ins. in diameter a little above the middle, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diameter at the bottom. It has a beaded rim round the top, and the body is ornamented with a lattice-work pattern. The urn has, unfortunately, been broken, but the pieces have been fixed together again.

The gold coin of Vespasian is now in the possession of Mr. J. Charles Hughes, of Bryndedwydd, Dolgelly, son of the Rev. John Hughes, former vicar of Penbryn. This is probably the same coin that was exhibited at the previous Cardigan Meeting in 1859. It is described in the catalogue of the temporary museum as "an aureus of Titus, exhibited by the Rev. James Hughes, of Penbryn."¹

The Rev. D. H. Davies, of Cenarth, in a letter to the Editor, dated August 29th, 1904, says: "You asked me who Mr. Jenkins was. Well, he was formerly heir to the Dyffryn-bern estate. Then he was Principal of Magdalen College School, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Rector of Stanway, Essex; writer of several antiquarian works, and founder of the Colchester Museum. He was F.G.S. and a member of the Royal Society of Antiquarians (*sic*), etc., so you may feel sure that he took care of the *Corbalengi* stone, and everything belonging to it. When he died, I came into possession of Dyffryn-bern, and only wish I could do something to protect the stone."

The Rev. Henry Jenkins referred to in the above letter was uncle to the Rev. D. H. Davies, and left him the Dyffryn-bern estate. It is clear now how the urn found by Mr. Jenkins, of Stanway, got into the possession of Mr. Davies, of Cenarth, and why the Roman coins are in the Colchester Museum, which was founded by Mr. Jenkins. The aureus of Vespasian or Titus was inherited by Mr. Hughes, of Dolgelly, from his father, the rector of Penbryn, to whom it had been given by Mr. Jenkins, of Stanway. It seems a great pity that the whole of this most valuable find cannot be brought together once more in the Cardiff Museum.

If it could be proved conclusively that the *Corbalengi* stone and the Romano-British burial were directly connected one with the other, it would be of the highest possible interest. It is stated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (Ser. 3, vol. viii, p. 216) that, a hundred years ago (*i.e.*, 1762), the Dyffryn-bern stone was lying near a tumulus, on the top of which was a windmill. The windmill having gone to ruin, the tumulus was levelled, and in doing so a sepulchral urn was discovered. The stone now stands on the site of the tumulus.

Almost the only example of an Early Christian inscribed stone found in Wales in association with a burial of any kind is the *Brohomagli* stone, now at Lima House, Denbighshire. It formed the cover of a stone-lined grave, the inscribed face being downwards.²

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. v, p. 350.

² J. O. Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallia*, p. 202.



INSCRIBED STONE AT ST. DOGMAEL'S, PEMBROKESHIRE.

From a cast in the Cardiff Museum.

(Photographed by Alfred Freke.)



INSCRIBED STONE AT BRIDELL, PEMBROKESHIRE.

From a cast in the Cardiff Museum.

(Photographed by Alfred Freke.)



INSCRIBED STONE AT BRIDELL, PEMBROKESHIRE.

From a cast in the Cardiff Museum.

(Photographed by Alfred Freke.)



INSCRIBED STONE AT CILGERRAN, PEMBROKESHIRE.—FRONT.

From a cast in the Cardiff Museum.

(Photographed by Alfred Preke.)



INSCRIBED STONE AT CILGERRAN, PEMBROKESHIRE.--RIGHT SIDE.

From a cast in the Cardiff Museum.

(Photographed by Alfred Freke.)

Early Christian Remains.—The district around Cardigan is especially rich in Early Christian inscribed stones, examples of which were seen at Dyffryn-bern, near Penbryn, St. Dogmael's, Cilgerran, Cenarth, Clydey, and Nevern. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the biliteral and bilingual stone at St. Dogmael's, which has, with some show of justification, been called the Rosetta stone of Welsh epigraphy. It has two inscriptions, one on the face of the stone in debased Roman capitals, in Latin, reading "SAGRANI FILI CVNOTAMI," and the other on the left angle of the stone, in Ogam, and in the Celtic language, reading "SAGRAMNI MAQUI CUNATAMI," showing that "maqui" (the genitive of "maquas") in Celtic is equivalent to "fili" (the genitive of "filius") in Latin. This stone was the means of proving that the key to the Ogam alphabet given in the *Book of Leinster* and the *Book of Ballymote* was correct.

The Dyffryn-bern stone is remarkable as being one of the few monuments of this class which have been found associated with a burial. The stone formerly stood on a tumulus in which was found a Romano-British cinerary urn (full of burnt bones), now in the possession of the Rev. D. H. Davies, of Cenarth.

Whilst at Nevern, Archdeacon Thomas called the attention of the Editor to a slab with interlaced ornament on it, serving as a lintel-stone of the staircase leading to the priest's chamber above the transeptal chapel on the south side of the nave; and on examining it he was delighted to discover on the adjoining lintel a hitherto unknown Ogam inscription which reads ". . . E O R I CUNAN MAQUI" Cunan is, of course, the familiar Welsh name "Cynan" and the Breton "Conan." The date of the death of Cynan Nant Nyver, a chieftain of the district, is given in the *Brut y Tywysogion* under the year 865, which would be much too late for an Ogam inscription of this kind; otherwise, one would be tempted to identify the Cunan of the Nevern stone with Cynan Nant Nyver.

The cross in the churchyard at Nevern is elaborately decorated with knotwork and key-patterns, and is the most perfect example of its class now remaining in Wales.

A hitherto unrecorded stone, with an incised cross upon it, was seen in a field above the church at Newport, on the way up to Carn Ingli. The monument is an undressed boulder, 4 ft. 6 ins. high by 3 ft. 10 ins. wide by 1 ft. thick. On one face is a circle 1 ft. 8 ins. in diameter, enclosing a plain equal-armed cross, with a small hole or dot between each of the four arms.

Mediæval Remains.—The mediæval remains seen during the Excursions consisted of about ten churches and five castles. The churches of the district are of two kinds: the one extremely simple, of small dimensions, with a nave, chancel, and porch, and a bell-gable at the west end; the other more important buildings, with a western tower of considerable height. Of the first kind a most perfect specimen was seen at Mount, four miles north of Cardigan.

The situation is romantic in the extreme, close to the sea, and not a house near it. The church has fortunately escaped the tender mercies of the restoring architect, and is, therefore, of exceptional interest. It has a good timber roof of the fourteenth century, and a Norman font of the Pembrokeshire type, modelled on the cushion capital of the period. Of the more important class of church that at Cardigan may serve as a good example. The chancel is of good Perpendicular work, with the original tracery of the windows still intact, and is deserving of the attention of architectural students on the lookout for a good subject to measure and draw. Nevern Church is well worthy of a visit, on account of its association with St. Brynach, its beautifully-wooded surroundings, its Ogam stones, and its perfect pre-Norman cross. The avenue of yew trees leading up to the south porch throws deep shadows even at noonday, and their dark colour forms a pleasing contrast with the lighter greens of the other foliage.

Of the five castles seen, the one at Cilgerran is the only one where the ruins are of any extent. The chief features are two enormous drum-towers, built of the slate-rock of the district in very thin courses. The castle occupies an exceedingly strong defensive position on a sort of promontory jutting out into the valley of the Teify, with a deep ravine on one side and steep cliffs on the other. The view of Cilgerran Castle from below has been immortalised by Turner, the great painter.

Mr. E. Laws' remarks on the Pedigree-house at Pentre Evan have already been printed in the Report of the Evening Meetings.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

THE DISCOVERY OF TREASURE TROVE AT OSWESTRY: COUNTY CORONER'S INQUIRY.—Dr. Aylmer Lewis, county coroner, held an inquiry of no ordinary interest at Oswestry Guildhall, on Thursday. The subject-matter of the inquiry was the discovery which a number of navvies in the employ of Mr. W. H. Thomas made last month, while excavating a field to the right of Brynhafod lane. The circumstances of the find were fully detailed in the *Border Counties Advertiser* of November 30th and December 7th, and the evidence brought out nothing new, unless we except the mention of the names of those who purchased a number of the coins.

Considerable public interest was manifested in the inquiry. The Coroner was accompanied on the Bench by the Recorder, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, an authority on coins, and editor of the third edition of Hawkins's *Silver Coins of Great Britain*, the Mayor (Mr. W. Martin), the ex-Mayor (Mr. T. Poole), Mr. R. G. Venables, vice-chairman of the Salop County Council, Alderman Bremner Smith, chairman of the Borough Higher Education Committee, Councillor Perks, chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Town Council, Alderman Lacon, and the Chief Constable of the County (Capt. Williams-Freeman), Mr. R. N. Salt (Messrs. Salt and Sons, Shrewsbury) represented the Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Powis, and Mr. A. H. Bardswell (Messrs. Longueville and Co., Oswestry), the owner of the land, Mr. Willding Jones, of Hampton Hall, Malpas. A jury of Oswestry tradesmen, with Mr. A. C. Minshall as foreman, was empanelled, after this quaint proclamation for the opening of the Court had been read by Mr. Supt. Lewis: "Oyez, Oyez, you good men of this borough summoned to appear here this day, to inquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, when, where, how, by what means and by whom certain coins of silver and gold, said to be treasure trove, were found, and who is entitled to the same. Answer to your names as you shall be called, every man at the first call, upon the peril and pain that shall fall thereon."

The Coroner, in an interesting address to the jury, said he had not an opportunity of inquiring how long it was since a similar inquiry was held in that town, but it was a very rare occurrence throughout England, only occurring, so far as he knew, four or five times annually throughout the country. Personally, in the twenty-three years that he had been Coroner, he had not held one before, nor did he think his uncle, his predecessor in the office, ever held such an inquiry. When coins were found in the way the present coins had been found, the question arose, Whose are they, and what are they? By an old statute of Edward I, it was his duty as Coroner, on such a find being made, to summon a jury to inquire about the treasure,

and to decide who was the finder. That was the main point for the jury to consider; but incidentally they would have to decide if this was treasure, and whether it was treasure trove. Originally, many hundreds of years ago, treasure of this kind, whether it had been originally hidden, or casually lost or abandoned by the owner, belonged to the first finder in the absence of the true owner. But owing to the great amount of treasure that was hidden, and afterwards found by strangers, the Crown considered that it should have some claim to it; and therefore it was held that treasure which had been hidden or concealed by the owner, with the intention of some day recovering it, should belong to the Crown; but treasure, money, or valuables casually lost or thrown away—abandoned—should go as before to the finder. Therefore, the jury had incidentally to consider whether this was treasure which had been hidden or concealed. The most concise definition of treasure trove that he knew of was that of Coke, who said: "Treasure Trove is when any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion, that hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found, whereof no person can prove any property, it doth belong to the king, or to some lord or other by the king's grant or prescription." Treasure hidden or concealed was also referred to by Chitty, in his work on the Prerogatives of the Crown, in the following terms: "Treasure Trove where any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion is found concealed in a house, or in the earth or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown, in which case the treasure belongs to the King or his grantee, saving the franchise of Treasure Trove." *Prima facie*, therefore, if it was treasure trove it belonged to the Crown, and it was not for the jury to enter into the question of title, or as to anyone who might lay claim to it from the Crown. It had been attempted in such inquests in times past to investigate the title of those who might claim the money, but the jury had now to decide whether or not this was treasure trove. If treasure trove, then, *prima facie*, it belonged to the Crown, and any question of title or the franchise of the treasure would have to be decided in a Court of Law. He proposed, therefore, to ask the jury to say first, was this treasure trove, and, secondly, who were the finders.

Before calling evidence, the Coroner announced that the learned Recorder had been good enough, at his request, to arrange the coins and catalogue them, and also to write an interesting description of them. He would read first the list of the coins, and afterwards the report. The coins found were:—

Gold.—Two James I twenty-shilling pieces, one James I five-shilling piece, one Charles I ten-shilling piece.

Silver.—One Henry VIII fourpenny piece, two Edward VI sixpenny piece, twenty-three Mary fourpenny pieces, five Mary two-penny pieces, one Philip and Mary shilling piece, seven Philip and Mary fourpenny pieces, twenty-seven Elizabeth shillings, 153 Elizabeth sixpences, ten Elizabeth fourpenny pieces, nineteen Elizabeth threepenny pieces, one James I half-crown, thirty-one James I

shillings, twenty-seven James I sixpences, thirteen Charles I half-crowns, fifty-four Charles I shillings, twenty-seven Charles I sixpences.

This represented a total, added the Coroner, of four gold and 401 silver coins. Dr. Lewis then read Mr. Kenyon's report, which was as follows :—

“The earliest coin in the find is a fourpenny bit of Henry VIII, struck between 1543 and 1547. The latest is a half-crown of Charles I at Shrewsbury, after the Civil War had broken out, between Oct. and Dec. 1642. The latest of the other coins are 1641. The presumption, therefore, is that the coins were buried about 1643, in which year Oswestry was fortified and garrisoned for the King. Among the coins are one Scotch half-crown of James I, and five Irish shillings and one sixpence of James I. There are also a shilling of Charles I, struck at Aberystwyth, between 1638 and 1542, and the aforementioned Shrewsbury half-crown. All the rest of the coins belonged to the ordinary currency of England, and were struck at London. As the Aberystwyth mint was brought to Shrewsbury in 1642, this shilling, as well as the Shrewsbury half-crown, may probably have been among the coins issued as pay to the garrison of Shrewsbury between Oct. and Dec., 1642. Both coins are in good preservation, and have not been much in circulation. The great majority of the coins are a good deal worn by circulation, and some of the older ones have lost almost all traces of legend or device. It is curious that two or three are holed, as if for suspension to a watch-chain, including at least one struck as late as 1641. But possibly this may have been done by those who have just now found them. It will be noticed that there are no coins smaller than a sixpence of James I or Charles I, and very few of an earlier date; and that the great majority of the silver coins, 248 out of 401, are of the reign of Elizabeth or earlier; but they were no doubt the coins in ordinary circulation in this district in 1642. A very similar though much larger hoard, consisting of 5,188 silver coins, was buried in 1646, and found in Devonshire in 1895. In this, as in the Oswestry find, there were a few Scotch and Irish pieces, none smaller than a sixpence, and 2,245 coins of Elizabeth or earlier. It would therefore seem that, throughout the reign of Charles I, half of the silver coins in ordinary use were as old as the reign of Elizabeth; and there was probably a great deficiency of coins of a smaller denomination than sixpence. The presence of the Shrewsbury and Aberystwyth pieces in the Oswestry hoard suggests that it may have belonged to someone in the King's service, who came from Shrewsbury to Oswestry in the beginning of 1643. There seems nothing to show whether it was his private property, or was intended for the payment of the troops in Oswestry, except that the coins are said to have been contained in an earthenware vessel, which seems a more likely receptacle for private than for public money. It is very unfortunate that this has been lost. There is nothing but the disturbed state of the town in 1643 to show the

reason for hiding it. There seems to be no record of fighting round Oswestry in 1643; but if the owner of this money had been called away suddenly at this period on the King's service, it may well have seemed the safest course to bury his money and tell no one of the place."

The story of the discovery of the treasure was told by David Price, a navvy employed by Mr. W. H. Thomas, contractor, of Oswestry, and several of his fellow-workmen. Price said he saw five gold coins, and of these he secured three. One of the men placed the jar in a hedge, but next morning it had disappeared. In addition to the three gold coins he had 176 silver ones, and these he sold to a Mr. Christian, assistant to Mr. Minshall, jeweller for £7 10.

By the Coroner: The coins were sold at Mr. Christian's house.

Joseph Woodfin said he secured fifty-two coins. He gave away twenty-one and kept the remainder.

John Drayton said he sold thirty-four coins for £1. He had fifty-seven altogether, and the remainder he gave away in single pieces to a large number of people, mostly girls. The witness admitted having made holes in several of the coins.

Josiah Griffiths said he had fifteen silver and two gold coins, and these he sold for 10s. to Mr. Lawson.

By Mr. Lawson: He did not know they were gold coins until he saw it stated in the *Advertiser*.

George Lewis said he had twenty-five silver and one gold coin, and these, he said, he sold for £1.

Edwin Lewis said he had twenty-one silver and two gold coins. He sold one gold piece to a man for threepence! Witness did not know at the time that the coin was gold.

George Davies said he sold twenty-four coins for £1 2s.

George Swanwick said he bought a gold coin—he did not then know it was gold—from Edwin Lewis for threepence; but he lost it next day.

Charles Lawson, draper, Ferrers Road, said he purchased a great number of the coins from several of the men, paying over £5 for them. He had only one gold coin, and this, with the others, he had handed to the police. He thought he gave the face value for the coins.

By the Coroner: He knew very little about coins. He did not know at the time that he was buying treasure-trove. It always used to be "finders keepers" when he was a boy.

The Coroner: You don't want to make yourself out to be four or five hundred years old, do you? No. In answer to further questions, witness he should not like to say that he had not more than one gold coin; but after he bought the coins he went showing them round to everybody, and very likely he got a bit mixed over them. He had not sold or given away any of the coins, neither had he any in his possession.

This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Bardswell said his client claimed the coins as owner of the land in fee simple, subject to the rights of the Crown.

Mr. Turner, an assistant to Mr. W. H. Thomas, said his employer wished to enter a formal claim to the coins as finder, should the finder have any legal claim upon them.

Mr. Salt said it would depend upon the finding of the jury whether he put in a claim or not on behalf of the Lord of the Manor.

The Town Clerk (Mr. S. Pryce Parry) requested the Coroner to make representation to the Crown with the view to the retention of a portion of the coins in the Oswestry Borough Museum; and further to express the hope that the Crown would in its liberality give facilities for the acquisition by the Corporation of a certain part of the treasure, embracing at least specimens of each find, for the enrichment of the museum of the borough of Oswestry.

The Coroner said he would do so with all the power he possessed. In these cases, he went on, it was presumed, in the absence of contrary evidence, to be hidden or concealed, and therefore to be treasure trove. He was not quite certain from the evidence as to whether some of the coins had been appropriated, although he must say that most of them appeared to have been given up. In olden days concealment was punishable by death. Nowadays we were, he hoped, more merciful and enlightened, and those who concealed treasure were only liable to fine and imprisonment. That was a matter, however, for the police, and did not concern the jury. As to the ultimate destination of the coins, he had no final instructions. If the jury considered that the conditions of treasure trove were satisfied by the circumstances of the find, it would be his duty formally to seize the treasure on behalf of the Treasury, as representing the Crown. He believed the custom was that when English treasure trove reached the Treasury, it was usually transmitted to the officials of the British Museum, when a report of the bullion, or its intrinsic value, was furnished to the Treasury. When the objects were such as to fall within the scope of the Museum's requirements, their archæological value was ascertained, and a statement made as to the wants of the Museum, and similar other institutions. When retained by the Museum, they were paid for by the Museum authorities.

The jury, without retiring, immediately found that the coins were treasure trove.

Mr. Salt said by the verdict of the jury the coins were *prima facie* the property of the Crown; but there were cases where there had been grants made to the Lord of the Manor, and therefore he requested that a little time should be given Lord Powis to go into the matter, and see whether he could not make out a title for them as Lord of the Manor of Oswestry.

The Coroner: His lordship claims only as Lord of the Manor?
Mr. Salt: Yes.

In closing the inquiry, the Coroner said he hoped that some of the coins would ultimately find their way back to Oswestry. He

wished to thank the Recorder for the extreme care he had taken in cataloguing the coins, and the police for the energetic manner in which they had worked to recover them.—*Border Counties Advertiser*, December 21st, 1904.

NEW MINSTER AND HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, AND CERTAIN INCIDENTS AND PERSONS CONNECTED THEREWITH. — In May, 1904, during my stay at Basingstoke, I had the opportunity of consulting Dr. Walter De Gray Birch's *Hyde Abbey*,¹ which abbey, it will be well to remember, was the successor of New Minster, Winchester, and possessed the charters, manuscripts, and treasures of the minster last named. I made from Dr. Birch's volume various notes, which, on now reading again, seem to me to be worthy of recording in the pages of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. And I propose to add some annotations of my own, with translations, etc.

Without desiring to enter into the old controversy of the place of burial of St. Oswald—or rather of his head—it seems desirable to call attention to one of the MSS. belonging to Hyde Abbey, printed by Dr. Birch (p. 87). The learned editor considers the MS. from which I am about to quote as Bede's, or compiled from Bede. The second portion of this MS. is thus introduced: "Her ongynd æcgean be þam Godes sanctum þe on Engla lande reston" [*i.e.*, Here he begins to tell of God's saints that in England rest]. And the fourth paragraph of this second section runs thus: "Þonne resteð Sancta Oswald cyninge on Bebbanbyrig pið þa sæ. ⁊ his heafod resteð mid Sancte Cuðberhte. ⁊ his spyðra earm is nú on Bebbanbyrig. ⁊ his lichoma resteð nú on nipan mynstre on Gleawceastre," [*i.e.*, Then, St. Oswald, King, rests in Bamburgh by the sea, and his head rests with St. Cuthbert:² his right arm is now at Bamburgh and his body at New Minster, Gloucester]. Nothing is here said, be it noted, of Oswestry [Oswaldstree], or of St. Oswald's, Winwick.

Ryuallonws (otherwise spelled "Riuallo," "Rewallanus," "Riwallo," and the like) was Abbot of the New Minster, Winchester, from 1072 for some years onwards. The Welsh form of this name is "Rhiwallon;" but the abbot so designated may have been a native of Brittany, where "Rival" (with its alternative forms, "Ruallon" and "Rivallon") was a common name.

"Boia pæ ealde munuk" [*Boia, the old monk*], living in the time

¹ The full title of this book is: "*Liber Vitæ: Register and Martyrology of New Minster and Hyde Abbey, Winchester*," 1892. I have not been able to consult the *Liber de Hyda* in the Rolls Series.

² The remains of St. Cuthbert were first at Lindisfarne, and afterwards removed successively to Chester-le-Street and Durham. In the previous paragraph the remains are still described as on their wanderings: "Þonne resteð sanctus Cuðberhtus on þære stope seo is ge nemned ubban ford neh þære éð þe is ge nemned Tpiode;" that is: "Then, St. Cuthbert, rests at the stow that is called Ubbanford, near the river that is called Tweed."

of Bishop Ethelwold of Winchester, is also mentioned at New Minster. Under the form "*Boia Sacerdos*" his name stands fifth in the "*Nomina fratrum novi cenobii Wintoniensis ecclesiæ*," etc., following the name of "*Byrhtmaer, Abbod*," who was Abbot of New Minster at the beginning of the eleventh century. We are familiar with this name in Wales, where, in the story of St. David, Boia, a Goidel, gave much trouble to the saint. "*Clegyr Foia*" (*Boia's rock*) still commemorates him. But, of course, we must distinguish between the two Boias. The "*obitus fratris nostri Boia*" was kept on 3rd January.

At New Minster, Winchester, among the relics, was a "*Den[s Sancti] Winwaloei*, the Breton abbot and founder of Landévennec, whose name was also well known in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and elsewhere. Here I am tempted to record a reminiscence of my early life. There used to be at or near Downham Market, in Norfolk, a large annual fair for horses, cattle, etc., called Winnold's Fair, held on March 3rd, and removed thereto from Wereham, Norfolk, where was a priory, founded by one of the Earls of Clare, and dedicated to St. Winwaloe, which name became corrupted in Norfolk into "*Winwal*," "*Winnel*," "*Winnold*," and the like. The connection of the Earls of Clare with South Wales explains the dedication. The 3rd of March, the day of the fair, being generally stormy or windy, gave rise to the following rude rhyme, which I have often heard and now give, not in grammatical English, but in the actual words used when I was a boy:—

"First come David,¹ then come Chad,²
Then come Winnold³ as though he was mad."

There is a suburb of Winchester called "*Winnall*;" but Dr. Andrews, of Basingstoke, tells me that it was Latinised "*Insula Vana*," and that there is no evidence of any church having existed in it dedicated to the Breton saint.

There were also at New Minster "*reliquiæ de Sancte [sic] Cadu*." "*Cadu*" is the Welsh "*Cadwy*," or "*Cadog*," and the Breton "*Cado*," "*Cazon*," and the like. But all these forms are diminutives, according to Mr. Egerton Phillimore.

Asser, eleventh Bishop of Sherborne, in Dorset, is mentioned in 901 and 903.

"*Vruog*," a lay-brother of the eleventh or twelfth century, must, one would think, judging from his name, to have been of Welsh extraction.

Seisil, David, and Owen, occur as names of "*conversi*," and "*Eua*" was the name of three different persons, but all these names appear at a comparatively late date.

Finally, to give a late instance, "*Magister lwys powys servus*

¹ St. David's Day, March 1st.

² St. Chad's Day, March 2nd.

³ Instead of "*Winnold*," I sometimes heard "*Winnel*."

domini cardinalis" (Wolsey), was admitted to confraternity with the Abbey of Hyde.

I hope these rough and late notes may prove interesting.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

PATEN PRESENTED to EGLWYSWRW PARISH CHURCH.

[To the Editor of the *Welsh Gazette*.]

Sir,—With regard to the revived interest in the ancient church-plate to be found in these parts of Wales, perhaps a short note on the paten recently presented to Eglwysrw parish church may prove acceptable to your readers, although Eglwysrw itself—where the excellent vicar, by the way, is a Cardiganshire man—is a few miles south of the Teifi. In addition to its Elizabethan silver chalice of 1574, and its old pewter alms-dish with several fine marks upon it, the church of St. Cristiolus at Eglwysrw has since 1902 possessed the remarkable paten which I propose to describe. This piece of plate, which may perhaps puzzle local antiquaries at first sight, is of Italian "cinque-cento," or sixteenth-century workmanship, and consists of a small round platter, with a depressed centre, its only ornamentation being a few circular engraved lines. It is composed of beaten copper, heavily plated with gold leaf in the Italian manner, so that, in conjunction with a chalice of pure silver, the three precious metals—gold, copper, and silver—once deemed necessary for use at the Communion Service, might be represented in cup and paten combined. The paten itself is of no small historical value, since it actually once formed part of the private sacramental plate used by the great Papal family of Chigi in their palace at Siena. It is indeed a far cry from this quiet Pembrokeshire village to the famous hill-set city of Tuscan; yet this little paten serves to connect Siena with our own country, and thereby to remind us that intercourse between Wales and Italy was far closer in pre-Reformation times than it is at present. As an instance of this connection, I may cite the fact that the existing farm of Hendrêf, in Cemmaes, not far distant from Eglwysrw, was, by special dispensation of Pope Eugenius IV, dated from Florence in 1442, allowed to possess a portable altar "for the service of the Mass and other holy offices at all hours and seasons."

I am, Sir, yours, etc.

HERBERT M. VAUGHAN.

Plâs, Llangoedmore, January 27th.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. V, PART III.

JULY, 1905.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(Continued from p. 126.)

CHAPTER VI (Continued).

ALLINGTON.—SECTION II (THE ROSSETT, ETC.).

THERE was a district in Allington called "Yr Orsedd Goch" (*the Red Seat or Throne*) now represented by the area known as "The Rossett"—the form into which the Welsh name "Yr Orsedd" passes (see my *History of Ancient Tenures of Land in the Marches of North Wales*, p. 64, note 1) in English. This area surrounded a space or common called "Rossett Green," now wholly enclosed, but still partly open in the times of fathers of men with whom I have conversed.

Adjoining this space were two free estates.

One of these estates belonged to the Lloyds of Yr Orsedd Goch, whose pedigree is given on pages 215 and 216 of vol. iii of *Powys Fadog*, which pedigree, unfortunately, is not brought down any later than 1604. In Norden's Survey (A.D. 1620), only one free tenant, bearing the name of Lloyd, is mentioned as in Allington. This gentleman was Thomas Lloyd, who had a capital

messuage and nearly 85 statute acres of land. His holding, however, is not specially described in the Survey as being at Yr Orsedd Goch. But in the parish note-books, from 1661 to 1667, the names of Richard Lloyd, senior, gent., and Richard Lloyd, junior, gent., "of Rosset goch," occur. After this date, until 1709, no rate-books have been preserved to guide us; and for this reason, and because the Lloyds lived elsewhere,¹ it has not been found possible to trace the messuage, so as to say with certainty to what house it now corresponds. I ought to add that in the Hearth-tax returns for Allington in 1672, one of the Mr. Richard Lloyds is charged for seven hearths and the other for three hearths.

The following extracts from the Gresford Registers may, nevertheless, prove useful:—

— June, 1677. Debora ye wife of Rich. Lloyd of Allington, gentle., bur'd.

8 Mch., 1678-9. Richard Lloyd senior of Allington, gentle. bur'd.

12 Nov., 1680. Mr. Richard Lloyd de Allington, bur'd.

19 Oct., 1681. John fill's [so!] Richard Lloyd of Allington, bur'd.

— Oct. 1683. George ye son of Richard Lloyd of Allington, bap't.

12 Nov., 1750. Mr. Richd. Lloyd of Plase Gronow, bur'd.

The other free estate, "lying in the place called Yr Orseth Goch," in 1620 belonged to David Speed, gent., and consisted of a messuage with its appurtenances and seven parcels of land, formerly the land of "Madd' ap Yollin Lloyd, and lately of Daidid ap John ap Yollin goch," and then in the occupation of "Douce ap Edward." David Speed had also another tenement in Allington, and one parcel of land adjoining, formerly of Madoc ap Iolyn Lloyd, and lately of David ap John

¹ Plas Grono in Esclusham Below, in the parish of Wrexham, of which Mr. Richard Lloyd was tenant. Another Mr. Richard Lloyd lived for a time at Hartsheath.

ap Iolyn Goch, then (in 1620) in the tenure of Thomas Beswick.

The property of which Mr. David Speed was the owner at The Rossett in 1620 is thus described in *Harleian MSS.* 2039, fo. 78 :—¹

“ Rossett Goch Greene.

7 acres	{	<p>The tenement that John Edwards holdeth containeth by estimation the Seed of Fortie and foure new measures—5 acres.</p> <p>The tenement that Godffrey Parrye holdeth contained by estimation the seed of Ten new measures and Two peckes.</p>
---------	---	---

“ The ancient House and liueinge to which the two tenements aforesaid were tenements before is in the Rosset Gogh Greene, being now the land of Mr. David Speede, which hee bought of one Edward Jones of the Park and who bought the same of one John Jones, sonne of David ap John ap Hulin [read “Iolyn” for “Hulin,” A.N.P.] Gogh.” These two tenements aforesayd being given to the sister of David ap John ap Hulin Gogh, which land she sold to Mr. Middleton [Alderman David Myddelton of Chester, A. N. P.] the Lady Norris [Norreys, A. N. P.], which Sir William Norris sold unto Mr. Antony Grosuenor of Dodleston. And soe the land came unto S^r Richard Grosuenor, Knight, which land is not chardgeable with any of the King’s rent, but if any rent bee, it is the Auncient House that is chardgeable with the same rent.”

I suppose the present house at the Rossett, now called “Rossett Hall,” represents one of the two estates just described : either the estate of the Lloyds, or that of David Speed of Yr Orsedd Goch. It was built by one of the Boydells, probably by Mr. James Boydell, who lived there many years. Mr. Josiah Boydell, one of James Boydell’s elder brothers, was living at The Rossett in 1799.

In Wrexham Register, under date May 4th, 1735, the following entry occurs : “James, son of Josiah Boydell, a gentleman of Sir John Glynne,” buried. This James

¹ This note has been already given, with many mistakes, by a correspondent in *The Cheshire Sheaf*. I owe this corrected copy to my friend, Mr. Edward Owen, barrister-at-law.

was a brother of Alderman John Boydell, of London (whose monument and bust are in St. Margaret's, Lothbury), and of Mr. Thomas Boydell, the elder, of Trefalyn Hall. I also possess the pre-nuptial settlement, dated December 1st, 1774, between Josiah Boydell, of Mileham, Norfolk, "limner," and Jane North, of Gressenhall, Norfolk, Spinster. To this settlement Josiah's uncle, John Boydell, of the parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, London, is a party, and, in consideration of a marriage portion of £1,500, covenants to pay to the said Josiah and Jane, or to the said Jane if she survive her husband, an annuity of £300.

In the Gresford Registers are the two following entries relating to unidentified members of the Boydell family :—

24 Feb., 1797. William Mercer, bachelor and Hannah Boydell, spinster, both of Gresford parish, married.

9 Dec., 1764. Josiah Griffiths of Malpas parish and Margaret Boydell, married.

The Boydells for one hundred and fifty years played, until lately, so important a part in the history of Allington and of the parish of Gresford, that I present the accompanying pedigree of them; which pedigree could not have made so full—if it could have been made by me at all—apart from the full knowledge, freely placed at my disposal, of Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins.

Mr. Thomas Boydell, the younger, was not merely agent of the Trefalyn Hall estate, but also steward of the manor of Marford and Hoseley. So also were his son, John Boydell, and John Boydell the younger, nephew of the John Boydell first named. Thomas Boydell the elder, and Thomas Boydell, the younger after him, lived at Trefalyn Hall. John Boydell, the uncle, lived at Rofft Castle Cottage, and John Boydell, the nephew, lived successively at Bryn Alyn and Rossett Hall.

A great part of the land about Yr Orsedd Goch (now

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

BOYDELL

- (1) Mary, dau. of Cuthbert Ridley, of Macclesfield, Gent. ; married 21st May, 1761 ; died in 1781. = Thomas BoydeLL, agent to Trefalyn Hall estate and brother to Alderman John BoydeLL at Hawarden.

1	2		3	4	
Thomas BoydeLL, born 7th May, 1763; bapt. at Gresford, 4th July, 1764; died 16th March, 1804; buried at Gresford. Succeeded his father as Agent to Trefalyn Hall estate.	Josiah BoydeLL, born 19th Sept., 1764; bapt. at Gresford, 25th Oct., 1764; afterwards of Sodyllt and Kilhendre, Salop, a Land Surveyor and Agent.	= Martha Roden, of Witton chapelry, in parish of Great Budworth; married at Gresford, 22nd June, 1786.	William BoydeLL, born and bapt. 6th Oct., 1766.	John B. April at Gr 1768 broth estate 1839 ford. pied tage.	
Martha, born March, 1787.	Mary, born 4th March, 1788.	Margaret, born 17th March, 1789; died 10th May, 1831.	= Richard Golightly, of Liverpool; died at Rossett, 16th Feb., 1855, aged 88.	Ann, born 10th April, 1790; bapt. at Gresford, 4th July, 1790.	Thomas BoydeLL, born Oct., 1792; bapt. at Gresford, 4th July, 1794.

All these bapt. at Gresford, 4th July, 1790.

1 Richard BoydeLL, born 27th June, 1802 ; bapt. at Gresford, 24th Sept., 1802 ; died 1st Nov., 1831. No offspring.	2 James BoydeLL, born 6th Aug., 1803 ; bapt. at Gresford, 24th Sept., 1803 ; married Anna Maria, 2nd dau. of Cadwaladr Blayney Trevor Roper, Esq., of Plas Têg, by his first wife. Had issue.	3 Marianne, born 29th June ; bapt. at Gresford, 25th Nov., 1804. Died unmarried.	4 Thomas BoydeLL, A.M. ; born 16th Sept., 1805 ; bapt. at Gresford, 13th June, 1806. Rector of Coddington, Cheshire, 1840 to 1855. Had no issue.
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- (1) Lucy Georgiana Golightly, dau. of Rd. Golightly ; died 4th June, 1851, aged 87. = John BoydeLL, of Bryn Alyn and Rossett, Agent to Trefalyn Hall estate, in succession to his uncle John, son of James BoydeLL ; born 17th Nov., 1811 ; died 26th Oct., 1888 ; buried at Gresford.
- (2) Caroline Henrietta Blackburn, died 7th Feb., 1893, aged 74. = Henry, = Agnes, 1st dau. of Cadwaladr Blayney Trevor Roper, Esq., his 2nd wife

Lieut. Thomas BoydeLL, 39th Regiment ; died at Dagshai, Punjaub, 15th June, 1876, aged 36, of wounds inflicted by tiger.

John BoydeLL, ob. s. p.

Richard Golightly BoydeLL, ob. s. p., 19th April, 1896.

Margaret, still living (1902).

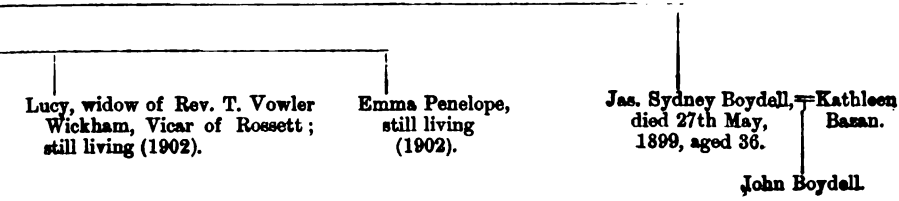
PEDIGREE.

, a younger son of Josiah BoydeLL, of Hawarden, = (2) Christian Pate, widow ; married
of London ; died 31st July, 1745, aged 66 ; buried at Gresford, 17th Oct., 1788.
No issue.

ell, born 17th = Ann, sister to (1) Ann, a dau. of = James BoydeLL, first = (2) Mary Anne Barker, mar-
768 ; baptised Richard Captain Thos. of Llay Cottage, then ried 24th Dec., 1801 ;
ord, 29th Aug., Golightly, of of Rossett Hall ; died 21st July, 1823,
succeeded his Liverpool. ham ; married Agent to Hawarden aged 42.
Thomas as No offspring. at Wrexham. Castle estate ; died
o Trefalyn Hall Died 1st May, 29th Oct., 1798; 7th March, 1844,
died 19th April, 1856, aged 83. buried there, aged 70. (3) Sarah Golightly, died 17th
buried at Gres- 29th Oct., 1799. Aug., 1861, aged 82
built and occu-
ft Castle Cot-

5	6	7	8
Emma Frances, born 30th Nov., 1806 ; bapt. at Gresford, 22nd January, 1810. Second wife of Roger Barnston, Esq., of Churton, Cheshire. Had issue.	Charles BoydeLL, born 29th Feb., 1808 (?) ; bapt. at Gresford, 22nd January, 1810. Settled in Australia, and had issue.	Harriette, born 23rd May, 1802. Died unmarried.	Francis BoydeLL, born 10th Sept., 1810 ; married, 1st, Miss — Hassall, by whom he had issue Frank, Charles, and — daus. ; and, 2ndly, Miss — Temple, by whom he had no issue.

11	12	13	14	15
Edward Neville, born 14th Feb., 1815 ; married and had issue.	Ann, born 4th June, 1816 ; died 31st Dec., 1835.	Wm. Barker, born 17th Jan., 1818 ; married, and had issue. Settled in Australia.	Maria, born about 1820 or 1821 ; married a Mr. Lowe, and had issue.	George, Solicitor ; died Oct., 1898, in 76th year of age, at Hayley ; married, 1st, in 1846, Irene, eldest dau. of Sir Geo. R. Farmer, Bart., by whom he had a son, Jas. Farmer BoydeLL ; and, 2ndly, Charlotte Mary, dau. of Surgeon-General Gibson.



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known as "The Rossett") is described by Norden in 1620 as "past-land." *Past* is from *pastus*, a word indicating the provision which a tenant was bound to render his lord. *Pastus* was, it is true, a service to which servile lands were not alone liable, but the *pastus* to which freemen were subject was light, while in the case of these Allington past-lands, it must have been heavy, otherwise these lands would not have acquired this distinctive name. But we are not left to conjecture in this matter. Norden says, speaking thereof: "Pase (for *past*) lande is supposed to be demeasnes as is also Borde (that is, *Board*) land the tythe of which landes S'r Richard Treuor hath as Tythe sometime belonging to a ffree Chappell within the Castle of Holt which was in the guift of H. 8 of the yearlie value then of xli and the land thus tytheable was called Pastland et Tyre Borough." He adds: "I take it the most of this land was held at will without copie before the Lease."

"Tyre Borough" is merely a mis-spelling of "Tir y bwrdd," which is Welsh for *Boardland*, and signifies land allotted for the supply of the chieftain or lord's table, and occupied by his *eilltion*, or *villans*. We are able exactly to specify the area of these boardlands, because the application of the tithes arising therefrom is distinct from that of the other tithes payable in the parish.

The tithes of these pastlands and boardlands belong now to the representatives or successors of the Trevors, who obtained them, as well as Marford and Hoseley, from the Crown, as representing the ancient lords of the commote, whereof Marford was the head.

The boardlands in the parish of Gresford include a great part of Rossett, where a gibbet formerly was, and the chapel of St. Peter, or boardland chapel, belonging to the lord of Marford. Attached to Marford also was the Lower Rossett or Marford Mill, to which suit of mill appears at one time to have been due. All this area, north of the present township of Marford to

Llyndir in Burton, was then, and still is, *Boardland*. Still farther north, where the hamlet of Lavester in Allington now is, was also a group of pastlands, which Norden distinctly tells us, were of the nature of demesne. But this is not all. West of but immediately adjoining Marford was the fine fortified camp and mound called "The Rofft," an abbreviation, as records show, of "Grofft y Castell," or *Castle Croft*.

This boardland tract is very ancient, for it cuts the long-established borders of three townships, and adjoins another tract of land which was copyhold. The whole of this area represents, I believe, that which was formerly the *maerdref* of the old commote of Merford, but included the present township of Merford, whose name is now pronounced "Marford."

We know, apart from what has merely been *inferred* above, that the boundaries of the township of Allington have been altered, for records exist of various decisions, during the fifteenth century, upon the claim of the lord of Hopedale to half the township of Trevalyn (Allington). The mill in Burton is still called "Marford Mill:" so it was in 1620, all which seems to show that the boundaries of Marford formerly included part of what is now Burton and Allington. Add to this that in 1634 Sir John Trevor claimed suit of mill from the inhabitants of "Allington, *alias* Trevallin, to the mill called Merford Mill." Now, as Allington, called "Trefalyn" in Welsh, was mainly a township of freeholders, the claim of suit of mill from all the inhabitants was probably untenable, but I do not doubt that it was justified so far as the occupiers of the pastlands were concerned. The annexation of these to Allington and Burton led to the extension of the claim.

The present townships of Marford and Hoseley, and the pastlands and boardlands of Allington, were sold to the Trevors separately. Herein may lie the reason why the latter were separated from the former.

For I suggest, to sum up, that the old township of Merford, the head of the commote of the same name,

took in formerly a great part of Rossett, where, as I have said, were a gibbet (about a hundred years ago), the chapel of St. Peter, or boardland chapel, belonging to the lord of Marford, the Lower Mill, Marford, or lord's mill, all the pastlands or boardlands, and finally, the whole of the Rofft area, called "*Grofft y Castell*," wherein is still the mound, the site perhaps of the *llys*, or palace of the lord. At the Rossett (*Yr Orsedd Goch*—*The Red High Seat*) was probably the judgment-seat of the commote.

There are many facts which seem to confirm the conclusion not merely that Marford was the *maerdref* of the commote, but that it had aforetime the extensive area which I have suggested for it.

First of all, the bailiff of Marford was in 1661 (in Wrexham churchwardens' accounts) called "the mayor." This "mayor" represented the "maer" of the old *maerdref*, so far at least as his official title was concerned.

It remains to adduce what further evidence there is for the statement that the area of the old *maerdref* of Merford was larger than that of the present township of Marford. This I can only do by developing and amplifying what I have already said.

The courts of the *maerdref* were not held at the lord's *llys*, but on some open spot accessible to all within the same. It is not merely possible, but likely, that they were held at *Yr Orsedd Goch Green*. I have proved, beyond cavil, firstly, that "*Yr Orsedd Goch*" is the older name for what is now called "*The Rossett*;" and, secondly, that "*The Rossett*" is the regular form into which "*Yr Orsedd*" passes in being transformed into an English name (see before, p. 127). And "*Yr Orsedd*" means *The high seat*, or *The judgment seat*. One person, at least, whose name—Jeffreys—has been preserved by tradition, was gibbeted on Rossett Green something like a century ago, and a beam of this gibbet is still preserved at the "*Golden Lion*," Rossett.

What remained of the Green, which already had been enclosed without licence, was conveyed by the Crown in 1832 to Mr. James Boydel and others. This remnant of the Green was opposite Rossett Hall.

The tithes of the boardlands were formerly in the possession of Henry VIII, as lord of Bromfield, and appropriated to the use of his free chapel within Holt Castle. But before this castle was erected, before it became the head of the lordship, to what purpose were these boardland tithes then assigned? We cannot answer this question with certainty, but the probability is that they went to maintain the lord's chapel of Marford. Now, there actually was a boardland chapel at Rossett, within the limits of what I have supposed to be the older township of Merford, which was leased, and ultimately sold, probably with the boardland tithes, to the Trevors.

The earliest and most exact description of this chapel is that given in Norden's Survey, A.D. 1620. Of this description, I give the following translation, the words in brackets being supplied by me: "Rent 8*d.* To the use of divine things. The same [Richard Trevor, knight] holds a chapel in Allington called The Chapel of St. Peter, with a piece of waste adjacent to the chapel, containing in length 140 ft. and in breadth 72 ft, in the place called yr Orseth goz in Allington." The total area of the chapel and piece of land, for which latter 2*d.* a year rent was paid, was reckoned at 3½ *customary* roods, or nearly 7½ roods *statute* measure. The notice of this chapel is placed among the list of *pastlands* or boardlands, and, as will be seen directly, it was also known as "the boardland chapel." There is record of christenings taking place there in 1698 and 1703, and of marriages being celebrated in 1639 and 1702. But I have found no notices of any burials in the chapel yard. Edward Lhwyd mentions the chapel and an almshouse, "by the Chappel Porch left by ye Trevors of Tref Alyn." Sir Richard Trevor by his will, dated 28th October, 1636, left £100 towards the main-

tenance of the hospital in the "Rosseth greene." The very tradition of this almshouse seems now to have perished, but I am more concerned now with it as proving the position of the chapel. As to this chapel, all traces of it are also now gone, but in 1833, according to Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, the site of the "cemetery" was then pointed out. And in 1835, Mr. John Lewis, of Wrexham, but lately deceased (20th June, 1903, aged 86), wrote to the late Archdeacon Wickham saying that John Parsonage, of Golden Grove, Burton (at that time about 70 years of age,) informed him that he had been told by his father that he (the father) "perfectly remembered the *Boardland Chapel of Ease* standing near to where Mr. James Boydell's [house, that is, Rossett Hall] now stands, and that the chapel bell was put up at Trevalyn Hall." Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins, to whom I owe my knowledge of this letter, tells me that there was no inscription on this bell, nor anything to show that it had ever belonged to a chapel.

The boardland chapel had its dedication—probably a comparatively late one—to St. Peter, and near Llyndir, perhaps a quarter of a mile from the chapel, is a spring called "St. Peter's Well," noted for its excellent water.

I need not refer further to the two mills at Rossett, both long called "Marford Mills," although only the lower one lay, until 1884, in a detached portion of Marford, the upper one being in Burton, but surrounded by boardlands, if not itself on a site subject to boardland tithes.

When the three commotes or rhaglotries of Merford, Wrexham, and Yale were united to form the new Anglo-Norman lordship of Bromfield and Yale, and Holt Castle became the head of that lordship, the courts of these rhaglotries, or at least of two of them, were still held separately for a long time. The courts of the rhaglotries of Merford and Wrexham were certainly so held in the sixth year of Edward IV. The significance, however, of the sites of the old fortified

places, the residence of the lord or of his officer, departed with the erection of the castle of Holt. Yet it is important to note that when the lands now forming the manor of Marford were sold from the lord of Bromfield and Yule, the site of The Rofft, which those lands hem in, was not included in that manor, but was reserved as a "detached portion"¹ of Allington, and so remained until 1884, when it was annexed to Marford, whereto it belongs geographically and naturally. This ramparted area, also boardland, includes over 54 acres. The Rofft is nobly situated, lifting itself high above the adjoining country, and on the loftiest part of it is perched a flat-topped artificial mound. The type of the camp and mound is quite of the character which belongs to the English rather than to the Welsh fortress. But all this district was at one time (at and before Domesday) in the hands of the English, and afterwards fell into those of the Welsh. Why should not the border fortress of the early English lords become the fortress of the Welsh princes (of Powys) that followed them? The name "Rofft" is simply a disguised English word. "Grofft"—a *croft*, Y Rofft"—The *croft*. Furthermore, it is important to note that "The Rofft" is only an abbreviated form of an older name, still in use in the earlier part of the seventeenth century, namely, "Grofft y Castell—*The Croft of the Castle*. Merford, the name of the Welsh commote, is itself English.

I suggest, then, that the Rofft, or the Castle which it enclosed, was the site of the residence of the Welsh lord of the commote of Merford, or of his deputy—*rhaglaw*, or raglot. It certainly is the most commanding spot in the whole commote.

¹ A similar arrangement seems to have been made in Wrexham, where The Parkey (*The Parks*), probably to be identified with Parc y Llys (*The Court Park*), although surrounded by Wrexham Abbot, was long reckoned a detached portion of Wrexham Regis. I should not be at all surprised if Madoc ap Gruffydd Maelor, when he granted a part of Wrexham (thenceforth called "Wrexham Abbot"), reserved the site of the *llys*, or palace, and attached it to the part which he still retained in his own hands.

The earliest description of the Rofft¹ is that given by Pennant (*Tours in Wales*, vol. i, p. 300, printed 1778): "At the extremity of the lofty slope that depends over the plains, and affords an almost boundless view to the north and north-east, is a peninsulated field called *The Roffts*, that formed in old times a strong British post. It is defended by three strong dikes and fosses, cut across the narrow isthmus that connects it to higher parts of the parish. On two sides it is inaccessible by reason of the steepness of the declivity; and on the fourth, which fronts Cheshire and is of easier ascent, had been protected by two or three other ditches, now almost levelled by the plough. In one corner of this post is a vast exploratory mount," etc. This mount, which is, I believe, the site of the lord's *llys*, is now on the very edge of the cliff, towering above the railway. But Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins says that before the railway was constructed, the mound was so far from the edge of the platform on which it stands "that the farmer who held the field was able to plough all round the base of it. A good deal of soil has been carried away by the railway company, and some difficulty was experienced in preventing a larger portion of the bank from falling. The mound seems now to be safe, and no further damage to it need be feared, if those who visit will kindly assist the proprietors in their efforts to preserve the grass which protects the side."

¹ An earlier reference still, but no description, is given in Sampson Erdeswicke's notes of his visit to Gresford in 1574: "The Castell on Marford hill on the East north east of gresford Church: not far of ($\frac{3}{4}$ of a myle) was called Grofty Castel. Mr. John Trevor doth build on it now." When this traveller says that Mr. John Trevor (the father of Sir Richard) was then building, he does not mean on the Castle itself, but on the Croft near the Castle, called "Grofft y Castell." The building was evidently that long known by the same name, and at a later time as "Rofft Hall," mentioned in the Marford Chapter.

THE DARLAND AND THE COMMON FIELDS AND
MEADOWS OF ALLINGTON.

Among the pedigrees given in the third volume of *Powys Fadog*, of families in Allington, are those of the Trevalyns, of the Allingtons, of the Griffithses, and of the Davieses; but no hint is given as to what particular estates in the township these families owned, nor are the pedigrees themselves carried down later than the year 1620.

Unfortunately, I cannot afford much information on the points thus raised, but what I have been able to gather may be worth imparting.

The Trevalyns descended, as is said, from Ithel ap Eunydd, were, so far as the parish of Gresford goes in the seventeenth century, a decadent family. In 1620, John Trevalyn was not a freeholder at all. However, he had a leasehold tenement of about 54 statute acres, and the highest distinction of the Trevalyns, known to me, after this date was, that in 1712, Thomas Trevalyn was chosen one of the four churchwardens of the parish, and that in 1733, John Trevalyn, probably as one of the churchwardens, was paid 5s. "for Carrying the Iron Gates from Hawarden, charges in going 2 Journeys to Hawarden concerning the Iron Gates." However, there were Trevalyns in Llansannan, see Rev. Robt. Ellis's *Llansannan Parish Registers*; from which I extract the following entries:—

6 Oct., 1701. William, ye son of Edward trefalyn, pau. bapt.

7 July, 1723. Evan, son of Griffith Trevallyn, was baptized.

8 Oct., 1727. Griffithus Trevallin [sepultus fuit].

31 Jan'y, 174½. Ed. Trefallyn, of Penaled [Bur'd].

Edward Jones, a near kinsman of John Trevalyn of Allington, was indeed a freeholder, but only in 1620; to the extent of about 8½ statute acres, which appear

in that very year to have passed out of his possession. He had already sold about $12\frac{3}{4}$ statute acres.¹

Elis Allington is described, in 1620, as of "Cox Lane," Allington. I have already given an account of the Allingtons in the Gresford Chapter.

I come now to speak of the Griffithses. In 1620, Edward Griffith (who was buried at Gresford . . . January, 163 $\frac{1}{2}$) is specifically described as "of Darlant Green." He had a capital messuage and lands in Allington, and a cottage and two parcels of land in Gresford, containing in all 34 statute acres; and Robert Griffith, who is supposed to have been Edward Griffith's brother, had, at the same time, various quillets of land at Darland, containing about 22 statute acres; which are thus described: "Robert Griffith holds freely in Allington these special parcels following: one parcel called y roft, one other parcel called upper Darland field, the little Darland field, separate parcels of land in great Darland field, known by their metes and bounds, two parcels of land in the field called y werlodd chwerw (the sour hayfield), containing by estimation $10\frac{1}{2}$ (customary) acres," etc. But I cannot trace these Griffithses after 1620, unless "Mr. Roger Griffiths of Rossett Gough greene," High Constable of Bromfield in 1637, was one of them.

The Griffithses, like the Davieses, of whom I am now to speak, claimed descent from Ithel ap Eunydd.

Thomas David had, in 1620, a capital messuage and quillets in the Darland and other fields, and another house with lands amounting in all to 38 statute acres. His mother, Margaret Davies, was then still living. I have also seen a deed signed by John Davies, of Allington, gent., on the 25th February, 170 $\frac{3}{8}$, in which he mentions his grandfather, John Davies, and his father, Joseph Davies, of Allington, gentlemen, both then deceased, but living on the 24th November, 1679.

¹ This Edward Jones had also $45\frac{1}{2}$ leasehold acres of land which, like his freehold land, fell, in 1620 into the possession of Richard Gregory.

He refers also to his seventeen butts of land in "the Gaineffordd," adjoining the Little Darland Field, and those five other butts in the Great Darland Field. John Davies, gent., one of the Yeomen of the Bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth, left in 1595 by deed an annual rent-charge of £13 6s. 8d. upon his lands in Allington towards the maintenance of ten of the poor. For some reason this rent is now chargeable upon the lands of Gwersyllt Hall, and not upon the estate of the Davieses of Allington, who are now extinct. Otherwise, we might be able to identify that estate with some precision. However, from the above-given extracts, we know that it was situate in the Darland area.

The group of fields at the Darland, full of intermixed quilletts belonging to different persons, all related, represents almost certainly the remains of a "gwely," or family holding. So that the existence of such quilletted tracts confirms in some measure the accuracy of the pedigrees of the persons. Some of the quilletts at the Darland still survive, together with the names Darland Town Field and "The Gamford" (for "Cefnffordd"). Several fields near are also called "Covey," that is, "Cyfai," or *joint-field*.

"The Darland" is regarded as the usual English corruption of the Welsh "Y Dorlan"—*The broken bank*—and Edward Lhuyd speaks of "Y dorlan goch," in the parish of Gresford, as a "Notable high bank above the river Alen." On the other hand, may not "Darland" be the English form of "Derlwyn" (for "Derwlwyn," or *oakwood*), which was certainly also the name of a house in this part of Allington? "Maes y derlwyn" was the name of a quilletted field near Yr Orsedd Goch and the Darland.

Darland Hall is a good house. Its predecessor seems to be that for which "Mr. Madocks or Tenant" was charged in 1742, John Madocks, Esq., in 1759, and the Rev. Hinton Maddock in 1764. Alderman Thomas Maddock, goldsmith, of Chester, died 19th December,

1761, aged 63, and was succeeded in the ownership of the house and estate at Darland by his eldest son, the Rev. Hinton Maddock, who is thus mentioned in the Gresford register: "Mary Arabella, Dau'r of Rev. Hinton Maddock, of Darland, by Ann his Wife, was Born the 21st of October, and Baptized the 30th of November following, 1764." The Rev. Hinton Maddock died 6th April, 1775, aged 36. He had, also, a copyhold estate in the manor of Marford and Hoseley, in the rolls of which manor the above-named Mary Arabella is thus described: "Mary Arabella Gifford, wife of Duke Gifford, late of Darland, co. Denb., now of Hyde Park, co. Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland, only child and heir of Hinton Maddock, deceased." Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that the husband of Mary Arabella Gifford was afterwards created a baronet, and was dead in September, 1803.

The Tophams, a Roman Catholic family, for some time held the Darland Hall estate, but I am not certain how they acquired the property. Mr. Christopher R. Topham died November, 1898, and was buried at Chester cemetery.

Close to the Darland is "Lavister," a hamlet partly in Allington and partly in Burton. In Norden's *Survey* of A.D. 1620, it is always spelled "llawester." Spite of this, I take it to be an English name, though it is one which I cannot explain. It is invariably now pronounced "Lavister" (with the accent on the first syllable), and so was always spelled, save in Norden's *Survey*. There was a farmstead called "Red Hall" in Lavister in 1742 and later.

Besides the group of quilletted arable fields at Darland, there was another group farther south. Thomas Lloyd, for example, had in 1620 eight butts in Cae Marl, and "eight selions lying in the Towne field or Common field called Maes Treualyn." Now, this Town Field is still called by that name, and four or five quilletts remain in it. It lies on the north side of Harewood's Lane, or "Harrywit's Lane," as it is some-

times called. Adjoining also Trefalyn Town Field are four or five other quilleys, each called "Covert Croft," where "Covert" is possibly a corruption of "Cyfai," the excrescent *r* and *t* being quite intelligible. Between this area and Darland again are scattered a few odd quilleys, so that it is very likely that from Darland to Harewood's Lane was formerly an almost uninterrupted quilled arable tract, interrupted only by *tyddynod* (farmsteads), forming the "Allington Faes," or *Allington Field*, in which various freeholders had their "purparts."

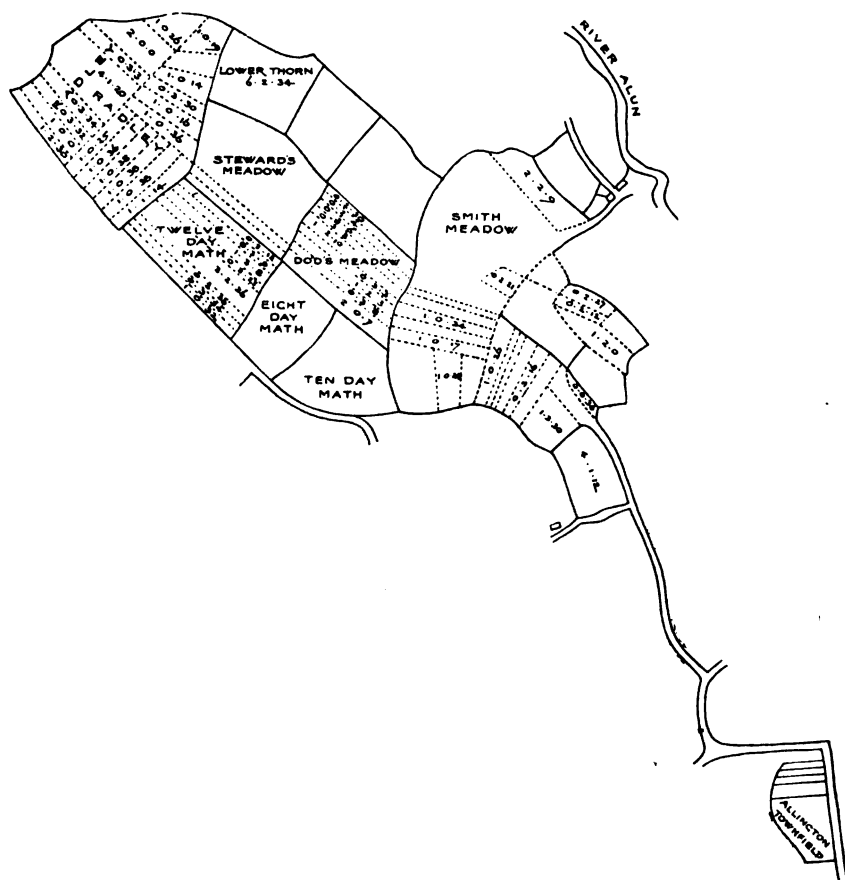
Another part of the township was called "Allington y coed" (*Allington of the wood*) and once *Allington Iscoed* (*Allington below the wood*). We know that at the time of Domesday there was a vast wood in Allington (see Introduction), and, at a much later date, trees clustered together in Mersley Park (see hereafter).

So much for the old common fields of Allington. Now a few words as to what may be called "the common meadows" of the township. In 1620, Mr. Robert Santhey had by right of his wife "quinque dierū messuras fœni" (*five days' mow or mowings*) in Smith meadow; John Allington "duas deniathas fœni in prato vocat Smeath¹ meadow;" and Sir John Trevor, "tres veteres acras prati in le smeath meadowe," and so on. Now the Smith meadow is still so called, and it has quilleys in it. So also has Bather's Meadow, near Rhyd Ithel Bridge. And there are besides the Eight-Day Math, The Ten-Day Math, and the Twelve-Day Math.

I once saw a map, made in 1787, now lost or mislaid, of the Trefalyn Hall estate in Allington. I had only time, unfortunately, to make a tracing of Trefalyn meadows, which tracing I give herewith. In my book on *Ancient Tenures of Lands in the Marches of North Wales* (pp. 39 and 40, written in 1865) I have said that we have "in this district, as well as in the adjoining

¹ "Smeath," that is *smooth* or *level*, and not "Smith," is probably the correct form here.

county of Cheshire and elsewhere, a method of expressing the area of hay-grounds distinct from that used in the case of land that is ploughed. It is often said of a meadow that it contains so many *days' math*



Map of Trefalyn Meadows

A meadow of six days' math is one which a single man can mow in six days, or six men can mow in one day. Does it not, then, seem likely that as the strips in the common fields often were the measure of a day's work

of the common plough-team,¹ so the "doles" (or quillets of meadow land) were the measure of a day's work of a man mowing in the common meadows? There is an amount of evidence which may almost justify us in answering this question in the affirmative. Thus in Trefalyn meadows, which I take to be the old common hay ground of Allington, there are four closes lying side by side, two of which are called "The Twelve-day Math," and the remaining two "The Eight-day Math" and "The Ten-day Math" respectively. . . . Now, if we calculate out the measure of "a day math" from the area of the four meadows above-mentioned, we find it ranging from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ roods statute measure. And this we may provisionally take as the ancient normal area of the "doles" or quillets of meadow in this district. A rather curious observation may here be recorded. Some of these meadows, when they have fallen wholly into the hands of certain large landowners, have been by them, for the use of their tenants, set out in quillets anew. The new quillets thus constituted have, of course, been made to conform in their area to modern measures of surface. All the quillets of meadow, therefore, measuring an acre each probably belong to this class. But there is another distinction between the ancient quillets and the modern which should be pointed out. All those of the former that adjoin belong to different owners, though they may be let, as they sometimes are, to the same tenant. The modern quillets, however, above referred to, are held always by different tenants, while all in the same field belong to the same owner. And this distinction is one which is vital."

I have quoted this long passage mainly to explain the case of Bather's Meadow, in Allington, near Ithel's Bridge. It belonged in 1843 wholly to the Marquis of Westminster, and was divided into eight "doles," let

¹ In Wales, the strips in the common fields are sometimes, as I have elsewhere pointed out, the result of the operation of the custom of gavelkind only.

to different tenants. Six of these doles measured about an acre each. The seventh contained 3R. 9P., and the eighth 2R. 10P. The shape of the field determined and explains the slight irregularities of area.

I find no reference to any open common pasture in Allington, except Yr Orsedd Goch Green and Darland Green, but there were in 1620 various *closes* of pasture wherein different owners of land had so many "beast leys." Thus, in 1620, Robert Santhey had in the Wefn (bordering on Pulford brook), a meadow still so called, "grass for six cows and one calf;" and Mr. Thomas Powell, of Horsley Hall, claimed five beast leys in The Gilfachs.

HOLT PARKS.

The district called "Holt Parks" is by some regarded as a distinct township, but it is really in Allington, and was always assessed as a part thereof in the old traeb-books of that township, or, at any rate, the greater part of it was so assessed. It was formerly called "Mersley Park" or "Marsley Park," and seems to have been the lord's park of the commote of Merford. In 1339, Beatrix, widow of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, had in dower, among other lands, the park of "Meresley," valued at xs., beyond the custody and maintenance of the deer. On 1st October, 1397, Thomas Huxley was appointed during good behaviour keeper of this park. Geoffrey Legh was keeper in the twenty-first year of Henry VII, and William Almer in the tenth year of Henry VIII. Geoffrey Legh married Catherine Almer, and William Almer was apparently her brother. In 1642, Thomas Humberston, of Marsley Park, died. He probably lived at the Lodge there, and perhaps was park-keeper. In a plaint relating to Marsley Park, before the Committee for removing obstructions, etc., 13th January, 165½ (see *Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 499), various interesting facts are related concerning it. We learn that in a survey called "Tewderleyes Survey," made in the time of Henry VIII, "Marsley Parke in ye

ffranchise of ye Holt, within one mile of ye Castle there, was then a faire Parke, being three miles about the same, being paled round with pales, w'h was more in Lawnes and plaines than Couert, the midst of ye said Parke being covered with Oakes and small Tymber, without any other Couert." We learn further that Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated 1st September, in the thirty-seventh year of her reign, granted and to farm let unto Sir Thomas Egerton, Master of the Rolls, and unto Thomas and John Egerton his sons, "All that her parke called Marsley Parke, with ye herbage and pannage thereof Conteyning by estimac'on 625 Acres and 3 quarters of an acre and 4 poles, and one house or lodg, and one small messuage within ye said parke, with ye buildings or wards and gardens thereunto belonging, reserving sufficient pasture for 200 Bucks and Does (excepting trees, mynes, and Quarries), to have and to hold to ye said S'r Tho. Egerton, and Tho. and John Egerton his sonnes, for their lives successively, under ye yearly rent of 20*li*, to be paid att Mich'mas and ye Annunciation of ye Virgin Mary by equall portions," the condition being that the said Sir Thomas Egerton "should at his own proper Cost and charge (except in Timber and Trees to be taken and had within ye Parke) repaire ye payling and inclosure of ye Parke of Marsley in ye County of Denby, which Threescore pounds should scarcely performe."

In Norden's *Survey* of 1620 the boundary of the manor of Burton, which included Allington, is said to run through "Marsley parke along the Gutter w'ch partes the broad land and Bushe land from the said parke." It is further said in the same *Survey* that "there is parte of Marsley parke, al's Hoult Parke, within this Mannour of Burton, stored w'th deere, in the tenure of the Erle of Bridgewater, but no Warren of Conies." The woods in Marsley Park are also mentioned. They could not, of course, be cut down without licence, the park being demesne, and let at lease.

Furthermore, a plan is given in Norden's *Survey* of

Marsley Park, or "holte greate park," leased to the Earl of Bridgewater, and containing 616 acres. It is shown as almost square, with the lodge and appurtenant buildings in the middle, and four gates into the park, namely, "Broade way gate," "Wrexham gate," "Bellis gate," and "Probyn's gate."

John Egerton abovenamed, second son of Sir Thomas Egerton, was afterwards created Earl of Bridgewater, and made President of Wales. He purchased Marsley Park absolutely, mines only being excepted, on the 3rd of July in the fifth year of Charles I, from the patentees of Bromfield and Yale (Sir John Walter, Sir Jas. Fullerton, and Sir Thomas Trevor, knights), for £2,000, subject to a fee-farm rent of £20 a year. The Earl, taking the side of the King during the Civil War, incurred various obligations, to discharge which he sold Marsley Park to Sir Edward Spencer and Sir Bevis Thelwall. After the execution of Charles I, a Parliamentary survey was taken of all the Earl's possessions. The surveyors reported that among these were "two p'cells of land called the Broade land and the bushie land, w'ch hath been inclosed and taken from the Com'ons called the Com'on Wood, and layd in to the Parke called mersley al's Holt Parke, cont. neere 100 acres, held by the said Earle of Bridgewater, by what graunt we finde not, woorth nearly £100. These lands would therefore be sold by the State. Sir Edward Spencer and Sir Bevis Thelwall appealed thereupon to the committee of Parliament, which decided, after hearing evidence, that the Broadland and the Bushyland belonged to Marsley Park, and that Sir Edward and Sir Bevis ought to be recompensed, and their title allowed (1651).

Close to Marsley Park were a house and estate called "Parkside." In 1632 a deposition was made at Gresford concerning a messuage in Allington called "The Park Side." The plaintiff was Roger Yardley, and the defendants were Thomas ffoster, senior, and Thomas ffoster, junior. One of these ffosters, the elder one in

all probability, was deputy of the Earl of Bridgewater, high steward of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale.

In 1620, Thomas Foster was charged in Allington for a free estate of about 17 statute acres only, for a fair leasehold tenement there of 47 statute acres, and for a cottage called "Graies House," adjoining Mersley Park, together with a field thereto belonging called "Kay gray" (Gray's field). He had also a leasehold estate in Burton of 37 acres. I find his name mentioned in 1639 as having paid £56 2s. 6d. for the corn, and £11 13s. for the tithe hay of Allington to Mr. George Hope, of Hope Hall, Lord Bridgewater's agent.

In the Calendar of the "Committee for Compounding" (1643-1660) are the following notes concerning Thomas Foster of Allington, county Denbigh (1643-1660). He had adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament; submitted 4th March, 1646, and taken "the Negative Oath." On the 1st May, 1649, the Committee fixed his fine at one-sixth, or £77 10s. On the 19th July, 1653, he is again mentioned. "On his name being returned as not having paid his fine, the County Commissioners report that he paid on the composition for North Wales, and has since contributed voluntarily to make up the sum; that his means are small, and that he is conformable." I cannot learn anything further about him.

Christ Church, Rossett, was built in 1841 upon a site presented by Mr. James Boydell, and a district assigned thereto. It was a building conspicuous for its ugliness. The first vicar was the Rev. George Luther Stone, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. He was succeeded in 1863 by the Rev. Thos. Vowler Wickham, M.A., curate of Ruabon, a son of the late Archdeacon Wickham, and brother of the Rev. Lathom Wickham. He married, in 1866, Lucy Anne, daughter of the late Mr. John Boydell, of Rossett Hall, but had no children. He was for some time Inspector of Schools for the diocese of St. Asaph. He laboured unweariedly in the erection of a new church at Rossett, which was opened

on the very day of his burial, 1st November, 1892, he being then fifty-six years of age. He was succeeded by the Rev. Frank James, M.A., formerly of St. Peter's, Southampton, who in 1904 went to live at Oxford, and was followed at Rossett by the Rev. E. Charley, M.A., formerly rector of Ince, Cheshire.

And so I bring to an end "The History of the Old Parish of Gresford," written from my own standpoint, without flights of eloquence, but with that compactness, fulness, and regard to detail which I always aim at. The description and history of Gresford Church, a most interesting building, has been purposely omitted, and left to another—whom I shall be glad to assist—to deal with. Now that I have completed this labour of love, I may have leisure to compile, on the same lines, histories of Holt and Isycoed: parishes which were formerly chapelries to Gresford, and claim, therefore, hereafter such study as I am able to devote to them.

[Since the MS. of the foregoing chapters left my hands, I have felt compelled to write a supplementary chapter, wherein not merely errors, undetected misprints, and omissions will be rectified and explained, but also a great mass of additional matter relating to the townships of Gresford parish will be presented. I petition for the acceptance of this supplementary Chapter, and apologize for its insertion.—A. N. P.]

CRICCIETH CASTLE.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

IN response to the request of the Committee of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and with the permission of the late Lord Harlech, I made a survey of Criccieth Castle in April and May, 1904. In measuring and taking levels I received much assistance from Sergeant Wilkinson, the custodian of the Castle.

The Castle stands on a rocky eminence, projecting boldly into the sea, and connected with the mainland on the north-west side only.

The existing remains are those of inner and outer wards, while, lower down the hill, on the north-east and north-west slopes, are approximately level platforms, suggestive of having been employed in connection with outer defences.

The Castle never was large, and could only have provided accommodation for a small garrison, compared with the more important Edwardian fortifications.

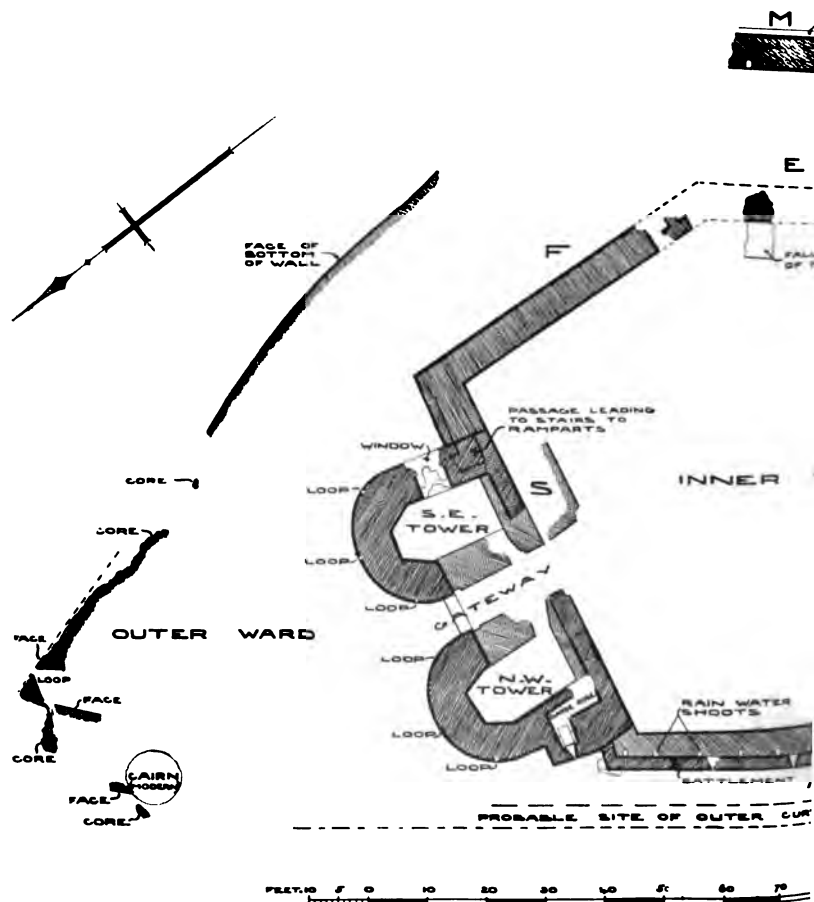
The inner ward is an irregular polygonal enclosure, with a gateway at the northern end flanked by massive towers. A considerable height of the greater portion of the enclosing walls of this ward remains standing.

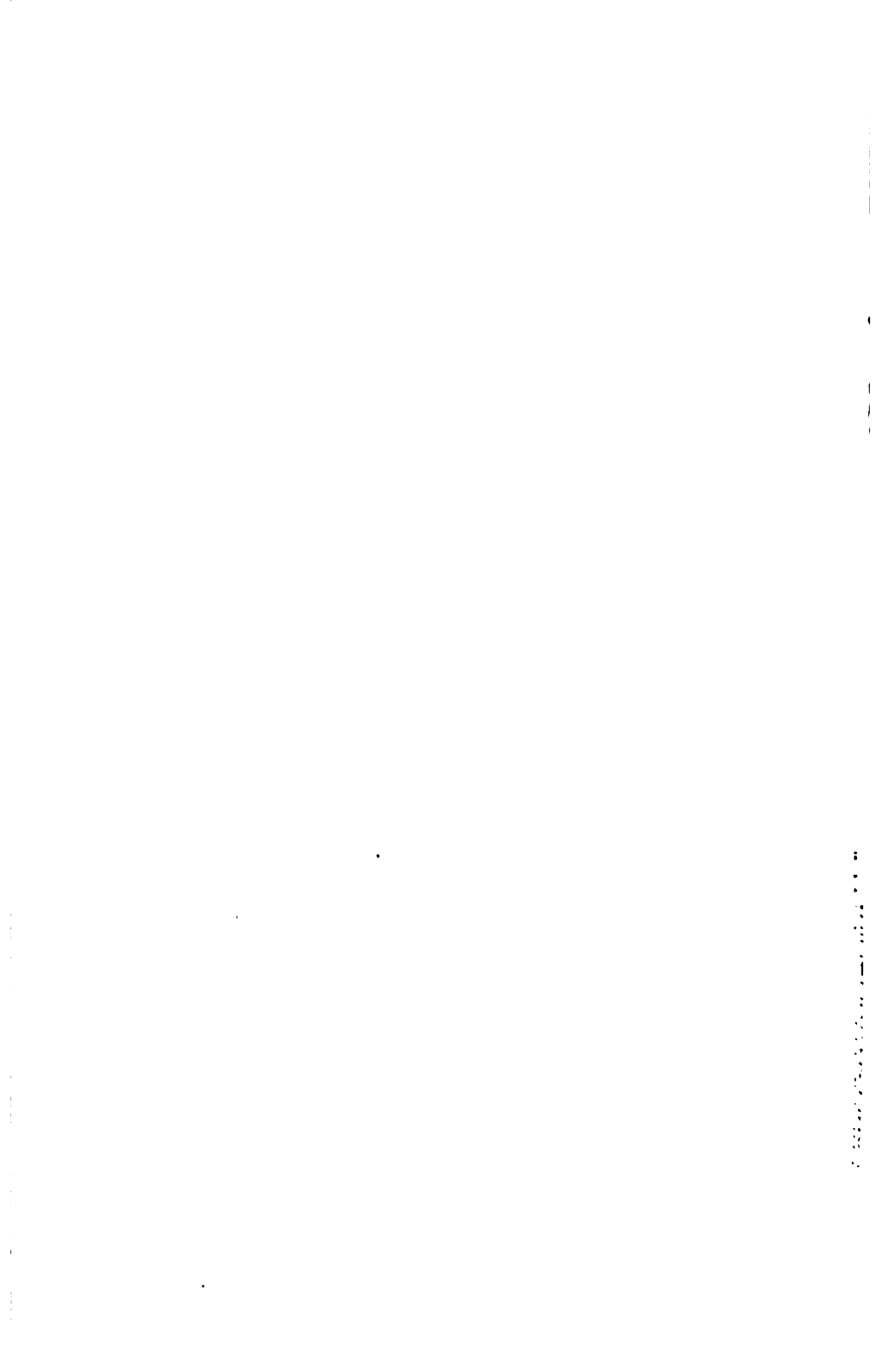
Of the containing walls of the outer ward the remains are only fragmentary. At one or two points they are of considerable height. At others a small portion of face, of core, or of foundations, alone is visible.

The present approach to the plateau on the summit of the rock on which the Castle stands is by a modern pathway, passing through a ruined loop in the containing wall of the outer ward.

It is difficult to form an opinion with regard to the route of the original approach. Immediately outside the entrance gateway the ground within the outer

CRICCIETH CASTLE CARNARVONSHIRE .





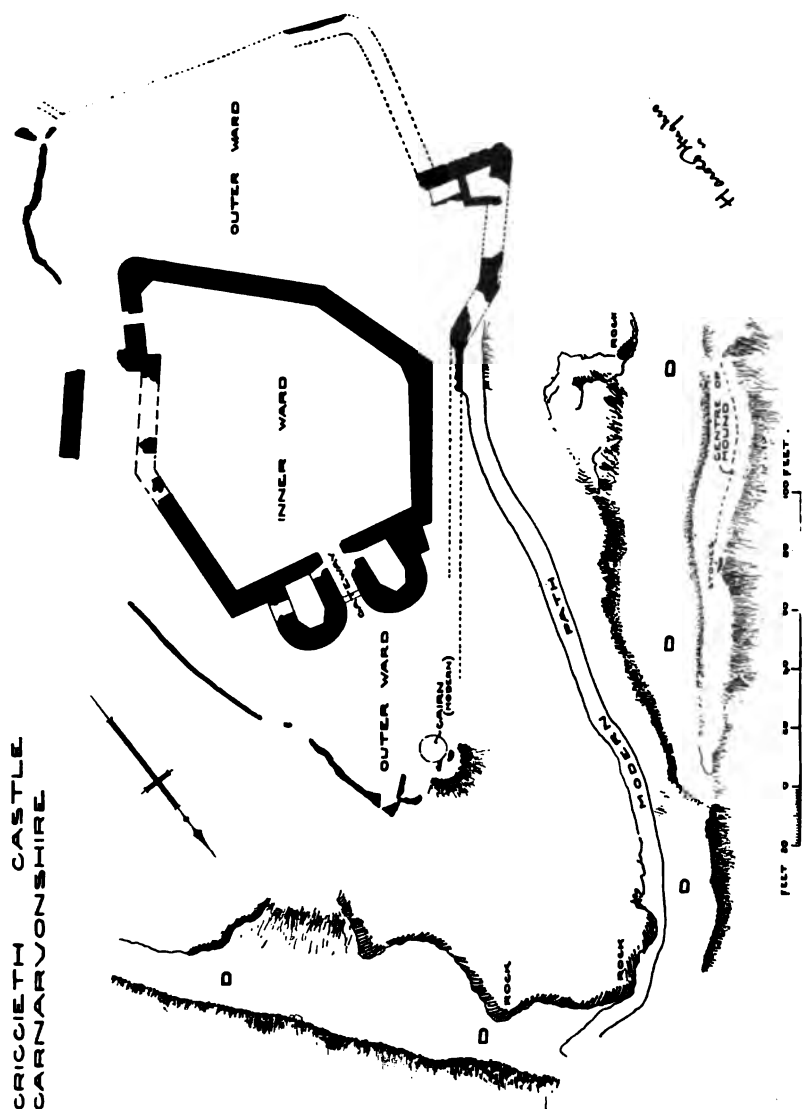


Fig. 1.

ward forms a comparatively level platform. From the edge of this platform the hill descends at an extremely steep gradient to a level about 45 ft. lower down. It does not appear probable that the main approach lay in this direction. There is more reason to suggest that it may have led round the hill on the south-west and south sides, without the outer ward, and have entered on the south-east side. With a little judicious excavation several uncertain points in connection with the planning of the outer ward might be cleared up, and possibly the position of the outer entrance determined.

The Gateway—The side walls of the entrance passage have been repaired in modern times. Short lengths of the grooves, in which the outer portcullis worked, are the only visible signs of the defences of this passage. As the ground is considerably above the ancient level, possibly other features remain hidden from sight. A doorway on either side of the passage opened into the basement chambers of the two flanking towers. The basement is filled to a considerable height with *débris*. Each chamber has three loops towards the outer ward, nearly buried internally in the *débris*. The flanking towers are semicircular externally towards the north, while internally they are straight-sided, those of the basement chambers being irregularly semi-octagonal.

The floor or story immediately above the basement apparently consisted of a single room, extending over the two lower chambers and the entrance passage. There are no signs of permanent divisional walls abutting on the northern side, and elsewhere the remaining work is not sufficiently high in the positions that cross-walls, if there had been any, would have occupied. The inner face of the northern walls apparently has been repaired in modern times. There are no windows or openings towards the north. The remains of a window with its window-seat exists in the east wall of the eastern tower, but denuded of all its dressed stonework. Any other windows on this floor must have been in the south wall, overlooking the

courtyard of the inner ward. The remains of this wall, at its eastern and western ends, would seem to indicate that any openings were confined to the central portion. This floor was provided with a garde-robe, contained in a projecting mass at the western end. The arch at the foot of the garde-robe shaft is to be seen in the elevation, Fig. 2. The only access to this floor probably was by an external staircase. The lower portion of a mass of masonry remains against the southern wall, at s in Plan (see Plate). Probably an external staircase occupied this position.

The second floor in all probability was approached only from the ramparts of the curtain wall adjoining the eastern flanking tower. It could only have been lighted by means of windows in the southern wall overlooking the inner ward. The other walls, which still exist, are blank. A garde-robe, situated over that on the lower story, projecting from the western flanking tower, served this floor. The garde-robe shaft terminates within the same arched recess as that on the first floor.

There is no sign of a fireplace within the building. As there appear to have been no permanent divisional walls dividing the first and second floors into compartments, any fireplaces that may have existed would probably have been in the southern wall, the greater portion of which has been destroyed. The space occupied by a fireplace would, however, greatly diminish that available for lighting.

The garde-robcs are roofed with masonry, weathered back to the face of the flanking tower. The weatherings are much dilapidated. Each garde-robe has a loop looking towards the west.

From the ramparts of the curtain wall a mural stairs in the eastern flanking tower led up to the ramparts of the gateway-building. Some vertical joints may be noticed high up in the elevations (Fig. 2) of the flanking towers and the wall supported by the entrance archway. Apparently, in the first instance, there were

embrasures at this level. The design may have been altered either during the building of the towers, or, at a subsequent date, the embrasures filled in and the

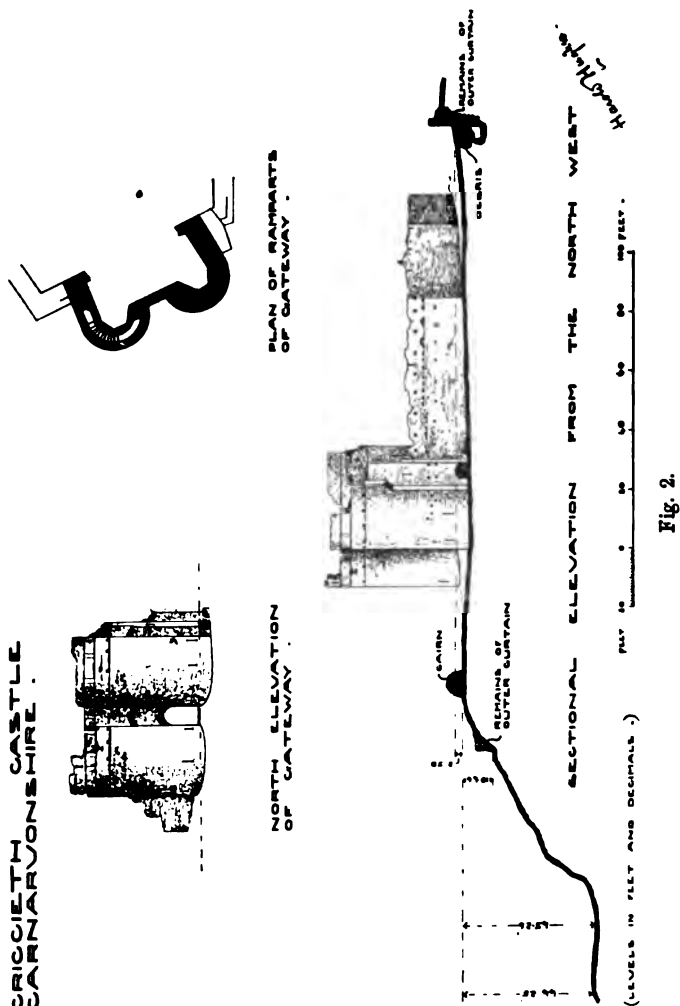


Fig. 2.

walls raised. Certainly, it seems that these embrasures did not exist as openings after the building had attained its present height.

There are indications that suggest that the walls

were carried up to certain heights, and then levelled, before proceeding with the next few feet. The markings of these levels are very apparent in the upper stages of the towers (see elevations, Fig. 2). The external masonry was covered with stucco. It has, to a great extent, disappeared from the upper portions of the walls, though lower down the masonry is, to a large degree, still covered.

A row of holes may be noticed in the elevations, some few feet below the level of the "embrasures." They may have been intended to carry beams to support a wooden platform outside the towers, in the event of a siege.

Of the parapet wall of the gateway-building, one portion alone remains, on the eastern flanking tower. It retains a loop, pointing in a north-westerly direction (see Plan, Fig. 2).

The Inner Ward. — Adjoining and projecting from the garde-robe turret, the curtain wall continues in a south-westerly direction for 54 ft. 9 ins., external measurement. At this point an obtuse angle is formed, the wall inclining more to the south for a further length of 44 ft. 3 ins. Another obtuse angle and it again deviates, this time to a south-easterly direction, for about 64 ft. At this point, the wall is externally rounded off, while internally it is splayed, thus avoiding an acute angle before it takes a north-easterly direction. The four lengths of wall above referred to are marked A, B, C, and D respectively on the plan (see Plate). Wall A retains the fragmentary remains of its parapet or battlement-wall for its entire length. The walk behind the parapet is much overgrown. The rain-water was drained off by means of stone channels or shoots, carried below the parapet, and discharging on the external face of the wall. There are the remains of three loops and nine rain-water shoots, including one at the south-west angle, in this wall. These positions are indicated on the plan and elevation. The average height from the present external ground-level

to the parapet wall is about 17 ft. Against the garde-robe turret there are indications showing the height of the original parapet wall. This height, 7 ft. 9 ins. above the floor-level of the walk, probably followed throughout, and, in that case, besides loops, there doubtless would have been embrasures.

In wall B the remains of four loops exist in the parapet wall. None are visible in wall C, or any of the other enclosing walls of the inner ward. The top of wall C is much covered with ivy, and therefore to a considerable extent, is not visible. There is only one rain-water shoot in wall B, and that near its junction with wall A. I am inclined to consider that the reason these channels discharged outside the curtain walls was that buildings existed, erected within, and on this side of, the inner ward. The rain-water might, therefore, reasonably be discharged away from the buildings.

Wall D contains an entrance. Whether originally a doorway existed in this direction I am uncertain. In any case, the opening has been much altered and renovated.

Beyond D the wall projects inwards for 4 ft. 6 ins. (internal measurement). At this point the much-battered remains of the wall are carried to a considerable height, overlooking all other curtain walls.

The walls E and F, about 39 ft. and 49 ft. 6 ins. internal lengths, continue in a north-easterly and northerly direction respectively, and, with a short return-wall to the eastern flanking tower, complete the enclosing walls of the inner ward. There is much accumulated *débris*, overgrown with grass, at the junction of walls E and F. Doubtless a little excavation would bring the hidden portions to view. The remains of mural chambers are to be seen in wall F.

The widths of the curtain walls vary slightly, averaging from about 6 ft. to 6 ft. 6 ins., though in certain positions exceeding this dimension. The remaining parapet wall is 2 ft. 4 ins. wide.

The Outer Ward.—The containing walls of the outer ward follow a very irregular line. On the north-west side, between the inner curtain wall A and the wall of the outer ward, there was practically only room for a passage 6 ft. wide. It would appear that the passage was either roofed in, or had a wooden erection projecting over it, to be used in case of siege. I think we may certainly conclude that the holes, regularly arranged, on the outer face of wall A, were intended to support some wooden structure. These holes are shown in the elevation, on Fig. 2. Only a small portion of the south-west end of the north-west outer curtain is visible. It contains the remains of a loop, built up within living memory.

In following the course of the outer wall, it will be well to refer to the plan (see Plate). At the south-west end of the wall above referred to, the wall inclines outwards at an obtuse angle for a short distance. This splayed portion, marked H on plan, contains the remains of a loop, through which the modern pathway enters.

A second angle readjusts the direction of the wall, which again points in a south-westerly direction. This section of wall, marked J on plan, contains the remains of two loops. An acute internal angle is now formed, the following length of wall, marked K on plan, running in an easterly direction. The formation of the defences at this point is not perfectly clear. The loops facing north-west are considerably below the level of the existing adjoining ground of the outer ward. A wall, L, nearly at right angles to wall, J, and 10 ft. 7½ ins. distant from the acute angle it forms with wall K, is visible for a short distance. A cross wall, with the lower portion broken away, approximately at right angles with wall K, connects it with wall L. We have, therefore, a chamber formed at the junction of walls J and K, in shape a trapezium. On the eastern side of the cross-wall, a second chamber, in form a parallelogram, is to a great extent filled in with *débris*.

The formation suggests that this section of walling either had a dry ditch or covered chambers behind it, below the general level of the outer ward; and that this ditch, or covered chambers, commanded the loops. It should be noted that the inner walls are additions, built up against the outer containing walls: that they are not bonded together, but abut with straight joints.

The next section of the outer wall, inclining towards the south, can only be traced by a mound, with stones or rough masonry here and there visible on the surface. The outer face of the wall again becomes visible for several yards, facing in a southerly direction. Beyond, for a considerable distance, there is no sign of the wall, though probably it followed a rocky ridge.

Several fragments of wall, lying at various angles, exist at the south-eastern extremity of the ward. The nature of the structure, of which they formed part, is not, however, clear.

The wall, either face or core, can be traced for some little distance beyond this point, in a north-easterly direction, afterwards inclining more to the north. It then ceases.

The next section visible is a length of wall, marked **M** on plan, of considerable height, about 18 ft. above external ground, approximately parallel to wall **E**. The commencement of a wall projecting from the inner curtain, at **N** on plan, seems to indicate that in all probability the walls of the two wards were connected by a cross-wall in this position. The extra height of the inner curtain at this point, indicated by the fragmentary remains referred to above, makes it evident that a higher structure existed in this position, towering above the other enclosing walls. On the inner face of the outer wall **M** are two beam holes, indicated on the plan. We have, therefore, reason to conjecture that the space between the inner and outer walls, **E** and **M**, may have been floored and roofed over. Possibly there may have been an entrance in position **N**, under any building which may have here existed, leading to

the open outer ward in front of the main gateway. If this was the original plan, there would possibly have been an external entrance to the southern outer ward, and this might well have been not so distant from N.

If there was formerly an entrance to the inner ward, in the position of the existing opening D, doubtless a lofty building flanking the approach would have rendered considerable aid to its defence.

A little judicious excavation in the proximity of walls M, N, and E, would probably clear up some doubtful points with regard to the original plan of defence.

Beyond wall M, a considerable blank occurs in the visible signs of the enclosing walls of the outer ward, followed by a length of which the outer face of the bottom of the wall alone can be traced. This length is slightly curved on plan. Further on the core of the wall is visible, and near its furthest extremity the remains of a loop pointing in a north-easterly direction. This loop is considerably below the level of the ground of the outer ward adjoining. I think the result of a little excavation on the inner side of this wall might well repay the trouble.

Near this point the fragmentary remains become confused with the modern cairn.

Although there are no visible signs of masonry, the general formation of the ground renders it practically certain that the defences were carried in a south-westerly direction, from the cairn to the point where they next appear, near the upper end of the modern pathway: that is, the point where our examination commenced.

The widths of the containing walls of the outer ward can only be ascertained at a few points. The north-west wall, opposite A, is 3 ft. 10½ ins. wide; wall H, 6 ft. 4½ ins.; wall J, 6 ft. 4 ins.; and wall M 6 ft. wide. Wall M is at least 1 foot wider at the base, due to an external batter.

With the exception of those flanking the gateway,

the Castle is devoid of bastions.

Outer Defences.—The from the northern end mentioned above, I the main approach enters

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water.

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Not only in Wales, but everywhere, scientific workers owe him a debt of gratitude for what he has accomplished in his efforts to throw light upon the inhabitants of the land, in that very remote period whose only human records are such as can be pieced together by a careful study of their inhumation customs, and from the facts to be inferred from the examination of those parts of the skeleton which have survived centuries of entombment.

EARLY MAN.

The data which we possess for determining the presence of Early Man, and for discussing the conditions under which he lived, are: remains of his skeleton, with or without the associated bones of animals, wild or domesticated, weapons and implements of various kinds, vessels of sun-dried pottery, the product of his handiwork, and the nature of the tombs or cists which he constructed for the reception and protection of his dead.

An analysis of such data has established the belief that man inhabited this land prior to what geologists call the First Glacial Period, or Period of Maximum Glaciation. The remains of these Palæolithic men occurring in association with flint implements have usually been found in caverns, side by side with the bones of non-domesticated and extinct animals. Caverns both in North and in South Wales have yielded human remains referred to this period, but "no trace of pottery which can without question be referred to Palæolithic men has been found."¹ According to the investigations of geologists, a second ice-sheet overflowed certain parts of the country; and where this happened, so far as Britain is concerned, there are no traces either of Palæolithic man or of the distinctive mammals with which his remains are associated.

Subsequent to the formation of the sea-beach which at present exists, the evidence of the presence of man

¹ Sir William Turner, *Early Man in Scotland*.

becomes more abundant; and now, for the first time, his remains are found associated with those of mammals, some of which are wild and some domesticated.

This race of men is described as Neolithic. Their skeletons have been found in peat-mosses and barrows, and the anatomical evidence indicates that "Neolithic man was of small stature, with a long or oval skull."¹ They interred their dead in long barrows, which also contain weapons and implements made of stone. Sometimes they practised cremation, although they did not collect the burnt bones in urns. The dolichocephalic character of their skulls was very pronounced; and, according to observations recorded by Dr. Thurnam and Dr. Rolleston, the mean cephalic (*i.e.*, length-breadth) index was 71.4 and 72.5 respectively, while the cranial height was greater than its breadth.

The association of domesticated animals with Neolithic man has led to much interesting speculation regarding the route by which these animals entered this country. It is believed that the Straits of Dover must either have been very much narrower than they are at present, or else non-existent at the time Neolithic man and his belongings migrated into Britain: since it is not at all likely that he possessed any means of transporting live stock across a wide stretch of water.

These Neolithic inhabitants were in their turn overtaken by an immigration of people who used bronze in the construction of weapons and implements. Further, they were characterised by the short or round barrow or cist in which they interred their dead. The physical characters of the Bronze men included a stature somewhat greater than that of Neolithic man, and as a rule their skulls were brachycephalic, *i.e.*, the length-breadth index was eighty and upwards, while the height of the cranium was less than its breadth. Occasionally a dolichocephalic skull occurs in a cist of Bronze age,

¹ Sir Arch. Geikie, *Text-Book of Geology*, 3rd edition, p. 1064.

probably owing to the fact that the Bronze men may have lived amicably among, and intermarried with, the Neolithic inhabitants of certain districts. Still, as a rule, this admixture of dolichocephalic skulls with the remains of a brachycephalic people is not sufficiently pronounced to negative the value of Dr. Thurnam's aphorism : " Long barrows, long skulls ; short barrows, short skulls." In this connection, some very unusual conditions are recorded in a recent paper on " Skulls from the Round Barrows of East Yorkshire," published in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, January, 1904, by Dr. Wright. These barrows are remarkable for the large number of dolichocephalic skulls found in them. The author of the paper says : " Iron has never been found in these barrows ; bronze has occasionally and sparsely been met with in a few of them"; and " there is not the least vestige of evidence that Dr. Thurnam's dictum, 'round barrow, round skull,' is even approximately accurate, so far as the round barrows of East Yorkshire are concerned." Still, from the facts before him, Dr. Wright concludes that these round barrows are either Late Stone age or Early Bronze age. Now the peculiarity of the conditions may have been due to this very period of transition, in which the Bronze man was the dominant factor.

While the nature of the barrows and the characters of the skull provide a general distinction between the men of the Neolithic and Bronze periods, additional information may be found in the kind of weapons, implements, and utensils which are found in association with their skeletons. It is notable that the weapons and implements manufactured and used by Neolithic man show " no material advance over the Palæolithic Cave-dweller."¹ On the other hand, Bronze makes its appearance for the first time in the round barrows or cists of the Bronze Age. It does not necessarily follow that Bronze articles occur in every short cist, but they occur in a proportion of them.

¹ Turner, *loc. cit.*

Urns—that is, vessels made of sun-dried clay—of various sizes and shapes, also occur either external to, or in the interior of, the cists. Those which are found near to but on the outside of the cists are regarded as cinerary urns, while those found within the cists never contain burnt bones, and may be classed as food urns.

The material under present consideration was all in a more or less fragmentary and fragile condition. Some parts of it were beyond reconstruction or restoration, but, as a rule, it was possible to determine the sex as well as the stature of the individual. None of the crania were sufficiently strong to warrant the risks of estimating their cubic capacity, and from the Table of Measurements it will be seen that a complete record of proportions was not always possible.

Mr. Ward had labelled the two skeletons from the Museum as B 1 and B 2, and acting on his suggestion, the more recent adult skeletons were labelled C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, and the young skeletons as 4 *a* and 4 *b*. Throughout the following description they are referred to by these numbers.

For uniformity of reference, I may add that Mr. Riley has provided me with the following facts relative to the conditions under which each skeleton was found by him.

C 1, C 2, and C 3 were not in cists. C 1 and C 3 were associated with “drinking-cups,” and C 2 with an “incense-pot.” C 3 was “encased in charcoal.” C 4 was found in a “circular stone cist,” without any pottery. B 1 and B 2 occupied a “rectangular stone cist constructed on subsoil, and under a circular tumulus 15 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. 6 ins. in height,” and without any pottery. 4 *a* and 4 *b* also occupied a “rectangular stone cist,” without any pottery.

THE METHOD OF EXAMINATION.

As far as possible, the cranioscopic and craniometric examination of the skulls, and the examination of the other bones of the skeleton, were conducted after the

manner adopted by Sir William Turner in his *Challenger Reports*.¹ Special points in connection with long bones were considered on lines to which reference has been made in memoirs by Lehmann-Nitsche,² Manouvrier,³ and the present writer.⁴

GENERAL APPEARANCES OF THE CRANIA.

C 1 was in a very shattered condition, and even after all attempts at reconstruction many gaps remained in its continuity. C 2 was perforated in several places, and for the most part it was too thin to risk the estimation of its cubic capacity. A small interparietal Wormian bone, about the size of a shilling, was present at the posterior end of the sagittal suture. The base of C 3 was considerably damaged, but the supraorbital margins and superciliary ridges were remarkably well-developed and preserved. C 4 was beyond satisfactory reconstruction, and the figures given in the Table are only as nearly as possible exact.

DISCUSSION OF DETAILS.

I. SKULLS.—Both the adult and young skulls were such as could be described as "well-filled," and C 2 and C 3, in which the zygomatic arches were preserved, were cryptozygous. In all cases the skulls were well formed, and did not present any appearances of pathological deformity, although the young skull 4 b bore evidence of distortion, probably produced by post-mortem softening and pressure, since the other bones of this skeleton did not suggest softening due to rickets.

The Age of the Skulls was estimated from the condition

¹ *Challenger Reports*, Parts XXIX, vol. x, and XLVII, vol. xvi.

² Lehmann-Nitsche, *Beiträgen zur Anthropologie und Urgeschichte Bayerns*, Band XI, 1904; Heft 3 u. 4, München, 1895.

³ Manouvrier, *Étude sur les Variations Morphologiques du Corps du Fémur dans l'Espèce Humaine*, Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, Oct., 1892.

⁴ Hepburn, *Jour. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xxxi, pp. 116, 157.

of the teeth and the cranial sutures. In the adult skulls the teeth were all considerably reduced by grinding, and, except in C 4, the third molars, or wisdom teeth, were in position. In C 4 the wisdom teeth were not present, a number of teeth had fallen out during life, and those that remained were defective, worn, and decayed. C 1 and C 2 were younger than C 3, which, from the state of obliteration of the sutures, was probably about 50 years of age. On the same grounds B 1 was probably above 40 years of age. Of the young skulls, judged by the teeth, which were all the temporary or milk set, 4 *a* was under 6 years, and 4 *b* about the same; while B 2, which possessed all the permanent teeth, with the exception of the third molars, may be regarded as above 12 years and under 18 years.

The completely ossified state of the epiphyses in C 4 showed this to be an adult skeleton, while in B 2 the state of the epiphyses showed the age to be about 18 years.

The Sex of the Skull is not always easily determined, and when it is abraded and damaged by long inhumation this is naturally more difficult and uncertain. One relies upon the general configuration of the skull, especially in the frontal and supraorbital regions, recognising the more strongly-marked character of the ridges in the male than in the female, and the greater departure of the male skull from the infantile type of frontal region. Further, in the male, the tympanic portion of the temporal bone projects more decidedly than in the female.

However, when other parts of the skeleton are present, there is the possibility of determining the sex with certainty in various ways. For example, the subpubic arch may be reconstructed, and from its character all doubt as to the sex would be removed; since it is well recognised that in the male this arch presents a general "Gothic" appearance, whereas in the female it suggests the outline of the "Norman" arch. But work which has been done in recent years, notably

by Dorsey¹ of Chicago, upon the sex characters of the heads of the humerus and femur, makes it possible for us to be practically certain of the sex of a skeleton, merely by reference to the size of the absolute diameter of the head of the humerus or head of the femur, irrespective of pelvic or cranial characters. Having these various methods of determining the sex, I have no hesitation in stating that the five adult skulls were all those of males, but as regards the three young skulls there is not sufficient evidence upon which to determine their sex.

The Cubic Capacity of the skulls could not be determined with safety or certainty, for the reasons already stated. From their general appearance they were of good average capacity, and did not suggest either high or low capacities (Table I).

The Cephalic, or length-breadth index, was calculated upon the greatest glabello-occipital diameter and the greatest parieto-squamous width. On the assumption that 100 represents a standard length, the breadth, taken as a percentage of this, gives the Cephalic Index.² Upon this Index skulls are classified as Dolichocephalic when the percentage of breadth to length is 75 or under; Mesocephalic, 75 to 80; and Brachycephalic when about 80. From this it is clear that we may at least regard skulls as presenting two pronounced types, viz., Dolichocephalic, in which the proportionate length is the outstanding feature, and Brachycephalic, in which the proportionate breadth is markedly in evidence. There has been much discussion regarding the Mesocephalic or intermediate group, because it is evident that from 77.5 downwards the skulls approximate more and more to the Dolichocephalic type; whereas

¹ Dorsey, "A Sexual Study of the Size of the Articular Surfaces of the Long Bones in Aboriginal American Skeletons," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 22nd, 1897.

² The working formula is—

$$\frac{\text{Breadth} \times 100}{\text{Length}} = \text{Cephalic Index.}$$

from 77.5 upwards they just as steadily approach the recognised Brachycephalic type.

The skulls under consideration were all markedly brachycephalic, the lowest cephalic index being 81.7, and the highest 86. The average cephalic index for seven skulls was 84.2, which indicates a very pronounced degree of brachycephaly.

The greatest glabello-occipital length was 184 millimetres (in C 4), and the greatest width was 153 millimetres (also in C 4). The shortest length, 166 millimetres, and the shortest width, 141 millimetres, also occurred in one skull (4 a). In every case the basibregmatic height was less than the greatest width.

A comparison of the proportion of the height to the maximum length provides the Vertical or Altitudinal Index, and so far as the adult skulls were concerned, each was Acrocephalic, that is to say, the height constituted 77 per cent. or upwards of the length.

I have recorded the various transverse diameters, and also the longitudinal, horizontal, and vertical transverse circumferences and arcs, so far as they were available, but the number of these measurements is not sufficiently great for the purpose of stating averages.

The Gnathic Index, or index of facial projection, was calculated in the usual way, and the requisite facts were available in four of the crania. Of these, C 2 was mesognathous, and the others were orthognathous. From this we judge that the general outline of the faces of these people was very similar to that prevailing among ourselves, and they did not present the projecting jaws which are characteristic of African negroes or aboriginal Australians.

The Nasal Index was calculated in two adult and two young skulls.

In C 3 this Index was 45.4, indicating Leptorhine nostrils, i.e., the high narrow character was pronounced. On the other hand, the index in the other three skulls was distinctly above 53, indicating a low, flattened, and broad nasal aperture—Platyrrhine nostrils—such as

characterise African negroes and aboriginal Australians. This variation appears somewhat remarkable, but Broca and Turner have pointed out that the nasal index is more subject to the perturbing influence of individual variations than most of the other characters.

In his *Challenger Report*, Turner records the extremes of nasal indices in a number of primitive races, and in summarising the results of his observations on Crania, says: "The greatest variation was, however, in the facial, nasal, orbital, and palato-maxillary indices, in which the range was seldom below 10. In several groups the range of one or other of these indices rose to 20, and in two instances to upwards of 30." The range of the nasal index among the skulls under consideration was nearly 12.

Four *Orbital Indices* gave one Microseme, two Meso-seme, and one Megaseme, the extremes covering a range of 9.9. Similarly, as regards the arching of the hard palate, there was a considerable amount of variation, the arch being considerably shorter in the young skulls than in the adult skull, C 2. (The figures given for C 3 are only approximate, and are therefore not suitable for comparison.)

The data for calculating the Dental Index were not sufficiently complete. As regards the teeth themselves, in the adult skulls they were very well preserved, but their crowns were considerably reduced by grinding coarse or sandy food.

II. THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN.—Numerous fragments of vertebræ were present with each skeleton, but in no case did they make a complete column, and only in C 2 and C 4 was it possible to collect a complete set of lumbar vertebræ. Unfortunately, these were so much broken that any attempt at calculating a lumbar curve was hopeless. In C 3 the second and third cervical vertebræ were ankylosed, probably as the result of chronic rheumatic disease affecting one of the inter-vertebral joint cavities. In C 4 many of the vertebral

bodies presented ossific deformities, due to a similar cause. Portions of three sacra were recognisable, but in neither case was there sufficient for detailed measurements.

III. THE LIMBS.—A. LOWER LIMB.

1. The *innominate bones* were damaged to such an extent as to make it impossible to build up a pelvis. In C 1 and C 4, the presence of the subpubic arch was an aid in determining the sex.

2. *The Femora*.—As will be seen in Table II, six skeletons were represented by femora more or less fragmentary, but still available for certain measurements. The femora of the youngest skeletons, having lost all their epiphyses, were not measured.

The value of the femur as an aid to the recognition of sex has long been recognised, although, until comparatively recently, reliance was chiefly placed upon the angle formed between the neck and the shaft of the bone. The observations of Dorsey upon the absolute diameters of the head of the femur have shown that this measurement may be safely relied upon as a means of determining sex. As a result of extensive observations upon the femora of ancient American races (the sex of which had been verified from the pelvis), Dorsey found that the average diameter of the head of the male femur was 47.3 millimetres, while that of the female femur was 41 millimetres. He also found that it was extremely rare to get a male femur the diameter of whose head was less than 44 millimetres, or a female one of more than 44 millimetres. Professor Dwight¹ gives 48 millimetres as the average diameter for the head of the male femur, and 41 millimetres as the average for the female. Except among the femora of the Andamans, the present writer² has not found a male femur whose head was less than 40 millimetres in

¹ Dwight, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 22nd, 1897.

² Hepburn, *Femur*, *loc. cit.*

diameter, while female femora are quite commonly below this figure. Most of the femora under consideration were so seriously abraded that the exact diameter of the head could not be recorded; but even in their damaged condition their magnitude left no doubt regarding their sex, which in every instance was male.

The length of the femur may be computed either absolutely or in relation to the erect attitude, the latter being tabulated as the total oblique length. Wherever possible, this latter measurement is recorded in Table II, since it is upon this figure that the height of the individual may be reckoned. The condylo-trochanteric length may also be recorded for purposes of comparison, in living people in whom this measurement may be obtained with fair accuracy.

In estimating the height of an individual from the total oblique length of the femur, it is customary to regard the femur as representing the ratio of 275 : 1000, although this proportion is probably slightly more for tall men (*i.e.*, 5 ft. 10 ins. and upwards), and slightly less for short men (*i.e.*, 5 ft. 1½ ins.). Since, therefore, 275 : 1000 :: 1 : 3.636, if we multiply the total oblique length of the femur by 3.636, we obtain a good idea of the height of the individual. On this calculation, the skeletons of the race represented in the present find were those of men of *moderate* height, *i.e.*, they were above 5 ft. 5 ins., and under 5 ft. 10 ins.

Another, and probably more accurate method of calculating the stature is to follow the formula :

$$\text{Length of femur} + \text{length of tibia} \times 2 + 1 \text{ inch for absent soft parts.}$$

On this basis, the height of the present adult skeletons varied from 5 ft. 1 ins. to 5 ft. 7 ins.; but as these bones are all somewhat abraded, this estimation is probably rather under than over the reality.

The index of *Platymerie*, which expresses flattening of the upper third of the femoral shaft, was very interesting. This character is a notable feature of Maori

femora, as well as of many ancient femora. It is variously believed to be associated with a "squatting" attitude, and possibly also with hill-climbing habits. In the femora under consideration, the average Platymeric index for eleven bones was 71.4, ranging from 62.5 to 76.4. This indicates very pronounced flattening, as may be seen from comparison with other femora. Thus, in forty-three modern British femora, I have recorded an average Platymeric index of 81.8. Among a few races I have recorded a lower average of Platymerie than that yielded by the present femora—*e.g.*, Maoris, 63.6; Sandwich Islanders, 65.4; British (found near a Roman wall in Leicestershire), 67.7; and in Guancho femora, 70.7. As a rule, however, the index of Platymerie is much higher, and for modern Parisians and modern Frenchmen, Manouvrier¹ states this index as 88 and 88.2 respectively.

The *Pilastric* index, obtained from the middle third of the shaft of the femur, *i.e.*, the region of the *Pilastre* or *linea aspera*, expresses the amount of backward extension of this section of the shaft in relation to its width. In this particular the femora under discussion were not so remarkable. The highest actual *Pilastric* index which I have hitherto recorded was 148 in an aboriginal Australian, and the lowest was 85.7 in a British femur; whilst the highest average index was 122.2 in aboriginal Australians, and the lowest average 95.5 in Sikhs. In the nine femora of the present series available for this index the lowest is 88.4 and the highest 117.8, giving an average of 104.2, which practically corresponds with 104, my recorded figure for Malays, and is only slightly greater than figures quoted by Lehmann-Nitsche² for Ainos, Swiss, *Feuerländer* (*Tierra del Fuego*), and *Bajuvaren*.

The *Popliteal* index could only be calculated in three of the femora, and therefore the figures are very limited. The highest I have formerly measured was 96.9 in an

¹ Manouvrier, *Revue Mens.*, 1892 and 1893.

² Lehmann-Nitsche, *loc. cit.*

aboriginal Australian, and the lowest 65 in a femur from near the Roman wall in Leicestershire; while the highest average of a large number of bones was 85.3 in aboriginal Australians and 70.9 in Laplanders. The average of the present three is 78.7. As a low index indicates flattening, or even concavity of the popliteal surface, and a high index expresses various degrees of convexity, whereby this portion of the femoral shaft approximates to the cylindrical contour characteristic of the Anthropoid form of femur, it is evident that the present femora were intermediate between the two extreme forms.

The general appearances of the femora may be summarised as follows:—They were femora from men of moderate height, and of well-developed muscularity, who systematically practised the “squatting” attitude, as is borne out by the pronounced Platymerie of the shafts; by the prolongation of the articular surface of the internal condyle to the popliteal surface (C 1); by the deep cupping and the overhanging margin of the acetabulum (C 2), with corresponding extension of the articular surface of the head of the femur to the front of the neck (C 4). In all respects the femora were distinctively human, and did not present any approximation to the more characteristic features of the Anthropoid femur. Thus the condylar articular surfaces were in no sense Simian.

3. *The Patella*.—Four pairs of patellæ were present. They belonged to skeletons C 1, C 2, C 3, and C 4. Some of them were better preserved than the others; and in particular the right patella of C 1 and both patellæ of C 3 were in a perfect condition. Its lower margin (C 1) was unusually pointed and prolonged.

It has not been customary to record the measurements of this bone, probably from the fact that it ranks as a sesamoid bone, and is developed in the tendon of the great extensor muscles of the thigh. Still, as its various dimensions are correlated to the characters of the femoral condyles, besides being intimately associated

with the position of the knee-joint in the customary attitude of the individual, it may be worth while to note its principal measurements.

—	Maximum Width.	Maximum Length.	Maximum Thickness.
	Millimetres.	Millimetres.	Millimetres.
C 1 (r)	44	49	20
C 3 (r)	46	47	21
(1)	46	47	20
Homo (♂)	48	44	22
Homo (♂)	46	47	—
Homo (♀)	43	41	—
Gorilla (r)	43	37	18
Orangutan (1) ...	27	27	—
Chimpanzee	26	28	—
Gibbon	14	18	—

With a sufficiently extended series of observations, we should in all probability find some definite ratio between the maximum width and the greatest antero-posterior thickness, expressive of the degree of extension of the knee-joint associated with the customary attitude.

4. *The tibiae*, like the other bones, were much abraded, but a variety of reliable measurements were obtained from them. They presented strong muscular ridges, and in those which possessed the lower end intact, a well-defined "squatting" facet was visible, whereby this bone articulated with the upper surface of the neck of the *astragalus*. Table III gives the details of the measurements obtained. These were taken in the usual way. The index of *Platycknemia* was calculated at the level of the nutrient foramen. Observations have shown that the index obtained from measurements taken at this level expresses the flattening of the shaft better than when taken lower down in the middle of the shaft. At the same time, in making comparisons with these indices, it ought to be noted whether the measurements refer to the level of the nutrient foramen or to the middle of the shaft, since there may be as much as 3 per cent. of difference between the indices

obtained from the same bone at the two levels indicated. The indices given in Table III are all probably somewhat too high except in the case of the left tibia of C 3, because in all the tibiæ, with the exception of the last-named, the anterior border of the shaft was somewhat damaged, and therefore the antero-posterior diameters are rather under-estimated. The amount of *Platyknemia* expressed by the indices enables us to classify the tibiæ under consideration with other ancient bones in which this peculiar flattening is a marked characteristic. In modern tibiæ the transverse diameter is much greater in relation to the antero-posterior diameter, and the index is correspondingly higher, and it has been noted as high as 80 (Topinard).¹

An attempt was made to determine the angles indicating retroversion of the head of the tibia, and the inclination of its articular surface according to the method adopted by Lehmann-Nitsche. The *angle of inclination* expresses the angle formed by the plane of the superior articular surface, and a line prolonged from the centre of the inferior or astragaloid surface through the centre of the superior internal articular surface, while the *angle of retroversion* expresses the angle formed by the plane of the superior articular surface, and a line passing vertically upwards through the centre of the shaft. The details of the procedure for constructing these angles is given by Lehmann-Nitsche.² The angle of retroversion is of great importance in association with the squatting posture and the erect attitude, since it expresses the amount of backward displacement of the head of the tibia; and although it does not necessarily follow that individuals with a large angle of retroversion did not, or could not, adopt the erect attitude, it nevertheless proves that the semi-flexed attitude of the knee-joint was their customary position, and that therefore the squatting pos-

¹ Topinard, quoted by Lehmann-Nitsche, *loc. cit.*

² Lehmann-Nitsche, *loc. cit.*

ture and the shuffling gait with bent knees were much practised. Further, since completely-extended hip and knee-joints are essential features of the erect attitude, it is evident that large angles of retroversion and inclination indicate an arrangement more suitable for the semi-erect attitude.

The results of these measurements were very unsatisfactory; and while there is much to be said for the simplicity of the method, it is, so far as I am concerned, quite unreliable, and anything like a constant result was quite impossible of attainment. Both the retroversion and the inclination were observable by the unaided eye; but in order that the angles may be precisely represented in degrees of a circle, it is essential that the method of ascertaining these angles shall give constant results.

A comparison between the length of the femur and the length of the tibia was possible in the four adult skeletons, viz., C 1, C 2, C 3, and C 4, and in the young skeleton, B 2. This comparison is made for the purpose of representing the relative proportions of the thigh and the leg, and from it we obtain a *Femoro-tibial Index*, which is calculated on the assumption that the femur is 100. Thus—

$$\frac{\text{Tibial length} \times 100}{\text{Femoral length}} = \text{Femoro-tibial Index.}$$

In the human lower limb, the thigh is always longer than the leg, although the relative length varies in different races. In considering this index, 83 is taken as the dividing line, and all *above* 83 are dolichoknemic, i.e., the leg is long in proportion to the thigh, while all *below* 83 are brachyknemic, i.e., the leg is short in proportion to the thigh.

We may accept the general statement that black races are dolichoknemic, while white and yellow races are brachyknemic. The femoro-tibial indices of the present skeletons are as follows: C 1, 84.1: but as the femur was abraded, and therefore in reality rather

longer than the figures obtainable, we may regard this index as unduly high. C 2, 79.4; C 3, 80; C 4, 78.9; B 2, 76. The average index thus obtained was 79.6.

For the sake of comparison, it may be stated that the mean femoro-tibial index of Tasmanians is 85; Fuegians, 84.7; Negroes and Andamanese, 84; Aboriginal Australians, 83.3; Bushmen, 83; Esquimaux, 82; Europeans, 80.5; Chinese, 80; Lapps, 76. From this it will be seen that the skeletons under consideration were brachyknemic, and therefore to be classed among White or Yellow races.

5. *The Astragali* in C 2 and C 3 were not so much abraded as in some of the other skeletons, and they were characterised by the well-marked facet upon the upper surface of the neck, for articulation with the facet already referred to upon the lower end of the tibia; both of which facets occurring in the adult skeleton are conclusive evidences of the squatting posture, and probably also of a semi-erect and shuffling gait. Thus, at the hip-, knee-, and ankle-joints, the lower limb was acutely flexed, at least frequently if not at all times.

The other bones of the lower limbs were too fragmentary for detailed observations.

B. UPPER LIMB.

1. *Clavicles* were present, but without exception they were fragmentary and incomplete, so that no precise statement can be made regarding their absolute length, neither was it possible to compare the relative length of right with left. In five specimens, the reduction was limited to more or less abrasion of their acromial ends; and noting the length of what remained, I find that C 1 (*r*) measured 147 millimetres; C 2 (*l*), 142 millimetres; C 3 (*r*), 151 millimetres; (C 4) (*r*), 144 millimetres, (*l*) 146 millimetres. From these imperfect figures it is fair to deduce that the mean length was greater than that recorded by Sir William Turner for male Aboriginal Australians, viz., 142.2; and for Sandwich Islanders, viz., 139 millimetres; while

it was probably not much short of his recorded mean for male Scotch clavicles, 150 millimetres, seeing that the mean for the fragments under our consideration was 146 millimetres.

In the case of C 1 and C 4, the left clavicle was straighter, *i.e.*, less curved than the right, which was the more massive bone, and presented larger areas for muscular and ligamentous attachments. The natural assumption is that these individuals were right-handed persons.

2. *Scapula*.—This bone was only present in fragments, which were of no value for purposes of measurement.

3. The *Humerus* is of much value to the anthropologist. Its total length, compared with the length of the radius, enables us to estimate the relative proportion of the upper arm to the forearm, and in man the rule is for the upper arm to be longer than the forearm.

Apart from this use of the humerus, it has been determined in recent years, chiefly by the work of Dorsey, that the head of the humerus presents an important sex character which is of the utmost value as an aid to the determination of the sex of a skeleton. Thus the average maximum diameter of the head of the male humerus is 46.3 millimetres, and of the female 37.7 millimetres. We very rarely find a male humerus whose head is less than 44 millimetres in diameter, and we practically never find a female humerus whose head is more than 43 millimetres in diameter.

Among the humeri in the present find the head of C 1 was 45 millimetres in diameter; C 2, even in its abraded condition, was 46 millimetres; and C 3, 47 millimetres. These figures, therefore, provided valuable corroborative proof of the male sex of these skeletons, and the same can be said of B 1 and B 2.

The total length of such bones as were fairly available for this measurement was as follows:—C 2 (l),

313 millimetres ; C 3 (r), 331 millimetres, (l) 330 millimetres ; C 4 (r), 317 millimetres, (l) 317 millimetres ; B 2 (r), 266 millimetres. On account of slight abrasion, all these figures are somewhat understated. For this reason, the radio-humeral index in the three cases where it was possible to make the calculation, is slightly higher than it would have been supposing the humerus to have been undamaged. This index is calculated on the assumption that the humerus measures 100. Thus—

$$\frac{\text{Radial length} \times 100}{\text{Humeral length}} = \text{Humero-radial Index.}$$

The higher the index, the longer is the forearm in proportion to the upper arm. The results obtained are tabulated as :—

Long forearm (*Dolichokerkic*), above 80, *e.g.*, Andamanese and Fuegians.

Medium forearm (*Mesatikerkic*), 75 to 80, *e.g.*, Aboriginal Australians and Negroes.

Short forearm (*Brachykerkic*), below 75, *e.g.*, Esquimaux, Lapps, and Europeans.

The indices shown in Table IV being, as already stated, slightly higher than they ought to be, we may assume that their proper position is in the brachykerkic group ; or, in other words, removed from the Black races.

None of the humeri presented either a supra-condyloid process or a supra-trochlear foramen.

In Table V there are such figures as were available for calculating the femoro-humeral and the intermembral indices. Unfortunately, these figures are very imperfect. The object aimed at by these indices is to represent the relative proportions of the upper and lower limbs for the purpose of comparing them with the Anthropoid apes, whose upper limbs are very long in proportion to their lower limbs. These indices are obtained from the following formulæ :—

$$\frac{\text{Humeral length} \times 100}{\text{Femoral length}} = \text{Femoro-humeral Index.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Humerus} + \text{Radius}) \times 100}{(\text{Femur} + \text{Tibia})} = \text{Intermembral Index.}$$

When these indices come above 100, as is usually the case among Anthropoid apes, it expresses the fact that the upper limb is longer than the lower one. Among human beings the upper limb is considerably shorter than the lower one, and therefore these indices are below 100. In the case of the Lapps, both of these indices approximate nearer to the Anthropoids than in either Aboriginal Australians or Europeans. Thus Sir William Turner has recorded the following intermembral indices:—Lapps, 72.8; Europeans, 69.5; Australian Aborigines, 68.7; chimpanzee, 104.6; gorilla, 118; orang-utan, 141.

From this it will be seen that the intermembral index of the limbs of C 3, viz., 69.6 and 69.1, places the present skeletons close to Europeans, and far removed from the Anthropoid type.

No use could be made of the numerous fragments of bone which were present in addition to those that have been described.

CONCLUDING SUMMARY.

From this detailed examination of the various skeletons we have reliable evidence upon which we may with accuracy picture to ourselves these far-away inhabitants of our district. We see a race of *medium stature*, probably varying in height from 5 ft. 1 ins. to 5 ft. 7 ins., of well-developed muscularity, and built in proportions similar to our own. Their heads were typically rounded, their features well-defined and symmetrical, their eyebrows strongly marked, their noses well-proportioned, and probably not constructed with their apertures looking forwards, as in the Negro type. There is every reason for concluding that in colour they were white or yellow, and not black. In the relative

proportions of their upper and lower limbs they had advanced farther from the Anthropoid type than the Lapps; from which we may conclude that their mode of life was such as to develop the growth of the lower limbs to the same extent as our own. In other words, the land was their sphere of activity. Without doubt, they constantly practised the squatting attitude, and preferred to sit upon their heels rather than to recline upon the ground. For this reason, it is probable that their walking attitude was more or less semi-erect or crouching, rather than the free swinging gait which is our mode of progression; although there is no reason for supposing that they could not raise themselves to their full height when so inclined.

There is nothing in the proportions or size of their skulls to suggest that their skull capacity was less than that of similar modern skulls. Their burial-places show that they had attained to a considerable recognition of social and moral obligations, while no small intelligence is evidenced in the construction of the cists in which their dead were inhumed, and in the manufacturing of various weapons and utensils. The remains of their pottery show some idea of decorative effects, from which we may conclude that their ideas were not limited to mere utilitarianism.

It has long been recognised that skulls of a Dolichocephalic type may be found in the round barrows, which are accepted as the specific form of tumulus constructed by the people whose skulls were Brachycephalic in shape; and in the course of this paper reference has been made to certain round barrows in East Yorkshire in which Dolichocephalic skulls are said to preponderate; but I am not aware that any record exists of Brachycephalic skulls occurring in the long barrows of the Dolichocephalic people of Neolithic times. Further from the fact that a certain percentage of round barrows do contain articles of bronze, it is the customary teaching to regard the round barrow and the Brachycephalic skull as marking the dawn of the Bronze Age. At the

same time it is difficult to understand why a capable and conquering people like those Bronze invaders could afford to lose the large number of bronze articles that may be collected on the sites of their encampments, and yet did not always bury some article of bronze along with the other weapons and implements inhumed with their dead. Of course, bronze must have been both of considerable value and rarity in the first instance, but this would only be an additional reason for its inclusion in their cists. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the Brachycephalic invaders were not provided with bronze when they arrived ; that, in fact, they were themselves inhabitants of the Stone Age, using the weapons and implements of that period ; and that after they had conquered, exterminated, or merged their Dolichocephalic predecessors with themselves, articles of bronze manufacture slowly followed in their track, and became disseminated among them, displacing the rude stone implement and establishing the Age of Bronze. The evidence obtained from the anthropometric examination of the skeletons described in this paper can only lead us to conclude that they present the physical characters of the men of the Bronze Age ; while the entire absence of bronze from the barrows out of which these skeletons were obtained would lead one to associate them with the period of transition from the Age of Stone to that of Bronze.

The following Tables present the detailed measurements to which reference is made throughout the text.

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TABLE I.—CRANIA FROM MEETHYE MAWR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Collection number	...	C 1	C 2	C 3	4 a	4 b	B 1	B 2	C 4
Ages	...	Adult	Adult	Aged	Under 6 yrs.	6—	Ad.	12+	Adult
Sex	...	♂	♂	♂	?	?	♂	...	♂
Cubic capacity	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
Glabello-occipital length	...	171	169	181	166	175	179	173	184
Basi-bregmatic height	...	136	132	141	127	125	...	121	—
Vertical Index	...	79.5	78.1	77.9	76.5	71.4	...	69.9	—
Minimum frontal diameter	...	...	92	105	87	83	...	93	—
Stephanic diameter	...	...	120	126	114	115	...	118	—
Asterionic diameter	...	...	114	120	...	110	...	113	—
Greatest parieto-squamous breadth	...	147	143	152	141	143	154	143	153
Cephalic Index	...	85.9	84.6	83.9	84.9	81.7	86.	82.6	83.1
Horizontal circumference	...	...	490	530	475	500	—	—	—
Frontal longitudinal arc	...	127	119	128	134	134	...	115	—
Parietal " "	...	134	123	134	137	137	...	119	—
Occipital " "	...	102	108	110	114	114	...	122	—
Total " "	...	363	350	370	372	385	...	356	—
Vertical transverse	...	320	303	325	310	315	...	298	—
Total transverse diameter	...	127	117	130	105	104	...	116	—
Vertical transverse circumference	...	450	420	455	415	419	...	414	—
Length of foramen magnum	...	38	33	39	30	35	...	35	35
Basi-nasal length	...	97	95	104	82	84	...	92	—
Basi-alveolar length	...	...	97	95	78	80	...	—	—
Gnathic Index	...	...	102.1	91.3	95.1	95.2	—	—	—
Total longitudinal circumference	...	498	478	513	484	504	...	483	—
Inter-zygomatic breadth	...	...	...	...	105	—	—	—	—
Inter-malar " "	...	...	...	...	91	92	—	—	—
Nasio-mental length	...	...	110	124	84	86	—	—	—
Nasio-mental complete facial Index	...	...	...	...	80	—	—	—	—
Nasio-alveolar length	...	...	62	73	51	50	—	—	—
Maxillo-facial Index	...	...	...	...	48.5	—	—	—	—
Nasal height	...	...	43	55	35	35	—	—	—
Nasal width	...	...	24	25	20	19	—	—	—
Nasal Index	...	...	55.8	45.4	57.1	54.2	—	—	—
Orbital width	...	...	38	39	31	32	—	—	—
Orbital height	...	...	28	35	29	27	—	—	—
Orbital Index	...	...	73.6	89.7	93.5	84.3	—	—	—
Palato-maxillary length	...	...	55	59	43	43	—	—	—
Palato-maxillary breadth	...	...	58	58	53	51	—	—	—
Palato-maxillary Index	...	...	105.4	94	123.2	118.5	—	—	—
Lower jaw—									
Symphysial height	...	35	30	32	...	24	...	...	30
Coronoid " "	...	65	60	61	...	42	...	...	69
Condylod " "	...	71	68	67	...	45	...	...	74
Gonio-symphysial length	...	94	92	88	...	65	...	...	...
Inter-gonial width	...	77	85	...	...	63	—	—	—
Breadth of ascending Ramus	...	36	34	28	...	27	—	—	—

TABLE II.—FEMUR.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—THE TIBIA.

—	Maximum Length.	Shaft.		Index of Platycknemia.
		Ant.-Post. Diameter.	Transverse Diameter.	
C 1 { R. ...	381	34	24	70.5
{ L. ...	382	34	25	73.5
C 2 ... L. ...	349	32	23	71.8
C 3 ¹ { R. ...	372	34	24	70.5
{ L. ...	373	36	24	66.6
C 4 { R. ...	339	35	21	60
{ L. ...	337	33	20	60.6

¹ Bone slightly abraded.

TABLE IV.

—	Diameter of Head of Humerus.	Total Length of Humerus.	Total Length of Radius.	Radio-Humeral Index.
C 1 { R. ...	45	...	— Styloid. 255	—
{ L. ...	...	...	255	—
C 2 ... L. ...	46	313	—	—
C 3 { R. ...	47	331	251	75.8
{ L. ...	47	330	250	75.7
C 4 { R. ...	...	317	—	—
{ L. ...	...	317	—	—
B 1 ... R. ...	?	—	—	—
B 2 ... R. ...	...	266	199	74.8

TABLE V.

Skeleton.	Femoral Length.	Tibial Length.	Humeral Length.	Radial Length.	Femoro-Humeral Index.	Inter-membral Index.
C 1 { R. ...	450 +	381	...	255	—	—
{ L. ...	454 +	382	...	255	—	—
C 2 ... L. ...	439 +	349	313	...	71.3	—
C 3 { R. ...	463	372	331	251	71.4	69.6
{ L. ...	466	373	330	250	70.8	69.1
C 4 { R. ...	...	339	317	—	74. ?	—
{ L. ...	427 +	337	317	—	—	—
B 2 ... R. ..	388 +	...	226	199	68. ?	—

PREHISTORIC HUMAN SKELETONS.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATES I. and II. show two of the skulls. In the upper figures they are viewed from the side (*norma lateralis*), and the length may be contrasted with the height. In the lower figures (*norma verticalis*) the length is contrasted with the breadth. (Pages 216 to 219.)

PLATE III.—In the lower figure three femora are contrasted. The two to the right of the reader are prehistoric, and the one on the left is a modern British femur. The flattening of the shafts of the prehistoric bones in their upper thirds (*Platymerie*) is well shown. (Page 222.)

In the upper figure two tibiæ are presented. That to the left is viewed from the front, and the one to the right from the inner side, in order to show the flattening of the shaft (*Platycknemia*). (Page 225.)

In the same figure, an *astragalus*, viewed from above, shows the "squatting" facet on the neck of this bone. (Page 228.)

These figures are prepared from photographs taken by the author.



PREHISTORIC SKULL FROM MERTHYR MAWR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.



PREHISTORIC SKULL FROM MERTHYR MAWR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.



PREHISTORIC TIBIÆ AND FEMORA FROM MERTHYR MAWR,
GLAMORGANSHIRE.



LLANDECWYN INSCRIBED STONE.

By CHARLES E. BREESE, Esq.

A FEW months ago, when looking through some papers belonging to my late father, I noticed a paragraph in a letter dated 27th August, 1879, referring to an inscribed stone at Llandecwyn. Beyond the bare reference to the stone, nothing was said.

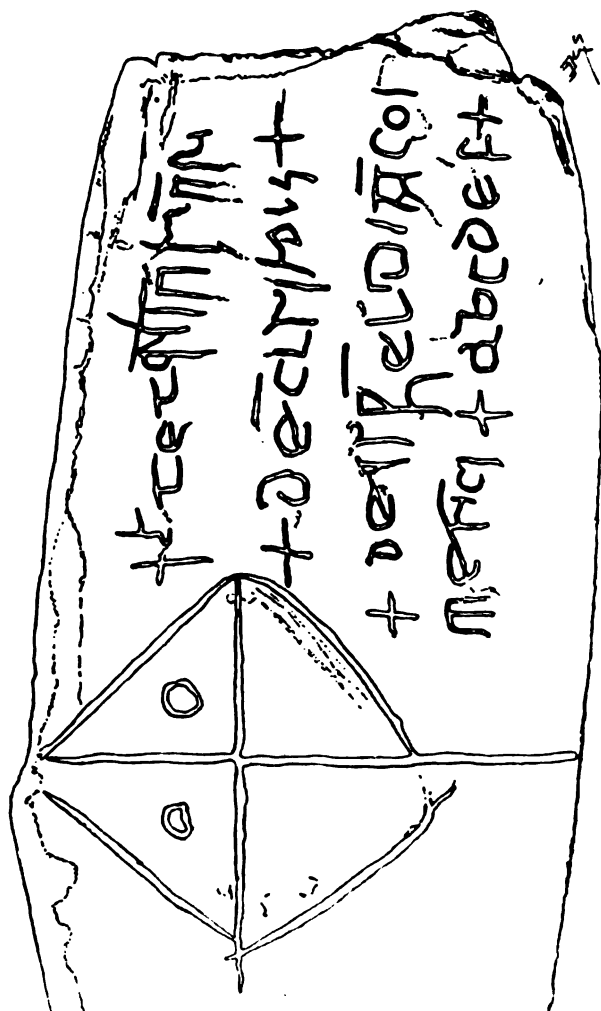
Llandecwyn Church is conspicuously situated, within a small encircled graveyard, set high on a hill immediately overlooking the village of Talsarnau, and the Traeth Bach, in the county of Merioneth.

I determined to make inquiries as to the present existence of the stone; and in January last paid two visits to Llandecwyn, besides corresponding with Mr. R. Jones Morris, J.P., one of the churchwardens. Nothing, however, came of my inquiries. On a third visit, accompanied by my friend Mr. E. Alfred Jones, I called upon the old sexton, Mr. Peter Jones, and mentioned to him the object of my quest. He at once said if it was the stone in which my father took so great an interest, he had it in his possession, and produced it for my inspection. Being fully "armed" with rubbing materials, I took several impressions, whilst Mr. Alfred Jones made a careful drawing of the inscription.

Notification of the discovery, together with rubbings and drawing, was despatched to the Editor of this Journal, whilst later some excellent photographs, taken by Mr. P. G. Thomas, photographer, Penrhyndeudraeth, were also supplied to him.

The old sexton, who, succeeding his father as such, has held the office for over sixty years, communicated to me the circumstances connected with the finding of the stone. Though over eighty years of age, and with bent frame, he possesses a mind of youthful vigour.

I gleaned from him that in the year 1879, there existed on the site of the present sacred edifice a very



Inscribed Stone at Llandeowyn, Merionethshire.
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

old church (according to local tradition about 1,300 years old). It was still used for services, though in a sadly dilapidated condition. The tottering walls barely sufficed to support the roof, which in places had commenced



INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANDECWYN, MERIONETHSHIRE.
(From a Photograph by Mr. P. G. Thomas, of *Penrhyn-deudraeth*.)

to fall in. The old sexton describes the church as having been very similar in length and breadth with that of Llandanwg, near Harlech. It consisted of a single nave, without aisles, and having no apparent distinction of chancel; a western porch as entrance, with raised gallery. There was a single bell within an open bell-cot. The internal fittings appear to have consisted of two wooden pulpits, whilst the pews were mostly of pine, though two were of old dark oak. Each pew had the name of the house it belonged to painted on the door, and Mr. Peter Jones recollects those on the oak pews as being "Maesyneuadd" and "Caerwych"—two of the oldest residences in the district. The altar-rails were of wood, and placed some 7 or 8 ft. from the eastern end of the church. The inside walls were covered with lime and plaster.

In 1879 it was decided to pull down the old church, and to erect a new edifice on practically the same site. A short time prior to August of that year the work of demolition commenced, and in removing the lime and plaster covering the northern wall, the stone was found embedded in it, with the inscribed face showing outwards. Its exact position was some 10 ft. or 12 ft. from the east end, outside the altar-rails, and at a height from the floor of about 3 ft. 6 ins.

Following immediately upon its discovery, word of it was sent to my father, who inspected it on several occasions; and Peter Jones well recollects the insistence with which he was charged by my father to take the very greatest care of it, as it was of great antiquarian value.

It appears my father spoke of his intention to write and publish an article dealing with the stone, but ill-health seems to have frustrated any such purpose, and early in 1881 he died.

The stone was not returned to the new church when erected and opened in the autumn of 1881, and it remained in the custody of Mr. Peter Jones, who has since so jealously guarded it that its very existence

was unknown to the later incumbents and churchwardens of the parish. It has now been taken possession of by the rector, the Rev. D. T. Hughes, B.A., whose devotion to everything pertaining to his parish guarantees its future preservation.

I have failed to discover the terriers relating to Llandecwyn parish prior to the year 1817, and regret the omission, as they would probably have contained reliable information respecting the old church, together with detailed particulars of its furniture. The Terrier of 1817 is the only one I can discover, and it gives no information concerning the Church beyond the mention of the communion table being "railed about," and that "a Gallery of about three yards existed across the Church."

The *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 (Pope Nicholas' "Taxation") merely makes mention of the rural deanery of Ardudwy, without enumerating the parishes comprised within it. In Willis' *Cathedrals*, published in 1721, Llandecwyn is referred to as a Rectory appropriated to the Treasurer of Bangor—"Fanum Sancti Tecwyn"—as also is Llanfihangel y Traethau, the latter being styled "Capell, Llanfihangel, St. Mich.—Fanum Sancti Michaelis Archiangeli juxta littus sive arenas." There exists at Llanfihangel an old commemorative stone (not the well-known one in the churchyard), which bears the date 1070, and the inscription upon it, though scarcely legible, can be deciphered as referring to the Church. If, as seems probable, the church of Llanfihangel was erected to serve the purpose of a mission chapel to the parent church of Llandecwyn, the latter must be a foundation of considerably earlier date. Both churches are now comprised in the rectorial living of Talsarnau.

Llan Decwyn, meaning Tecwyn's Church, is called after the saint of that name, mentioned in the "British Saints" as having come to this island with Cadvan in the time of King Vortigern, "to renovate Christianity here." Other similar place-names are Plás Tecwyn and Llyn Tecwyn, both in close proximity to Llandecwyn.

Saints of a contemporary period with St. Tecwyn are commemorated in the names of two other churches in the same deanery, namely, Llan Frothen (St. Brothern), near Portmadoc, and Llan Danwg (St. Danawg, or St. Tanwg), near Harlech. These churches are all within the rural deanery of Ardudwy, in the arch-deaconry of Merioneth and diocese of Bangor.

The district round Llandecwyn abounds in vestiges of an early occupancy, such as Cythiau and Muriau Gwyddelod; and the old main road from Harlech to Gellilydan and Festiniog passes close to the church. About two miles north-east of Llandecwyn is a farmhouse known by the name of Muriau Gwyddil.

Local tradition connects the inscription on the stone with "Coelbren y Beirdd," but the practice of the Bards was to record their letters, symbols, and devices upon wood; and even if there exist any evidences of such practices on stone, there are no distinctive markings characteristic of the work of the Bards on this particular one. The lettering bears some resemblance to the form and character of the letters on the inscription on the rim of the font bowl in Patrishow Church; but a closer general resemblance, both in the form of the cross and in respect to the use of the letters of the alphabet, is evidenced in the inscribed stone at Kilmalkedar, in Ireland.

The concluding letters of the inscription correspond with the first six letters in the alphabet. I have read somewhere, though I cannot recollect where, that amongst the other good works attributed to St. Patrick and his companion missionaries was that of teaching the alphabet.

NOTE.—The letters of the alphabet may have been placed on the Llandecwyn Stone either as a display of learning on the part of the scribe, or to act as a charm to avert evil. There is another instance of a minuscule alphabet on an inscribed stone at Kilmalkedar, co. Kerry (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. ix, p. 146). Ogam alphabets occur on rune-inscribed monuments in the Isle of Man, at Kirk Maughold and Kirk Michael (*The Reliquary* for 1902, p. 190). Old Northern runic alphabets occur on the bracteate from Vadstena, E. Gotland, Sweden; on the brooch from Charnay, Burgundy; and on a knife from the Thames, now in the British Museum (Professor G. Stephens' *Old Northern Runic Monuments*).—ED.

LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH, GLAMORGAN.

By GEORGE E. HALLIDAY, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

THE following notes are the sequel to a Paper written for the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in April, 1900, dealing with the reparation of the western or old church of St. Iltyd, Llantwit Major. Since writing the former notice, the chancel was restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as lay rectors. While this work was in progress, the vicar and churchwardens, supported by an influential building committee, undertook the reparation of the tower and eastern church, now used for divine worship. This work is now completed from an archæological point of view. The result has proved of the utmost importance, as it has brought to light a sequence of churches built during successive centuries, the result of which forms the church of to-day.

In 1900, the writer suggested that the south-west door of the western or old church, with its surrounding masonry, was the earliest portion of the fabric, and formed, in fact, the south door of an early nave. It was then impossible to surmise the extent of this building eastward, beyond the western tower arch.

The recent excavations have disclosed Plan I, from which it will be seen that this surmise was correct. The western church, as previously suggested, formed the nave of a cruciform building, without a tower at the crossing. The north transept cannot be followed for any appreciable distance, owing to interments; but the south transept can be clearly traced some 5 ft. beyond the present building. The choir extended eastwards for a distance of about 28 ft., the return wall at its south-east corner being clearly defined by Fig. 1. The walls coloured black have been measured from the foundations unearthed below the existing

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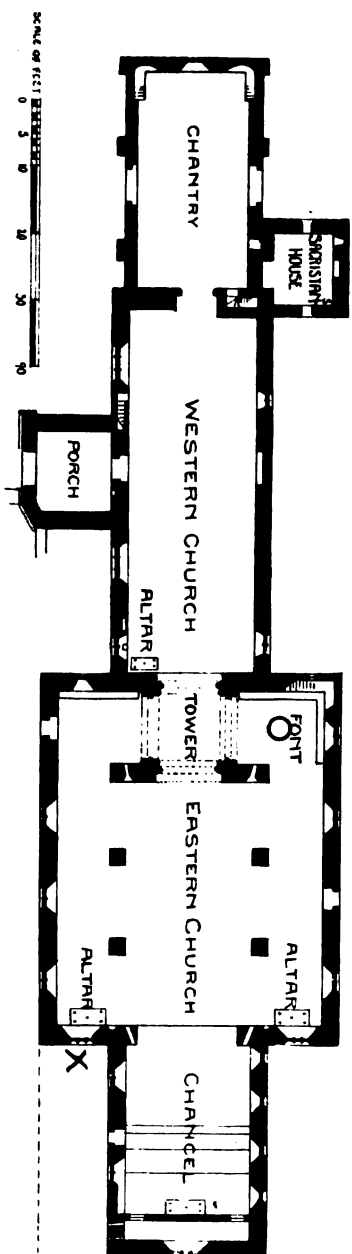
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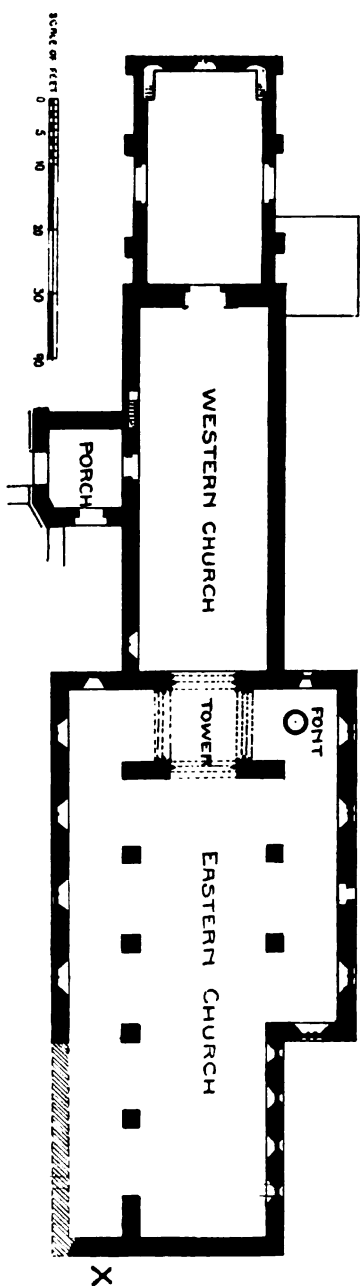
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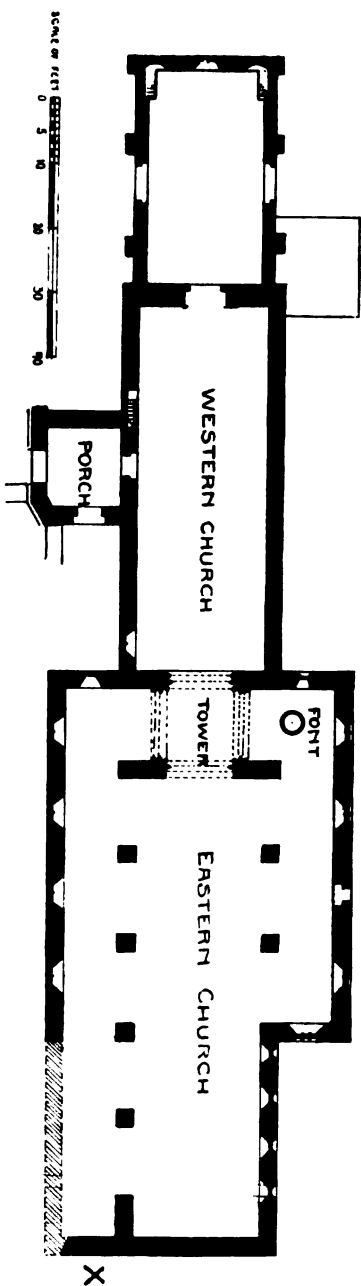


PLAN SHEWING ALTERATIONS MADE DURING
THE 14TH CENT^{RY} AND WINDOWS INSERTED
DURING THE 15TH CENT^{RY} AT A

PLAN IV.—LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH.

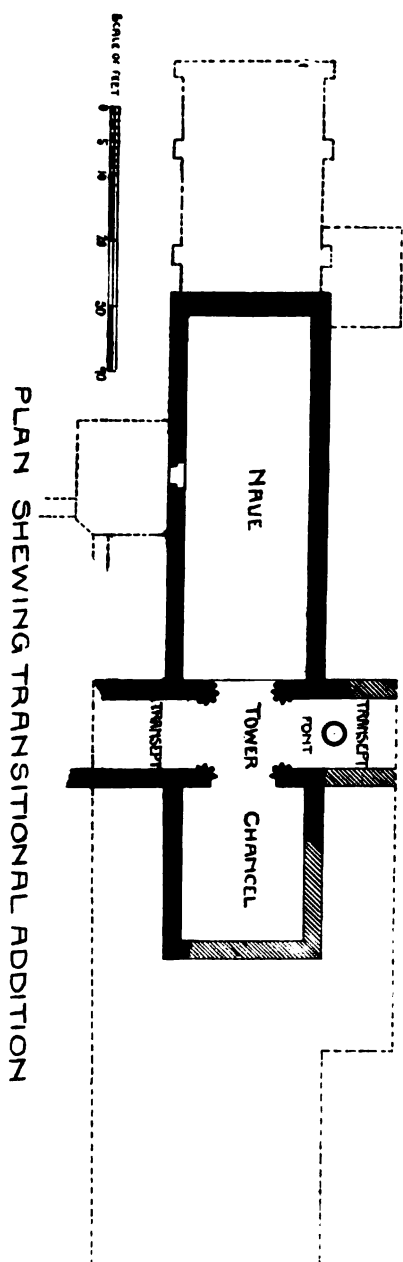






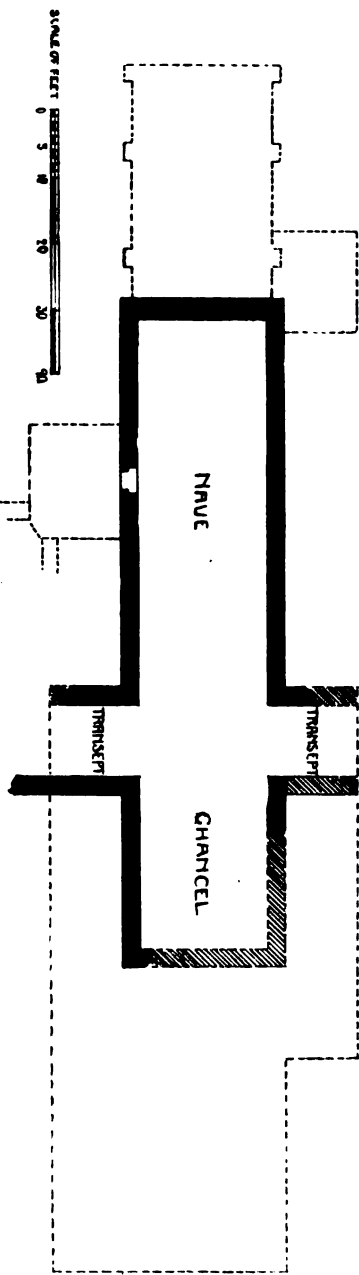
PLAN SHEWING 13TH CENT^{RY} REBUILDING

PLAN III.—LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH.



PLAN II.—LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH.





PLAN OF PRENORMAN CHURCH
AS SHOWN BY RECENT EXCAVATIONS

PLAN I.—ILANTWITE MAJOR CHURCH.

floor. The hatched portions are so far a surmise, but there is little doubt that they followed the authenticated black lines. The recent work has proved that these walls are the remains of the first stone building erected on the site of the present church. They are built in part on marl and in part on rock; and it is interesting to notice how the lines of this early church have been retained, throughout the subsequent rebuildings. For instance, the nave, so far as its foundations are concerned, is intact. The transepts exist in part, while the thirteenth-century arcade follows the lines of the choir walls eastwards.

This early church seems to have remained without alteration during the troublous Norman times, and to have received its first addition at the very beginning of the thirteenth century. When the central tower was inserted (see Plan II)—the word “inserted” is used advisedly—the early walls were left *in situ*, and the tower responds built up against them, leaving a skin of plaster adhering to the old wall, between the two surfaces, to a height of about 2 ft. on the north and south responds of the western tower arch.

In 1903, it was shown (*vide Arch. Camb.*) that the Iltyd cross-shaft was not disturbed until its removal to the western church. There seems, therefore, a probability that Plan I indicates a church coeval with the cross, provided that this very early building was constructed of stone. This is a matter of pure conjecture, the conjecture pointing very strongly in this direction.

Fig. 2 shows a marked difference between the early stone masonry—about 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. from the ground line—and the walling subsequently built upon it, on the south side of the western church.

Fig. 3—also from the western church—gives an interior view of the south-west door. The dressings are of Dundry, a stone extensively used by the Romans.

Imported Roman stone was frequently re-used by builders of a much later date. Take the notable instance of Caerwent parish church, which is largely

composed of re-used blocks of Dundry stone, taken from the Roman remains close at hand.

The writer found a sun-dial—caps, bases, etc.—built in the church walls. There is, therefore, a chance that the same occurred at Llantwit, as extensive Roman remains have been discovered in the immediate neighbourhood where Dundry stone was found. Sutton stone (quarried near Southerndown) was in vogue during the Norman period, and very little else was then used for dressings or ornament—in South Glamorgan, at any rate. The writer cannot call to mind a single instance of purely Norman work being carried out in Dundry stone.

During the thirteenth century, and later, Dundry was again used: sometimes in conjunction with Sutton, as at Llantwit, where the keel-shaped tower shafts are of Sutton, while the caps and bases are of Dundry; the latter being a more suitable stone for carving. Originally, the tower was much lower than at present. The eastern belfry window, now seen under the roof of the eastern church, points to this (see Fig. 10). It is also probable that the then new tower was made subservient to the remaining early fabric, of which the transept roof-weatherings and a small external south window, now covered by the roof of the later thirteenth-century rebuilding, are an indication. Mr. Freeman, in his account of Llantwit Church, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 33, says, in speaking of the tower:—

“The piers . . . have been either built upon, or used up again, in a most reckless manner; the bases and many of the capitals have been destroyed; from the eastern arch, especially, they have completely vanished.”

There is now evidence to prove that this “reckless” destruction was perpetrated subsequently to 1730, when the tower must have been in a very dangerous condition, owing then, as recently, to a want of abutment to its north and south arches. At that time,



CHURCH OF ST. ILTYD, LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGAN ; SOUTH-EAST VIEW.



FIG. 1.—SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF PRE-NORMAN CHOIR AT
LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH.

it is practically impossible to re-embody every fragment, although certain portions may be replaced *in situ*. The rest will be secured to the face of the new buttress, some few feet from whence they came.

The tower contains six bells, five of which are broken.

The inscriptions run as follows :—

Treble.

1. "Abr. Rudhall cast as all, 1722."
2. "Prosperity to the Church of England. A. R. 1722."
3. "Peace and good neighbourhood. A. R."
4. "Evan Seys, Esqr. Iltyd Nichols, Clark, Churchwardens 1722. Robert Powell, Vicar."
5. Prosperity to England, A. R. 1722."

Tenor.

6. "I to the Church the living call, and to the grave doe summons all, 1722."

We now come to what may be termed the great late thirteenth-century rebuilding (Plan III). This comprised—the north aisle as we now see it; the nave east of the tower, without the chancel arch; a south aisle, reaching two bays farther east than at present; the south porch and parvise of the western church: and an elongation of the early nave or western church, westward. The character of this enlargement was very different from the work which preceded it.

Compare the tower arches with their fine range of capitals, and the exquisitely-carved Jesse Niche (Fig. 8) of the same period, with the crude arcades and plain treatment of the later window-openings.

When speaking of the arcades, Mr. Freeman suggested that Welshmen of that period could not build arches, because so few of their churches called for them. The writer has the temerity to disagree with this suggestion, and to venture an opinion that the masons' guild of that time could erect equally good arches, either in England or Wales, provided the money was forthcoming to enable them to do so. It is often the same to-day, as it was then, that a maximum

accommodation was required at a minimum expenditure—the result being the same.

This theory of economy is emphasised by the foundations of the north arcade being solidly built, when a good bottom was obtained with but little effort; while the south arcade, where greater excavation was needed, is built on the choir-wall of the early church. This was the primary cause of the present trouble; while the northern arches are true and in good condition, those on the south side are 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. out of perpendicular, and were found cracked and rent in all directions. As the cracks widened, so they were filled with plaster, at every successive church whitewashing, with the result that what seemed to be but a “hair” crack on the surface was, in reality, a fissure several inches wide.

In order to repair the south arcade, two courses were open: either to support the roof and rebuild the arches, or secure their foundations, and support them by flying arches with corresponding buttresses; the latter method has been adopted.

Fig. 9 shows the south chancel wall, with its blocked arches.

From Fig. 8 the connection can be seen between these arches and the nave arcade. The two dark lines, one below the niche and the other below the squint, represent all that now remains of a third pier; that is to say, the south arcade then contained five bays, from east to west, instead of three as at present.

The old internal wall plaster still adheres to the north and south faces of this built-in shaft, showing conclusively that the chancel arch was a later addition; that the Jesse Niche is not *in situ*; and that the south-east aisle wall is also of later date, although it contains a window coeval with, and similar to, a corresponding window in the north aisle. This seeming anomaly can be accounted for, as there is every probability that this window was originally built at X on Plan III, but was moved to its present position at X, Plan IV, when the

later fourteenth-century alterations were made. The north aisle never extended beyond its present length.

It has often suggested itself to the writer that the beautiful Jesse Niche was originally the altar-piece of the Transitional church; in any case, the niche must have been twice moved: first from its original position in the early thirteenth-century church to an unknown spot at the later rebuilding, from whence it was again moved to its present position when the fourteenth-century alterations took place. This may account for the figure of Jesse finding its way into the Galilee—a building subsequently known as the “Ragland Chantry,” situate at the extreme west of the church. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, April, 1900, page 19).

In the spandril of the south chancel arcade (see Fig. 9) is a small built-up doorway, which Mr. Freeman suggests was connected with the rood-loft. If this is so, it must have been reached by an external stairway, as rood-lofts apart from the rood did not come into vogue till late in the fourteenth century, when we know these arches were filled with masonry. If, on the other hand, it is coeval with the arcade, for what purpose was it used?

The eastern church at this time was only entered (other than through the lower arch) by one small north aisle doorway, built up until recently. The south aisle door takes the place of a window-opening, fragments of which may now be seen.

The late fourteenth-century “re-modelling,” if this term may be used (see Plan IV), includes the building-up of the two eastern bays of the south arcade, the insertion of the chancel arch with its two squints (whether the two squints recently discovered north and south of the tower belong to this period cannot be determined).

The reredos, south aisle altar, and in all probability the north aisle altar, belong to this period. The side altar at the extreme south-east of the western church seems to be of an earlier date. At this time, and



**FIG. 2.—SOUTH VIEW OF THE WESTERN CHURCH AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.
THE LOWER STONES SHOW THE PRE-NORMAN WALL.**



**FIG. 4.—THE SOUTH-WEST PIERS OF LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH,
SHOWING THE CRUSHED BASES AND FISSURES IN MASONRY.**



FIG. 3.—INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SOUTH (PRE-NORMAN) DOOR, WESTERN CHURCH AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.



FIG. 5.—TRANSITIONAL WALLING BEHIND NORTH-WEST EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BUTTRESS; SHOWING DECORATION, WESTERN CHURCH AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.



FIG. 8.—THE JESSE NICHE AT LLANTWIT MAJOR,
EASTERN CHURCH.



FIG. 6.—TRANSITIONAL WALLING BEHIND SOUTH-WEST
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BUTTRESS ; SHOWING DECORA-
TION, WESTERN CHURCH AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.

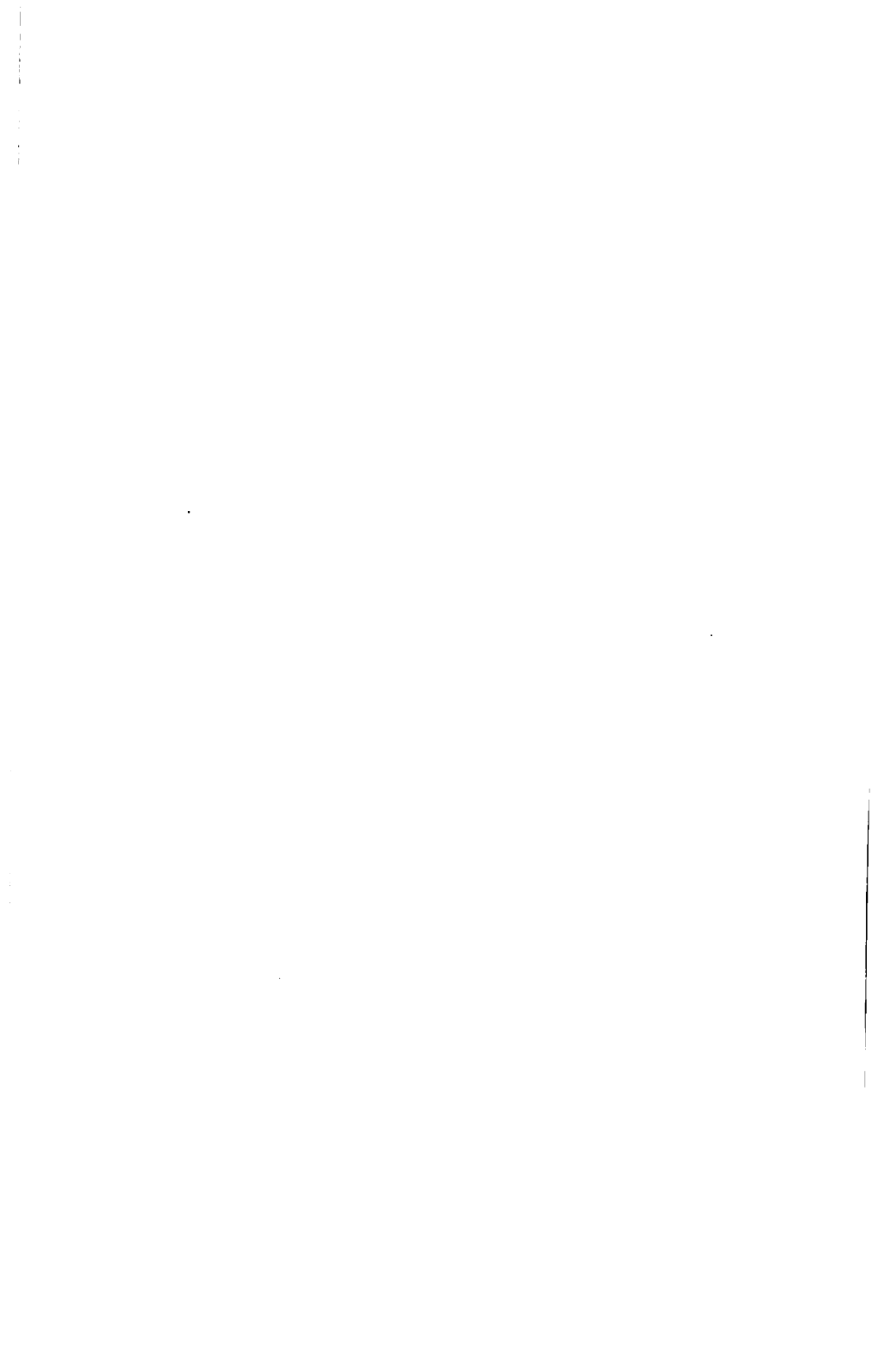
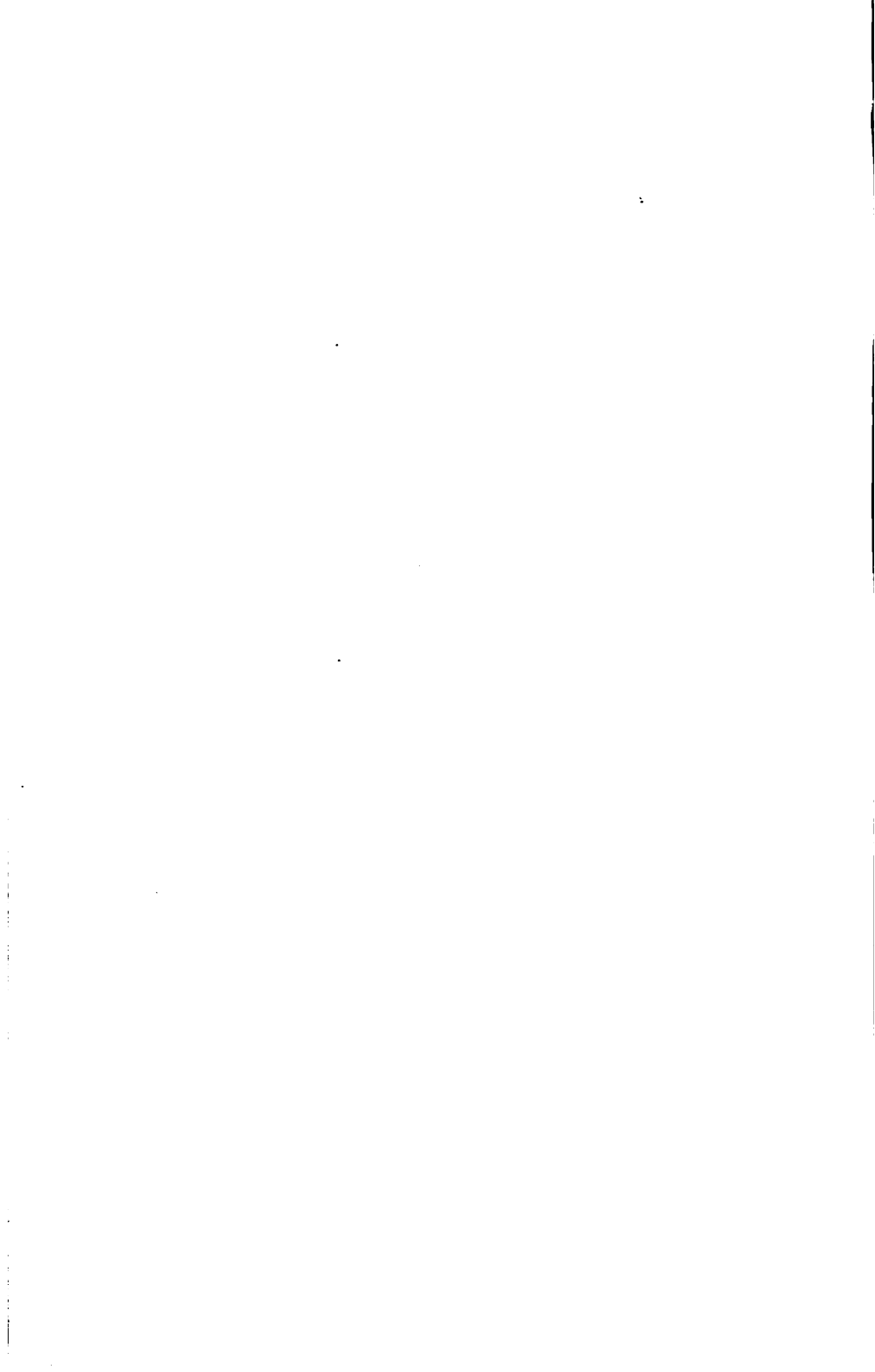




FIG. 7.—CAPITALS, ETC., FOUND UNDER THE FLOOR OF THE
WESTERN CHURCH AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.



FIG. 9.—SOUTH CHANCEL WALL AT LLANTWIT MAJOR CHURCH ;
SHOWING THE BUILT-UP ARCHES.



subsequently, several windows were introduced (for illustration, see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, April, 1900).

Fig. 10 verifies the writer's remarks with regard to

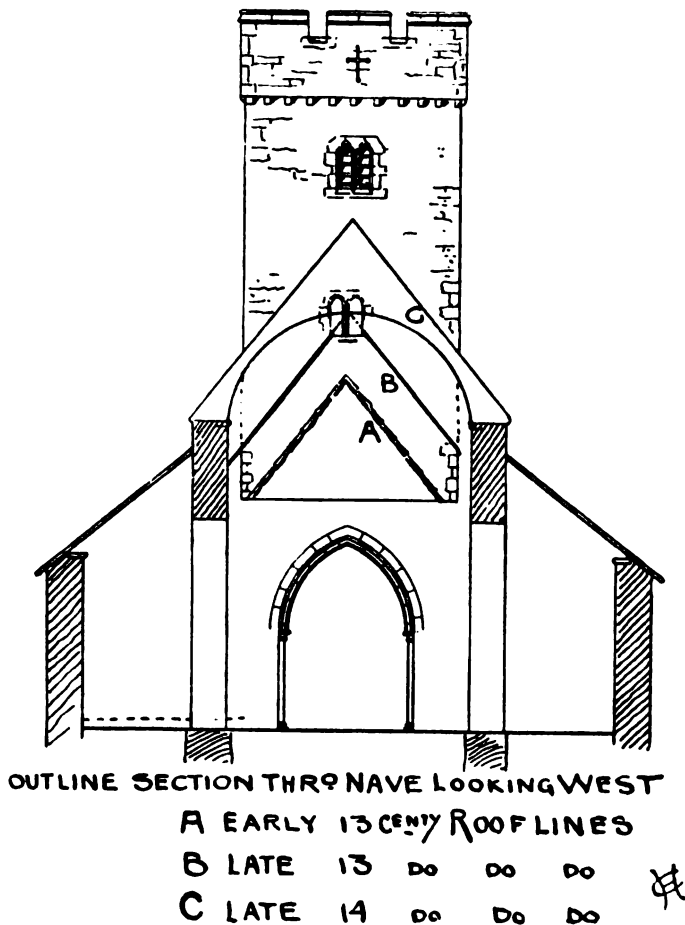


Fig. 10.—Llantwit Major Church.

the sequence of churches which have sprung from the pre-Norman building. The roof-lines shown on the section have quite recently been brought to light. A shows the choir roof of Plan No. II; the Sutton stone water-table can be clearly traced. B indicates

the late thirteenth-century roof, which coincides with the present chancel roof. C is the roof-line of the late fourteenth century rebuilding, and shows that the nave was raised considerably when the chancel arch was inserted.

These roof-lines now visible on the eastern face of the tower wall coincide with Plans 2, 3, and 4, and taken together show very clearly how the eastern church has assumed its present proportions.

An altar-stone, 5 ft. 6 in. long, was found at the north-east corner of the nave. Although neither encaustic tiles, coins, or like "finds" have been unearthed, yet the recent work has formed the solution of a problem which has exercised both antiquaries and ecclesiologists for very many years.

Had the present opportunities been given to Mr. Freeman, Professor Parker, or Mr. Longueville Jones, the early church of Llantwit, with its sequence of rebuildings, would now be a matter of history.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE CHURCH AND PRIORY OF ST. MARY, USK. By ROBERT RICHARDS.
London: Bemrose and Sons, 1904.

THIS is a little book of fifty-one pages, written, we apprehend from its preface, by the gentleman who resides in the house which now represents all that has survived of the conventual dwellings of the former priory of Usk. He disarms us of much of the force of our criticism, by modestly informing us at the outset that he lays no claim to have thrown fresh light on the history of the church and priory, but has merely collected into a consecutive narrative what was already known. This admission at once reduces the value of the book to the Welsh antiquary from the category of those which contribute, however infinitesimally, to the sum of his knowledge to that rather useless class of mere compendia. Where such books are accurate, and fairly exhaust what is known of their subject, they save the time and patience of the scholar and student; but where the phrase "what is known" must be read with the qualifying addition of "to the author," we are driven, if we take our critical functions seriously, to doubt whether such a little book as the present has any real place in the world.

The foundation of a priory at Usk is generally—and no doubt correctly—attributed to the first de Clare, who became possessed of the castle and vill. Traces of the original church and priory still exist, notwithstanding the changes and vicissitudes it has undergone in the course of eight centuries. The best architectural account of the edifice is that contributed by the late Mr. S. W. Williams to this *Journal* (Ser. V, vol. iii, p. 90), and Mr. Richards would have been wise to have made more use of it than he has done. Caution is, however, required in adopting Mr. Williams's views. For instance, he seems to have thought that while the foundation of the priory could be fixed "approximately about the early part of the twelfth century, say 1135 or thereabouts," a Norman church already existed on the site. This we very much doubt, notwithstanding certain architectural features that appear to make for that view; and it would have raised the quality of Mr. Richards's little work had he given us a carefully detailed description of the features of the building, by which we might possibly have been able to settle this point. Instead of this, indeed, he actually darkens counsel, and throws some doubt on the capacity of Mr. Williams. Writing on p. 32 of the alterations effected in the church in 1844, he says: "The nave was lengthened to provide accommodation lost by the removal of the north gallery; the wall blocking the western arch of the tower was removed, and replaced by one filling the eastern

arch, by which the space beneath the tower was adapted as a chancel, which was covered with a groined roof, with four massive ribs supported on corbels. In a Paper by my friend, Mr. Stephen Williams, before the Cambrian Archæological Society, he appears, curiously enough, to have been deceived by this work, giving it credit for being original Norman, and in his illustration to his notes delineated it as such. In the recent restoration, however, it was found to be modern brickwork covered with cement, probably placed there when the space was brought into the church." The assertion here is that Mr. Williams mistook the walling which filled the eastern arch of the tower, and which Mr. Richards thinks was built up in 1844, for original Norman, "and in his illustration to his notes delineated it as such." What illustration of Mr. Williams Mr. Richards had before him when he penned these words we do not know. But if he alludes to the ground plan of the church, forming part of the sketches facing p. 92 of the article already referred to, then all we can say is that Mr. Williams does *not* delineate the work in the eastern arch of the tower as Norman. He merely shows the eastern end as being built up, with the altar-table against it, and with the traces of the original Norman chancel as extending beyond it. We have had the advantage of carefully going over Mr. Richards's remarks and Mr. Williams's drawings with the editor of this Journal, who agrees with us that the former gentleman has fallen into some strange and unfortunate error which—the memory of Mr. Stephen Williams being still dear to many old "Cambrians"—has touched us very nearly. There is doubtless an explanation, and we think it may be in Mr. Richards's confusion between the parts of the church depicted on Mr. Williams's plan; but the error is much to be deplored, and is Mr. Richards's alone.

We have considered it our duty to treat the above point at such length as to leave us little further space, though there are many interesting points connected with Usk Priory that are worthy of close attention. Amongst the deductions allowed from the gross revenues of the Priory at the time of the general valuation of ecclesiastical benefices in 1535 was £1, which was paid for prayers for the founders, viz., Sir Richard de Clare, Sir Gilbert his son, etc. Now, from an inexpressible charter of a descendant of these de Clares, the late Mr. Wakeman argued that they were the Sir Richard de Clare, who died in 1114, and Gilbert his son, who died in 1142; and that the grantor of the charter was the celebrated Strongbow, the invader of Ireland; all of which is adopted by Mr. Richards without any knowledge that the statement has been most carefully examined and rejected by Mr. J. Fitchett Marsh, in his admirable *Annals of Chepstow*. It is but right that we should add that, having had occasion quite recently to look into the charter in question, we are inclined to adopt Mr. Wakeman's views as to the grantor rather than those of Mr. Marsh, but have the misfortune to differ from both in several important points. At any rate, before adopting Wakeman's readings of the attesting witnesses' names, Mr. Richards

should have had them examined against the document. In computing the modern equivalents of the values of the Priory in 1291 and 1535, the author takes the proportion of 1 to 12.5 for the former period, and 1 to 23.5 for the latter: ratios that would be more nearly accurate were they transposed.

The most important name that has survived in connection with Usk is that of Adam the Chronicler. Who Adam was, and to what family he belonged, are questions that his editor, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, has been unable to answer. It is agreed that the inscription upon the brass plate which was affixed to the oaken screen that once divided the nave from the choir of the church is commemorative of this Adam, but the reading of the inscription is still a crux. It was submitted by Sir Edward M. Thompson to Professor Rhys, whose translation will be found in Sir Edward's new edition of the Chronicle for the Royal Society of Literature. The idea that it commemorated the Chronicler was first ventilated by Archdeacon Thomas (*Arch. Camb.*, Ser. V, ii, 344), but the inscription remained insoluble. The published drawings and rubbings of it are none of the best; and had Mr. Richards seized the opportunity which here presented itself of giving a thoroughly accurate representation he would have performed a real service, and have probably assisted in the elucidation of the puzzle; inasmuch as the writer of the present notice has spent many hours over the same rubbings as were submitted to Professor Rhys, and with all due deference finds himself unable to agree with the whole of the Professor's readings.

The most satisfactory parts of the book are the few pages devoted to the description of ancient features disclosed by the restoration that may still be said to be in progress under the care of Mr. G. E. Halliday, and we could wish that Mr. Richards had still further elaborated this portion of his work. The Appendix contains merely the documents given by Dugdale. We hold the opinion that a writer upon any one of our ancient religious houses, who professes to give, either in an appendix or otherwise, a certain number of original documents, and does not include amongst them the first extant minister's account of the house he is dealing with, has failed in his duty to the public who are invited to purchase his book. We regret to find that Mr. Richards's appendix is wanting in such a document.

EDWARD OWEN.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

THE PENIARTH LIBRARY.—The Peniarth (previously known as the Hengwrt) library, which was recently described by Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans as “undoubtedly the premier collection of Welsh MSS., both in extent and in quality,” has been acquired by Sir John Williams, M.D., who in 1889 also purchased the Welsh portion of the Shirburn Castle library. He has made definite provision for the eventual transfer of these, as well as of his own private collection, to a Welsh national library, if it be established at Aberystwyth, or, if not, to the library attached to University College of Wales in that town. It is stated that a similar course has been taken by another Welsh bibliophile, Mr. J. H. Davies, of Cwrtmawr. In the course of the year the Historical MSS. Commission will publish the second and concluding portion of Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans's report on the Peniarth MSS., and also his reports on the Cwrtmawr and Panton collections. Over a hundred years have passed since the Panton MSS. were previously open to inspection.—*Athenæum*, June 4th, 1904.

ALLTVILLO, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—On the lofty eminence west of Llanvillo church, called Alltvillo, is a British camp of great extent, enclosing an elliptical area 624 ft. in length by 138 ft. in width, and was defended by a deep fosse, which still remains. A little further westward of this encampment is another eminence, also fortified by an entrenchment. Nothing is known concerning the history of this camp.

TREVITHEL.—Trevithel and Pontithel, in Talgarth parish, are said to derive their names from Ithel, King of Gwent, to whom they belonged; and from the name, Ithel's House, it would seem that he resided here. He attacked the men of Brecknockshire, and was slain by them at the battle of Ffinnant, the boundary brook, in 846.

GRIGWS.—Grigws, near Talgarth, was a place of note in ancient days, as it was the residence of the kings of Brecknockshire, in the days of Brychan and his immediate descendants. A MS. in the British Museum, No. 6,890, tells us Tewdwr ap Neubedd, lord of Brecknock, lived at *Cruccas*; and Rees's *Cambro-British Saints* mention “Criliveth, dau. of Brychan in *Gruggors* avail.” And another ancient Welsh document says: “Sant Eluned in *Cruggors* eddawl.”

Fig. 2.—Bucket from Ty'r Dewin, Carnarvonshire.

[illegible]

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Fig. 4.—Inscription on Bucket from Ty'r Dewin, Carnarvonshire.

rector of Llansadwrn, Anglesey, in whose possession it now is.

The bucket was found in 1881, in a bog at Ty'r Dewin by a farmer of the name of David Rowland.

whilst digging peat. Ty'r Dewin is situated a mile north-west of Brynkir railway station, on the line from Afon Wen to Carnarvon. The name Ty'r Dewin means "The Wizard's House." The finder gave the bucket to the Rev. John Owen, rector of Llanfihangel y Pennant, and when he died in 1900 his widow gave it to the present owner, the Rev. Evan Evans.

The bucket is 7 ins. high and $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in diameter. It is constructed of staves of yew, held together by three bronze hoops. The rim is mounted with bronze, and a semicircular handle is attached to rivets passing through the topmost hoop. Three of the staves are longer than the rest, so as to form legs to support the bucket. The bottom is made out of a circular piece of yew.

On the exterior and interior of the bucket are engraved the symbols shown on Figs. 3 and 4. A five-pointed star, or "pentacle," is repeated three times. This symbol occurs amongst the mason's marks at Strata Florida Abbey,¹ and also on an engraved pebble found in the Pictish tower at Burrian, Orkney.

THE SITE OF ST. ALBAN'S MARTYRDOM.—In Chapter XI of the *Excidium Britanniae*, mention is made of supposed Diocletian martyrs of both sexes who suffered in Britannia, three of whom are named.

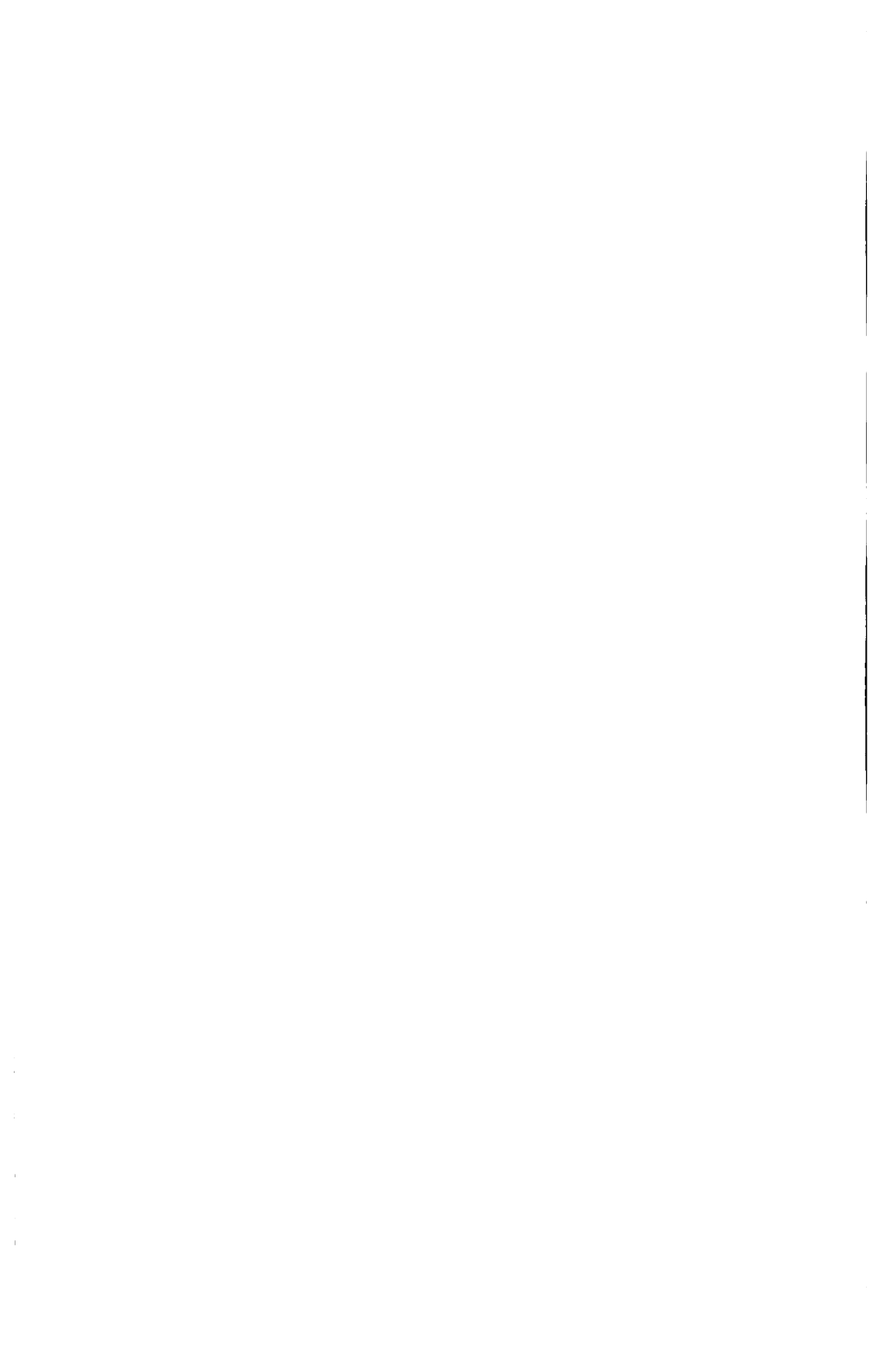
"Sanctum Albanum Verolamiensem, Aaron et Iulium Legionum urbis cives ceterosque utriusque sexus diversis in locis summa magnanimitate in acie Christi perstantes dico."

Martyrs, or supposed martyrs, of both sexes are commemorated in the *martyria* of South-East Wales, e.g., Merthyr Tydfil, Merthyr Dyfan, etc.; and amongst them, near Caerleon-on-Usk, in Monmouthshire, we still find the shrines of Aaron and Julius. These are mentioned in "Geoffrey's History" and also in the *Book of Llan Dâu*, in which last reference is made to them as though they had one shrine in common, viz., "martyrium Ju[lui] et Aaron." We should naturally expect to find the "martyrium Albani" in the same district, but since Bede's time at least, the site of Alban's passion has been identified with Verulam, or St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. I say "since Bede's time" because it is certain that this and the following chapter in the *Excidium* have been tampered with. In the first place, *uerolamiensem* is not the reading of all the MSS., some of which have *uellamiensem*, *uellomiensem*, *uellouensis*; and, secondly, the river which the martyr miraculously crosses in going from "Verulam" to the place of execution is said to be the Thames. But the Thames is not the river which flows by Verulam, and is much too far away. Now Bede, who insists on Verulam in Hertfordshire as the spot, carefully avoids naming the river. Not only that, but in the crucial passage which describes the exact relationship of the river to the city and the site, the text in this case also shows the tampering hand. The passage is as follows (I, 7) :

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. 5., vol. vi, p. 46.



FIG. 1. BUCKET FROM TY'R DEWIN, CARNARVONSHIRE.



“Cumque ad mortem duceretur, peruenit ad flumen quod muro et harena, ubi feriendus erat, meatu rapidissimo diuidebatur.”

The martyr would not have been able to arrive at the place of execution that evening had not the river miraculously divided. The reason given is that a vast multitude thronged the bridge, but probably the spot was some distance from the city. The river, however, is made to divide, like Jordan of old, and the reverend confessor crosses. Then he is made to proceed 500 paces “ab harena” (should we not rather expect “a flumine”?), and ascends a beautiful hill situated in the midst of a plain. Here, by Divine aid, he causes a well of water to spring forth.

Now, about two miles or more from Caerlleon-on-Usk, on the side of the river opposite to the city, and 500 paces from the river, is Mount St. Alban's, with the shrine and well of St. Alban's thereon. It is referred to in a thirteenth-century charter of Goldcliffe Priory, and is still well known by that name in Christ Church, Monmouthshire. I submit that this is the site originally intended by the *Excidium*, and also by the *Passio* whence Bede copied.

The *martyrium Albani* at Caerlleon appears to be carefully avoided by the compiler of the *Book of Llan Dâu* and the various authors of the *Iolo MSS.*, unless there be some connection between Alban and the Elvanus, or Elfan, mentioned by them. According to the *Book of Llan Dâu* (p. 68), Elvanus and Meduwinus were sent to Pope Eleutherius by King Lucius, who wished to become a Christian. This seems to show that Elfan and Medwy were very early, if not the earliest, Christians in Britannia, according to the traditions of the twelfth century in South-East Wales. The fame of St. Alban, on the other hand, had reached Gaul in the first half of the fifth century, and he is perhaps the earliest “British” Christian known to us to-day. Now, Medwy is still commemorated in the church of Llanfedwy, near Llandaff; but where is the church of Elfan? The *Iolo MSS.*, in repeating the story, add other names to the two above-mentioned, all of which are still found connected with church names in South-East Wales; but where is the church of Elfan? Once we are told it is in Morganwg, and thrice that it is in Glastonbury. Seeing that Elvanus was the greatest of them all, being made in the first account a bishop, whereas his companion is only a doctor, it is strange his church is forgotten. Can it possibly refer to the shrine of St. Alban, near the river Usk? In other words, do Elfan and Alban refer to the same person?

Geoffrey of Monmouth also appears to be carefully avoiding Mount St. Albans, probably in deference to Bede, whose chief and almost only authority after all for fifth- and sixth-century Britain was the still-extant *Excidium Britannie*. Geoffrey follows Bede in insisting on Verulam as the site of Alban's death; but apparently he

is forced to account for the shrine of Alban near the Usk, as the following remarkable passage seems to indicate:—

“The chiefest glories of Caerlleon were the two churches, one in honour of the martyr Iulius, and the second in the name of the blessed Aaron. *It had, moreover, a school of 200 philosophers learned in astronomy, who did diligently observe the courses of the stars, and did by true inferences foretell prodigies.*” (IX, 12.)

Seeing that the three great names associated with Caerlleon in the Goldcliffe charter are Aaron, Iulius, and Alban, it is no unfair inference to suppose that the school of astronomy refers to Mons Albani. Geoffrey would not allow himself to believe that this mount had anything to do with St. Alban, much less that it was the true site of his death. He must, therefore, concoct some theory to account for an otherwise inexplicable fact. If Geoffrey was in truth the compiler of the *Book of Llan Dâu*, as Dr. Gwenogfryn Evans suggests, this would account for the absence of any direct reference to the site in that work. The only suggestion I can make for the origin of the theory is the following: St. Alban's Eve falls on June 21st, which is the summer solstice, for which reason the Welsh came to use the word *alban* for the solstices and equinoxes. In *Ap Rhys' Welsh-English Dictionary* we find—

“Alban, *s.*, cardinal point. Alban arthan—winter solstice. Alban eilir—vernal equinox. Alban elfed—autumnal equinox. Alban hefin—summer solstice.”

If this use of the word *alban* can be shown to be as old as the twelfth century, Geoffrey's transformation of *Mons Albani* into a school of astronomical philosophers is straightway explained. If the date of its origin, however, be unknown, this passage may perhaps show that it was in use at this early date.

The importance of the question as to the site of St. Alban's martyrdom is very great, because it determines one of the localities which St. Germanus of Auxerre visited in 429 and 445, and also helps to elucidate the point as to what that Britannia was which needed purging of Pelagianism in those years. If it comprised Britain south of Hadrian's Wall, as commonly supposed, all innocent of Saxons and Angles, we would naturally expect to find the Saint in London, York, Silchester, etc., and not in the wilds of Wales. If, however, he visited a *martyrium S. Albani* by the river Usk, and founded “Garmon” churches in North and Mid-Wales, and won a victory in that district over Picts and Saxons in 429; if this first advent of his was so much thought of by the Britanni that they dated events from it, then we are led to the conclusion to which all Welsh tradition, rid of Bedan and similar influences, points, viz., that Britannia meant to him what it did to Gildas when he wrote his *Epistola*, namely, Wales, Cornish

Peninsula. Now, St. Gildas wrote his *Epistola* before Maelgwn's death in Annus ciii, which, in the era of Stilicho's consulship, is 502 A.D.

A. W. WADE-EVANS.



Bronze Celt from Crickhowell, Brecknockshire, now in the Museum of Rugby School.

(From a photograph by George Clinch.)

BRONZE CELT FOUND AT CRICKHOWELL, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—Among the prehistoric implements of bronze in the School Museum at Rugby is a rather finely-shaped and well-preserved celt, a little over $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. broad at the broadest part. The implement, which is coated with a beautiful dark, olive-green patina, is in a practically perfect condition, and is just the type which would appeal strongly to the collector. It bears two labels, from which it appears that it was found in Wales. One reads :

"Found near the Wern, Crickhowell, by John Watkins, May 15, 1839, one foot under ground." The other label reads: "Given by J. Watkins to W. R. Bevan (?), Dec. 18."

How this palstave found its way to Rugby School is not known, but the discovery does not appear to have been recorded in Sir John Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, neither is it mentioned in the "Notes upon some Bronze and Stone Weapons discovered in Wales," written by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, F.S.A., and published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Ser., vol. xii, pp. 241-249. The Editor has therefore encouraged me to put these few facts on permanent record. I should like to express my obligation to the Head Master of Rugby for kind permission to take the photograph used in the accompanying illustration.

GEORGE CLINCH.

EARLY RECTORS OF HOPE, IN FLINTSHIRE, AND LLANDYRNOG, IN DENBIGHSHIRE.—A book of sermons in the library at Christ Church, Oxford, contains two former owners' inscriptions:

- (1) P'tinet d'no Reginaldo rector de Eftton (= Eston).
- (2) Nunc pertinet d'no Prichard rectori de Llandurnog, and overleaf is the fuller Robertus Prichard.

The first is in a late fifteenth-century hand, say 1470 or 1480-1500. The second is in a hand of about 1640. As these entries supply evidence, though very slight, they have some local interest. Can anyone furnish any information respecting either?

HENRY TAYLOR.

SHREWSBURY MEETING.—The Annual General Meeting will take place at Shrewsbury on Monday, August 14th, and four following days, under the Presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon D. R. Thomas, F.S.A.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CARDIGAN MEETING, AUGUST, 1904.

Subscriptions to Local Fund.

			£	s.	d.
John Pritchard, Esq., The Priory, Cardigan	...	...	5	5	0
Mrs. E. M. Pritchard, The Priory, Cardigan	...	...	5	5	0
C. E. D. Morgan Richardson, Esq., Noyaddwilym	...	...	5	0	0
Herbert M. Vaughan, Esq., Plas Llangoedmore	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. M. A. Phillips, Bank House, Cardigan	...	...	1	1	0
Morgan Jones, Esq., Penlan Llan, Llandugwydd	...	...	1	1	0
W. G. Reddie, Esq., Penrallt, Aberporth	...	...	1	1	0
Colonel J. R. Howell, Pantgwyn, Llandugwydd	...	...	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
William Lewis, Esq., Lloyd's Bank, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
Daniel Rees, M.A., Ph.D., Belmont, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
D. G. Davies, Esq., Castle Green, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
Rev. D. H. Davies, Vicar of Verwick and Mount	...	1	1 0
Dr. John F. Mitchell, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Webley-Parry, Bucklebury, Reading	...	1	1 0
John Daniel, Esq., High Street, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
Rev. D. O. Davies, Bryneiriw, Penbryn, Sarnan, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Griffiths, Llwynduria, Llandugwydd	...	1	1 0
John W. Stephens, Esq., Glandmarch, Llechryd	...	1	1 0
Mrs. Puddicombe ("Allen Raine"), Tresaith, Cardiganshire	...	1	1 0
Edward Mathias, Esq., Mayor, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
John V. Colby, Esq., Ffynone, Kilgwan, Pemb.	...	1	1 0
Rev. D. W. Herbert, Vicarage, Tremaine	...	1	1 0
T. Ll. Spittle, Esq., Alma Grange, Llangoedmore	...	1	1 0
Joshua Hughes, Esq., Rhosygadwr, Blaenmerch	...	1	1 0
W. E. James, Esq., Caemorgan, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
Colonel W. Picton Evans, Treforgan, Cardigan	...	1	1 0
G. W. Potter, Esq., "Black Lion Hotel," Cardigan	...	1	1 0
J. P. M. George, Esq., Rhydgarnwen, Llantood, Pemb.	...	1	0 0
Rev. J. D. Evans, The Vicarage, Cardigan	...	1	0 0
Arthur Clougher, Esq., High Street, Cardigan	...	0	12 6
Rev. John Thomas, Vicarage, Penbryn, Sarnan, Cardiganshire	...	0	12 0
Rev. Isaac Morgan, Vicarage, Eglwysrwrw, Pembrokeshire	...	0	10 6
John Hughes, Esq., Newport, Pembrokeshire	...	0	10 6
Rev. D. H. Davies, Vicarage, Cenarth, Carmarthenshire	...	0	10 0
Lewis Evans, Esq., J.P., Pendre, Cardigan	...	0	10 0
Rev. T. M. James, Curate of Nevern, Pembrokeshire	...	0	7 6
J. Arthur Thomas, Esq., High Street, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Rev. J. O. Evans, The Vicarage, Nevern, Pembrokeshire	...	0	7 6
Henry D. James, Esq., New Manchester House, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
G. R. Brigstocke, Esq., Ryde, Isle of Wight	...	0	7 6
Evan Bowen, Esq., Tea Exchange, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Miss Alice James, Caemorgan, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Mrs. Shelton, Newport, Pembrokeshire	...	0	7 6
J. B. Davies, Esq., 6, Pump Court, Temple, London	...	0	7 6
Mrs. Tyler, Glanhelig, Llangoedmore, Cardiganshire	...	0	7 6
M. L. Jones, Esq., National Provincial Bank, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
O. Beynon Evans, Esq., Pendre, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
D. Davies, Esq., Solicitor, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Miss M. A. Lascelles, Pencraig, Llechryd, Cardiganshire	...	0	7 6
Miss Mary Jenkins, 74, Cardiff Road, Llandaff	...	0	7 6
Samuel Gwbert Adams, St. Mary Street, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Mrs. W. R. Thomas, "Advertiser" Office, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Rev. Evan Evans, Hope Chapel, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Miss L. C. Howell, Belmont, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Ivor Evans, Esq., Solicitor, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
E. Caedig Evans, Esq., High Street, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Rev. T. J. Evans, Curate of Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Rev. J. O. Evans, Vicarage, New Moat, Pembrokeshire	...	0	7 6
Dr. W. G. S. Brown, Priory Street, Cardigan	...	0	7 6
Dr. J. Powell, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire	...	0	7 6
The Ven. Archdeacon T. Williams, Rectory, Llanystwmdwy	...	0	7 6
J. P. Howell, Esq., Cardigan	...	0	5 0
Miss Williams, Bookseller, High Street, Cardigan	...	0	5 0
Samuel Young, Esq., Pendre, Cardigan	...	0	5 0
J. B. Bowen, Esq., Llwyngwair, Crymmych, R.S.O.	...	1	1 0

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash received per General Secretary, Tickets Sold, etc. ...	89	12	9
„ Local Subscriptions, as per List annexed ...	38	11	6
	<u>£148</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

PAYMENTS.

By Caterer (Mrs. S. Adey, Cardigan) ...	30	7	6
„ Carriage Hire ...	55	3	0
„ Bedford Press—Printing, etc. ...	10	11	2
„ Messrs. Thomas, Cardigan—Printing, etc. ...	1	11	0
„ General and Local Secs.' Expenses (Preliminary, July 20 and 21) ...	4	2	3
„ Local Secretaries' Disbursements ...	1	18	9
„ Rent of Committee Room ...	1	0	0
„ Hallkeeper and Gas ...	1	4	4
„ Local Guide-books for distribution ...	1	6	9
Sundry Disbursements :—			
Posting to Llwyngwair, July 27th ...	£0	6	0
Stationery ...	0	6	4
Mason at Pentre Evan ...	0	6	0
Cheque Books ...	0	2	0
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
„ Balance ...	39	19	2
	<u>£148</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

Audited and found correct.

Signed : C. MORGAN RICHARDSON, Chairman of the Local Committee.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Honorary Treasurer of the Local Committee.

D. H. DAVIES, Honorary Secretary of the Local Committee.

W. L. MORGAN, Honorary Treasurer.

10th February, 1905.

TRECEIRI ACCOUNT.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending December 31st, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

1904.	£	s.	d.
January 1st. Balance in hand as per last Account ...	71	7	4

PAYMENTS.

1904.	£	s.	d.
December 31st. To Balance down to this date ...	71	7	4

W. L. MORGAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Statement of Accounts 1904.

RECEIPTS.

1904.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance at Capital and Counties Bank, Swansea, as per last Account .	332	18 9
Subscriptions from Liverpool Corporation, per Treasurer .	1	1 0
	—	—
	333	19 9
Subscriptions for 1904, and Arrears from English and Foreign Members residing in North Wales and the Marches, per Canon Trevor Owen (188) .	165	18 0
Subscriptions for 1904, and Arrears from Members in South Wales and Monmouthshire (186½) .	195	16 6
Balance, Cardigan Meeting, £39 19s. 2d. — £7 17s. 3d., per Rev. C. Chidlow .	32	1 11

Books sold :

Miss Pritchard, Cardigan .	£4	15 6
Mr. E. D. Jones, Fishguard .	0	12 0
	—	—
	£5	7 6
Mr. C. J. Clark .	10	3 6
	—	—
	15	11 0

PAYMENTS.

1904.	£ s. d.
Mr. Romilly Allen : Editor's Salary .	50 0 0
" " Disbursements .	2 0 0
Canon Trevor Owen : Salary .	10 0 0
" " Disbursements .	2 15 0
Rev. C. Chidlow : Salary .	5 0 0
" " Disbursements .	4 14 0
Bedford Press : Printing <i>Journals</i> , etc. .	198 5 6
Special Fund Illustrations : A. E. Smith .	£51 0 0
Photographs : E. A. Jones, Beddgelert Chalice .	£1 5 6
R. Allen, St. Mary's, Haverfordwest .	0 5 0
D. L. Jones, Capel Cynon .	0 15 6
	—
	2 6 0
May 9. Hire of Room, Shrewsbury .	53 6 0
C. S. Williams, Holyhead : Stationery .	0 10 6
T. Owen, Oswestry .	0 6 11
" " .	1 18 8
June 21. C. E. Breese : Amount overpaid by Portmadoc Committee .	0 10 0

(Continued on next page.)

1905.

Jan. 14.	C. J. Clark: Treasurer	.	.	.	6	12	6
Feb. 28.	H. Hughes: Plans, Criccieth Castle (Special)	.	.	.	6	6	0
	C. J. Clark:						
	Commission on Sale of Books	.	£1	11	0		
	Warehousing Stock	.	.	8	0	0	
	Postages and Carriage	.	.	1	2	6	
	Balance down	.	.	.	10	13	6
		.	.	.	395	9	0
					£743	7	2

Audited and found correct,
(Signed)

J. FISHER, Auditor.

March 21st, 1905.

W. L. MORGAN, Hon. Treasurer.

PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year ending 31st December, 1904.

1904.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	1904.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
January 1st.	Balance in hand as per last Account	16	12	11	November 11th.	To paid John Leach, Tenby (Printing and Postage)	7	1	10
					December 31st.	To Balance down	9	11	1
		£16	12	11					
						Audited and found correct,	£16	12	11

J. FISHER.

A. FOULKES-ROBERTS. } Auditors.

March 21st, 1905.

W. L. MORGAN, Hon. Treasurer.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. V, PART IV.

OCTOBER, 1905.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

VOL. 1903, PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

PAGE 201, lines 11 and 12 from bottom of page, for "Allington, a mile lower," read "Allington bridge, a mile lower."

VOL. 1904, PART II.—BURTON.

The compiler of the pedigree given on pages 88 and 89 was John Santhey, Barrister, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex.

I have had abstracted recently the will of John Santley, of Burton, dated December 14th, 1592, proved May 9th, 1593. The testator bequeathed 10s. to the reparation of the church of Gresford; £5 to Elizabeth Spicer, his sister; to Owen Lewys, Rowland Lewys, and John Lewys, his nephews, £3 6s. 8d. each; £10 to Mawde Lewys, his sister; to Alice Langford and Jane Spicer, his nieces, 50s. each; £5 to Griffith ap Thomas, his nephew; £5 to John Santley, his nephew, his (*i. e.*, his nephew, John Santley's) son, and Catherine Santley, his sister, to be equally divided between them; to John

Damporte (Davenport), his godson, 40s. ; to John Johnes, his godson, 40s. ; to Jane Wynne, daughter of his cousin, Edward Wynne, 30s. ; to Ermyn Spicer, daughter of Robert Spicer, 10s. ; to the poor of the parish of Gresforde, 20s. ; to the repairing of the highways in Burton, 10s. ; to his nephew, Owen Santley, his signet-ring ; to Catherine his wife, all his lands, tenements, etc., in the counties of Denbigh and Flint, to her and her heirs for ever ; also to the said Catherine, all his goods and chattels whatsoever, after debts, legacies, and funeral expenses had been paid, and she to be his sole executrix. Witnesses : Wm. Broughton, Griffith Robert, and Edward John Thomas.

On April 11th, 1597, there was issued a commission to Elizabeth Spicer, *alias* Santley, Anne Savadge, *alias* Santley, and Emma Younge, *alias* Santley, right and lawful sisters of John Santley, defunct, to administer the goods, rights, and credits of the same according to the tenor of the will aforesaid for Catherine Santley, late relict and executrix of the said defunct, also defunct, who did not administer.

[Notes by Alfred Neobard Palmer.—This will may possibly throw some light on the obscure history of the Sontleys of Gresford parish, derived perhaps from the Sontleys of Brondêg, their name being often spelled "Santley" or "Sauntley." Charles Santley, the famous baritone singer, says that his ancestors came from the neighbourhood of Wrexham, and spelled their name "Sauntley." However, it is impossible for me not to believe that "Santley" in this will is merely a variant of "Santhey," though I cannot identify *with certainty* any John Santhey as the possible testator ; and in the Santhey pedigree given on pages 88 and 89 (which pedigree is not complete), the various relatives mentioned in the will do not occur. I believe, nevertheless, the testator to be John Santhey, the brother of Roger Wynn Santhey. The Lewyses named in the will were probably Lewyses of Burton rather than of Gwersyllt. The testator's sister, Elizabeth, appears to have

been wife of John Spicer, of Gresford, whose will now follows.

Summary of will of John Spicer, of Gresford (parish ?), dated August 6th, 1580, proved April 20th, 1585. The testator bequeathed 5s. to the reparation of Gresford church, and all lands, houses, rents, farms, takings, leases, etc., to Elizabeth his wife, for the term of her life, for the keeping of his children, Robert Spicer and Jane Spicer, and after her decease to the said Robert and his heirs male, or in default, to Jane Spicer and her lawful heirs; or in default, to John Santhie and his heirs male; or in default, to William Santhie and his heirs male; or in default, to Harry Spicer, his nephew, and his heirs; or in default, to the right heirs for ever. He bequeathed to his workmen: 5s. to the chief man, 3s. to the second man, 2s. to the third man; to William Dayl'r (the tailor) his apparel and 6s. 8d. in money; to his maid-servant, 3s. The rest of all his goods to Elizabeth his wife, and Jane his daughter, whom he appointed sole executrices, and the after-named to be overseers: Mr. Roger Puleston, Mr. Robert Puleston, Mr. Edward Morgan, John Trevor, Esq., Thomas Puleston, John Santhie, William Spicer, and Thomas Win Parry. Witnesses: William Dayl'r and Thomas Win Parry. The testator's further will and mind was that Elizabeth his wife, and Owen Santhie, his "cozin," Rndle. Trevor, his brother- (in-law), and John Santhie, his brother- (in-law), should have the use and preferment of his niece, Margaret Pryce, and all her lands and tenements in "Moldesdale," except one tenement "in llaie." He bequeathed, further, to the parish church of Gresford, 5s.; to "Sir John," 2s. 4d.; to his servant, Evan, 5s., besides his wages; to his servant, Thomas, 3s. 4d.; to Little Thomas, 2s. 6d.; to Margaret uerch Griffith, 2s. 6d.; and to William Dayl'r, all clothes, except his "cloke." Witness: Griff. Jones.

[Note by Alfred Neobard Palmer.—The materials here and elsewhere are inadequate to present a satisfactory pedigree of the Spicer family of Gresford parish;

but they confirm my suspicion, expressed above, that the John Santley, of Burton, who made his will on December 14th, 1592, was really John Santhey: he was certainly related to the Spicers, as his testament, summarised above, shows.

I now present a summary of the will of Anthony Lewis, of Burton Hall (Chapter I, p. 94). It has been summarised already in *Powys Fadog*, vol. iii, p. 229, but I give more details, some of which are very important. Will of Anthony Lewis, of Burton, in the parish of Gresford, dated August 1st, 1634, proved March 23rd, 1634. The testator bequeathed £120 towards his funeral expenses, no "blacks" to be given; £5 towards the relief of the parish wherein he should be buried; £3 to the preacher "that preacheth my funeral sermon, praying that he will not then in his pulpit neither praise nor yet dispraise the former life of the dead corpse before him as commonly most divines do most grossly, too much of the one or other; nor yet show his wit in giving there a wipe concerning this my bequest, but to follow his text to the profit of the hearers;" £100 for the erection of a small monument in Gresford church, to be erected two years after his death, the same not to bolt out much to be an eyesore, but rather to "beautify;" £7 a year for ever to certain of the poor of Burton and the hamlet of "Honckley," to be bestowed every Sunday in the year; a two-penny wheaten loaf to twelve poor people that at his death kept cottages, and were householders in the places aforesaid, or should hereafter dwell in ancient cottages in the said town and hamlet; the said poor to be nominated by him for the time being who should successively thereafter be owner of his mansion house in Burton, but no inmate nor none that should dwell in new-erected cottages set up after his death, contrary to the statute, not having four acres of ground enjoyed with it, shall receive any of this charity. The 2d. loaves to be distributed to each of the twelve poor people every Sunday, whereof three at least were to be

of those dwelling on lands owned by the testator, if they desired it, by the vicar and churchwardens of Gresford, after morning service; the sum of £6 to be devoted yearly to the said bread, any overplus of the fifty-two dozen loaves to be distributed every Whit Sunday among the poor of the parish of Gresford generally; the remaining £1 to be distributed yearly to the vicar and churchwardens, that is, 4s. each to buy them gloves. All the testator's lands in Burton and Honkley to be charged with the £1 a year above written. Attendants during his illness to be well paid. As to the free school at Kingston, co. Hereford, founded by Lady Hawkins, by whose will a sum of £140 (was bequeathed), but the estate falling into trouble, the free school was not benefited, as intended, and Anthony Lewis, taking upon him the first executorship, according to her will, bought lands to the value of £40 a year, for the perpetual maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, and with the profits of the said lands built a fair free school of stone, and had already expended the above-named £140 upon the same, excepting £55 4s. 8d., or thereabouts, which he now willed his executor to disburse. Ten pounds to buy books for the library of the said school; £100 to mend and clean the fair, costly, and curious windows in Gresford church, falling in decay; the same to be mended neatly with coloured glass, where a head, arm, body, leg, or coat of the personages be broken, or inscription gone, to mend them artlike in shape and proper colours. Two hundred pounds towards the repair of the said church, raising the floor, etc. The above-named £300 to be utilised for these purposes within five years after testator's death; if not, the donation to be void and devoted to the purchase of an impropriation of £24 a year for the maintenance of a Fellow and scholar at Jesus College, Oxford, tenable by children born in the parishes of Gresford, Holt, Wrexham, or Ruabon, co. Denbigh, Queenshope, and Harden, co. Flint, or Dodleston and Pulford, co. Ches-

ter. To Sir Sackville Trevor, kt., cosen, for life, his mansion house at Burton, and 100 acres of land, meadow, and pasture adjoining, being demesne, he committing no waste whatsoever thereon. To William Johnes, of Burton, gent., half-brother, an annuity of £20, issuing out of lands in Burton and Honckley, distrainable on the said lands as often as it shall be unpaid thirty days after any feast day it is due. To Ellen and Mary, half-sisters, annuities of £10 apiece, issuing from the lands aforesaid, etc. To Roger Langford, cosen, "the older gentleman," an annuity of £10, etc. All these annuities to be paid at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, and the feast of the Annunciation of St. Mary the Virgin. The remainder and reversion of the said mansion house and premises to go to Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., cosen, for life, he to suffer Sir Sackville Trevor, cosen, to enjoy his premises as bequeathed above, and other payments above written. After Sir Thomas's death, the same to go to his son, Thomas Trevor, Esq., for life, and at his death to his heirs male for ever; if his heir male die a minor, the said remainder and reversion to go to his two nieces for life, and to the heirs of their bodies for ever; and in case they die without heirs, to cosen John Burton and his heirs for ever. The part enjoyed by Sir Sackville Trevor, cosen, William Johnes, brother, Ellen and Mary, sisters, at their death to come to Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., and, after his death, to Thomas Trevor, Esq. Five hundred pounds to Susannah Weatherall, niece; £500 to Elizabeth Oxwich, niece; £20 to Hildebrand Prusen, brother-in-law; to Thomas Trevor, Esq., Baron Trevor's son, a diamond hatband, set in gold, with 95 diamonds, and 2 geldings with their furniture; to Sir John Trevor, kt., all armour, 2 lances, 3 corsets, 3 muskets, 4 callivers, 3 horseman's pieces, one fowling-piece, 6 pistols, 7 swords and rapiers, 3 daggers, one leading staff or javelin; to Lady Trevor, wife of Baron Trevor, one gilt bason and ewer; to Lady Trevor, late wife of Sir John Trevor, deceased, one gilt salt and

cover of Norenbergh work ; to Lady Trevor, wife of Sir John Trevor, then living, 30 china and "purstand bottles," basins, fruit-dishes, and porringers ; to Mrs. Magdalen Bagnell, cosen, a diamond ring ; to Lady Dorothy Hanmer, cosen, £5, to buy her a ring ; to Mary Lloyd, cosen, £3, to buy her a ring ; to Thomas Trevor's wife, one gilt tankard, one little gilt salt and cover, one little gilt aquavite bottle, and one gilt box, with 20 silver and gilt counters in it ; to Martha Allen, cosen, £5, for a ring ; to Mrs. Maude Wroth, a perfumed watchet velvet box, embroidered with gold, the handles, hooks, and corners being clean silver and gilt, which "I kepe my handkerchers in ;" also a stone beare pott, covered with silver, a Russian silver spoon, and 40s. for a ring ; to Mrs. Jane Ireland, wife to Thomas Ireland, of Adlington, hatband of gold and pearl, being 28 gold buttons, set with 89 pearls ; to Ellen Wheeler, cosen, 3 silver "bearebotles"; to Bartlet, cosen, one silver beaker and one gilt goblet ; to Katherine Whitting, 6 silver ship spoons, one small aquavite cup of silver, 31 silver counters with the French arms on them ; to Elizabeth Owen, cosen, £5 ; to Walter Long's wife, cosen, . . . ; to Sir Richard Trevor, kt., £10 ; to Edward Meredith, of Wrexham, cosen, two sellers of bottles, as they are in my chamber, full with "hott waters"; to his (E. Meredith's) wife, cosen, £5 for ring ; and £5, unless otherwise stated, for buying rings, to the after-named : S'r Thomas Hanmer, kt. ; John Griffith, cosen ; Richard Protherch, cosen ; John Meredith, brother- (in-law) ; Richard Davies, cosen, and his wife, 40s. ; Samuel Davies, cosen, and his wife, 40s. ; Robert Sonthey, cosen ; Roger Thwelyn (Llewelyn) ; Roger ap Richard, cosen ; John Burton, cosen, and the same to each of his brothers ; to each of testator's half-brother and sisters' children, £10 ; Alderman Andrews, John Millward and his wife, 40s. ; John Hawes, Edmond Hamon, Thomas Plummer, Thomas Langton, John Bowwater, M'r John Vaughan of Hergest, Thomas and William Lewis, cosens ; John Bedle, Edmond Page,

John Hollwaye, Thomas Penny, cosen ; John Donaldson, Edward William Howell, £10 ; John Hughes, £10 ; and Sir Sackville Trevor, £20; to be distributed as contained in a note. All the rest of personal estate unbequeathed to Sir Thomas Trevor, knt., his sole executor.

[Notes by Alfred Neobard Palmer.—I imagine that few private Welsh gentlemen of the early seventeenth century, with an estate of 100 acres—or, if they were customary, of $211\frac{1}{2}$ acres only—had so much money to leave, or lived in a house so well provided as this will furnish evidence of, in the case of Anthony Lewis. But there is no direct mention of *books*. If any, they were included in the residue of his personal estate bequeathed to Sir Thomas Trevor. However, Peter Ellice, the genealogist, names¹ among his “sources”: “Anthony Lew’ Card,” that is, his pedigree. If we could consult this “card” now, we should be able to identify more completely the many cousins, nephews, and nieces mentioned in the testator’s will. But many of them are easily ascertainable. The mother of Anthony Lewis was Dorothy, daughter of John Trevor of Trefalyn (John ap John ap Richard Trevor); and thus it was that so many contemporary Trevors became cousins (Welsh cousins) of his. Dorothy, his mother, married, secondly, John Wynne ap William, of Burton, and her children by the second marriage were surnamed “Johnes,” or “Jones,” and so the half-brother of Anthony Lewis was known as “William Johnes,” Ellen and Mary, his half-sisters, being full sisters of the said William, who had, in 1620, a freehold tenement in

¹ Among the other “sources” named by Peter Ellice were: “Ye Card of Mr. William Lewis of Gwersyllt,” “M’r Will: Lewis of Gwersyllt his B[ook] in folio,” “Ye M’red’d [Meredydd] Card drawn by old M’r Edw: Puleston,” “Mr. Ric. Langford of Allington’s B[ook], folio,” “Another old B[ook] written by old M’r Ric. Langford, 40,” and “Robins, Bishop of Bangors B[ook] in 40.” All these must have dealt with families resident in Gresford parish. The Lewises of Gwersyllt were, however, distinct from those in Burton.

Burton of 23 customary or about $48\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Ellen, daughter of John Wyn ap William, is mentioned in the will of John Trevor of Trefalyn (dated July 25th, 1589), as niece of the last-named. John Burton was the full brother of Lewis ap William, Anthony's father. Hildebrand Prusen, of London, merchant, married Anne, sister of Anthony's father. John Meredith, of Allington, was the testator's wife's brother, and Edward Meredith, of Wrexham, belonged to the same family (see my *History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham*, pp. 195-197). Anthony's "cosen," Roger ap Richard, was of Caergwrle, and a son of Richard ap Edward, of Overton Madog, by his wife Margaret, another of Anthony's father's sisters. Richard and Samuel Davies, the testator's "cosens," were sons of John Davies, of Erlas Hall, by his wife Eleanor (or Elizabeth) Roydon, a sister of Alice, John Meredith's wife. "Robert Sonthey," another "cosen," was Robert Santhey, which form represents another variant, "Santley" and "Sontley," being other variants of the name "Santhey," already discussed in this chapter. The second wife of this Robert Santhey was Ann, widow of Edward Puleston; and it was through this marriage, apparently, that the cousinship became established. I have found Walter Long's¹ name in a local deed, dated July 10th, 1631; and it now appears that his wife was one of the testator's many "cosens." Cosen Magdalen Bagnall was wife of Arthur Bagnall. Cosen Mary Lloyd was wife of Evan Lloyd, of Bodidris. Lady Dorothy Hanmer, cosen, was wife of Sir John Hanmer, of Hanmer, knt.: all these three being daughters of Sir Richard Trevor of Trefalyn; while cosen John Griffith, of Cefnamwlch, married Margaret,

¹ "Walter Longe, cittyzen and vintner of London," and "Samuel Davies, cittyzen and girdler of London," had purchased, on July 10th, 1630, part of Glyn Park; and on July 10th, 1631, sold the same to "Richard Davies, cyttyzen and vintner of London," who was also Richard Davies of Erddig, gent., brother to the said Samuel Davies, and one of the family of Davies of Erlas, as shown above.

another of Sir Richard Trevor's daughters. John Penny was of Burton, and, at a later date, Lord Bridgewater's local agent. Richard Protherch (Prydderch) was of Myfyrian, Anglesey, and one of the judges of Chester; but how these two last-named came to be testator's "cosens," I cannot explain. According to Arthur Kynaston's additional notes to Peter Ellice's book (Randle Holmes' MS. 7,568, folio 244, British Museum), Anthony Lewis had a son, Richard Lewis, of Burton, who died without issue, doubtless in his father's lifetime, and so evidently the testator divided his substance among his half-brothers and sisters, nephews, nieces, and friends. Finally, Arthur Kynaston gives the name of the paternal grandfather of Anthony Lewis in full—William ap Llewelyn of Burton, ap Madoc Vychan ap Madock, etc. The bequest by Captain Lewis of £300 towards the repairs of Gresford church is very interesting; but I leave this to be dealt with by whomsoever shall write the history of that church. Meanwhile, the question presents itself: how did Anthony Lewis acquire the title of "Captain"? On December 11th, 1581, a licence was granted for the marriage of Anthony Lewys, of St. Clement Danes, gent., and Anne Bannester, spinster, of St. Olave, Hart Street, at St. Olave aforesaid. It does not seem likely that this Anthony can have been the testator now in question, nor that Anne Bannester can have been his first wife.]

Page 90, 18th line from bottom, for "1699-1700," read "1669-1670."

Page 93.—I might have given on the page designated in Chapter II a pedigree of the Roydons, or Rodens, of Talwrn, by piecing together various references to them, but feared that the whole would be somewhat conjectural, and so refrained. But what I failed to do, Mr. E. B. Royden, of Bromborough, has attempted most successfully, and his pedigree of these Roydons I now print, with his permission. I have thoroughly

ROYDON, ALIAS RODEN, OF TALWRN, BURTON, CO. DENBIGH.

The initials "E. B. R." stand for E. B. Royden, Esq.

" "A. N. P." " Alfred Neobard Palmer.

" "H. R. H." " H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel.

WILLIAM ROYDON [Receiver of Bromfield and Yale, 1446 and 1460, =
younger son of Richard Roydon]. — E. B. R. and *Powys*
Padog.

JOHN ROYDON, of Burton [described = Margaret, dau. of Richard Hanmer, one of
24th June, 1506, as son of Wm. the sons of Jenkyn Hanmer, Bettisfield
Rodon; still living 6th March, in Hanmer, by Jonet, dau. of Tudor
1514. — A. N. P.] Fychan. of Penmynydd. — H. R. H.]

WILLIAM ROYDON, = Catherine, dau. of John Lancelot Roydon, or Rodon [men-
of Burton. Almer, of Almer, by tioned 24th June, 1506, as son
Catherine Egerton, his of John Rodon. — A. N. P.]
wife.

ROGER ROYDON, = Margaret, dau. of Ralph Ellen = 1. Roger Wynn [San-
of Burton [will dated 11th Morgan Brough- Roydon. they, of Burton.
Aug., 1561, — E. B. R.] ton (ap Iorwerth — A. N. P.)
proved 18th Goch, of Maelor
Feb., 1564. — Saesneg. —
E. B. R.] A. N. P.] 2. Randolph Trevor
[3rd son of first
John Trevor, of
Trefalyn. —
A. N. P.]

Alice. = Thos. Billot [of Burton, Jane. = Thos. Trafford,
son of John Billot, of of Bridge
Gt. Moreton, co. Ches. Trafford, co.
ter, and Burton, co. Chester.
Denb. — A. N. P.]

Alice, co- = Thomas Yale [son Dorothy, = [Alderman Hugh Margaret,
heiress. of John Wyn Iâl. co-heiress. Yale, of Oswestry, Anne,
— A. N. P.] of a younger brother co-heiresses.
Yale; living 1589. of John Wyn Iâl.
— A. N. P.]

tested every item, and only make one correction and a few additions. To Mr. Roydon, also, I owe the will now to be summarised.

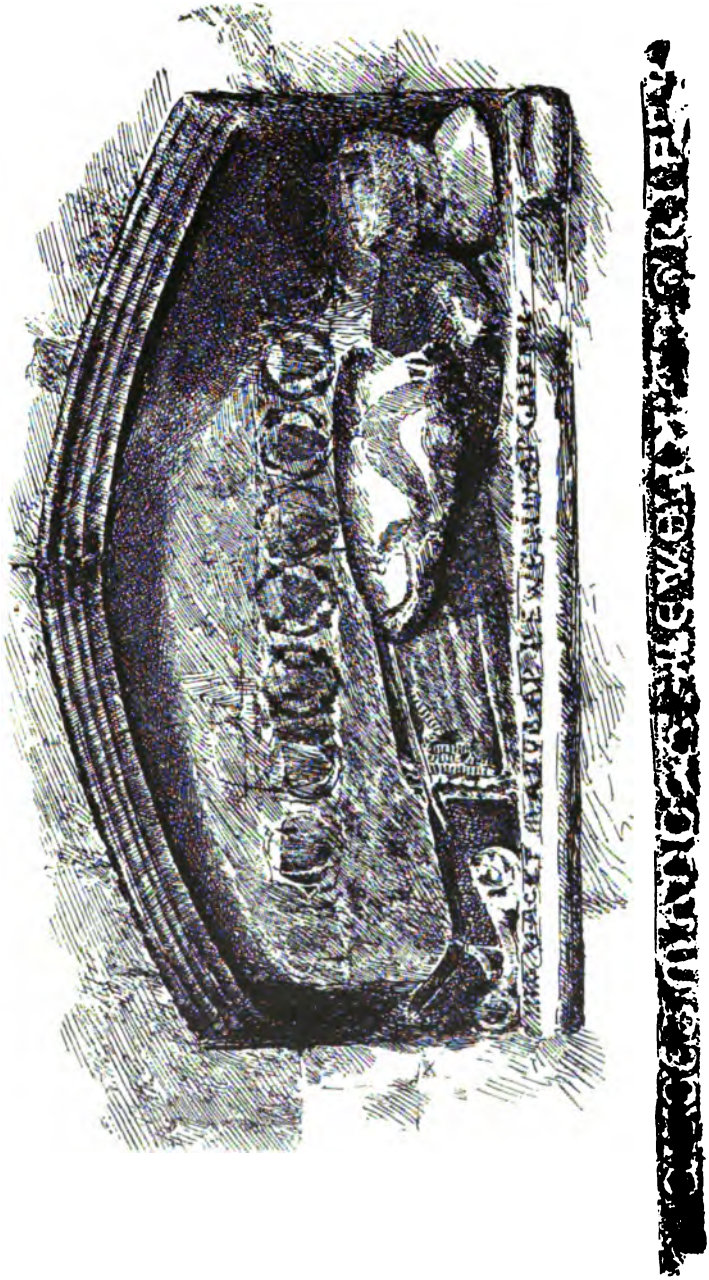
Summary of will of Roger Roden, of Burton, gent., dated August 11th, 1561, proved February 18th, 1563, by widow, Margaret Roden. My wife to have the use of all my messuages and lands in Burton, Alling-

ton, Boras Hova, Acton, and Wrexham, to save harmless "cossen" Owen Brereton, Esq., and my brother-in-law, Roger Wyn, and others who stand bounden for me to hold to my wife for life, if she keep herself unmarried, "to the intent that with the profet thereof (she) shall like a good natural mother trayne and brynge upp my daughters in learninge." If my wife marry, then my daughter Margaret to have the profits till she have received £100 towards her preferment and marriage, when my three other daughters, Dorothy, Alice, and Ann, and their heirs severally, are to have my lands equally; namely, Dorothy to have those lands assured to her in Isycoed, Sutton, Dutton Diffath, Dutton y bran, Caca Dutton, and Boras, co. Denbigh. Alice to have my copyhold messuage, with all the demesne lands, etc., and lands in "Maessounteleye" (Maes Sontley) and "Tyrehirion," and one messuage in Burton, in holding of "Wyllyam Gwenyth;" and Anne to have other messuages and lands in Burton, and my lands in Wrexham, co. Denbigh. My wife to have the rule and governance of my daughters, and to be sole executrix. Cosen William Almer is indebted to me in £50. Overseers: My kinsmen and friends, John Trevor, Esq., Owen Brereton, Esq., William Almer, John Marbury, William Dymocke, and Roger Wyn, brother-in-law. Witnesses: S'r Launcelott Lewys, of Gresford; Roger Wyn, Humfrye Davys, John Spyser, John Lawrans, and others.

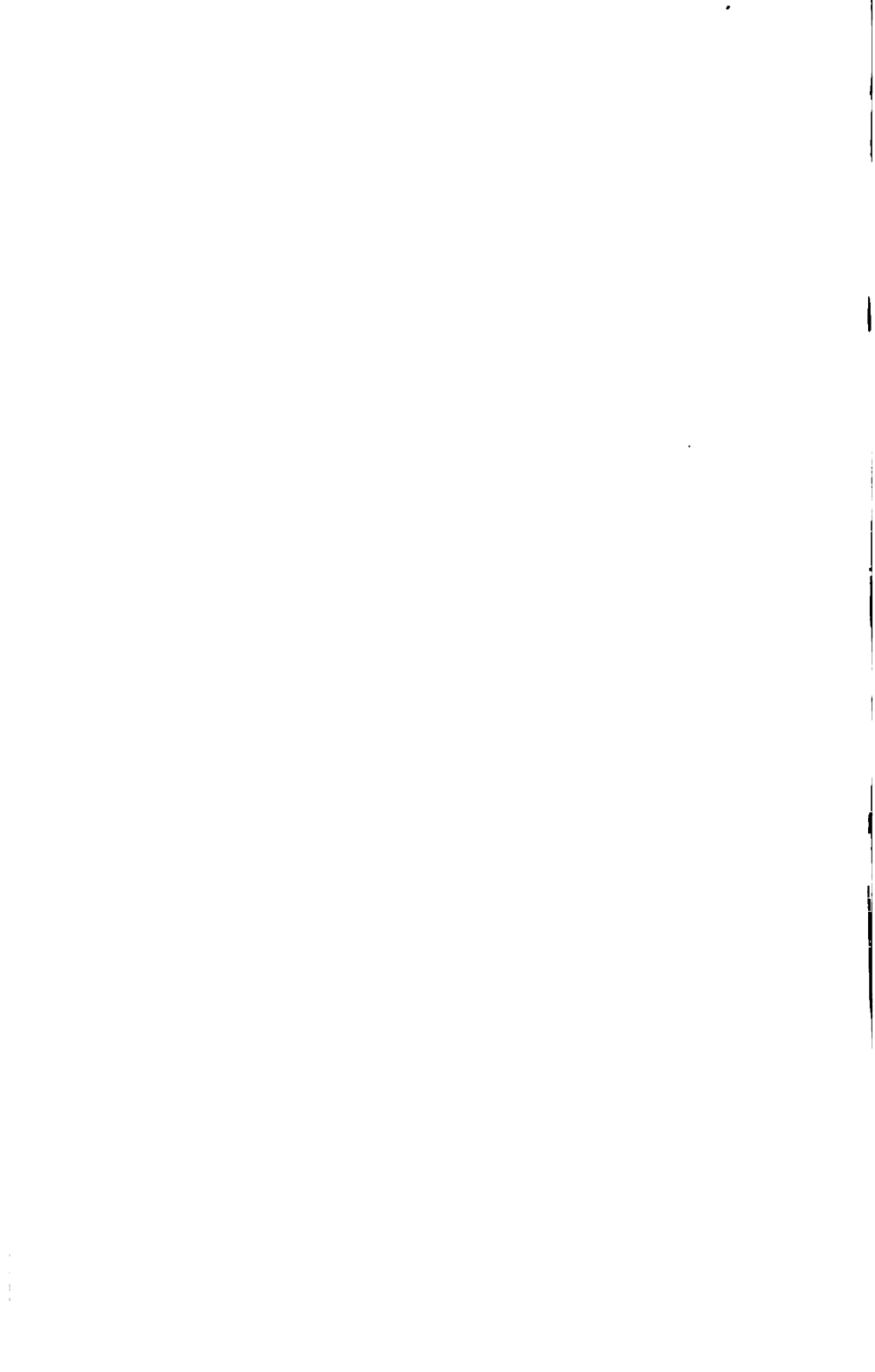
[Note. There was a Lancelot Lewys, son of James Lewys, of Gwersyllt (living in 1620), but this witness was a priest. For John Spicer, see the first will cited in this Chapter.]

VOL. 1904, PART. III, CHAPTER II.—LLAI.

Page 166. There is an excellent sketch of the tomb (in the north aisle of Gresford church) of Grono ap Iorwerth ap David in the "Village Churches of Denbighshire," by Messrs. Lloyd Williams and Underwood, but



TOMB OF MADOC AP LLEWELYN.



the inscription is therein wrongly given. The portion round the verge of the shield runs thus :—HIC IACET GRONW F IORWERTH F DD CVY AIE DS, the rest of the legend being in two lines above the shield in this fashion :—^{ABSO}
LWAT. I have tried more than once to secure a rubbing of this tomb, but from the organ being now partly in front of it, have never been able to get a satisfactory result. The arms on the shield are a bend charged with three mullets, arms afterwards adopted by the Pulestons, namely, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field. David ap Grono, the grandfather of the above-named Grono ap Iorwerth ap David, had, it is said, three daughters, one of whom married Madoc ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, whose tomb still stands on the south side of the south aisle of Gresford Church. I was very successful, fortunately, in getting a good rubbing of the inscription on the edge of this tomb, which runs thus :—HIC IACET MADOC AP LLEWELIN AP GRIFFRI . . . the latter part of the legend being now quite worn away. Madoc is said to have died in 1331. I give a reproduction of a sketch made by Miss Eirian Francis, as well as of my rubbing, underneath. This sketch was procured by me for the late Mr. Ellison Powell, and is the most accurate I have ever seen. It was found impossible to get a good photograph.

It has been suggested that I have not said enough on pp. 169, 170, concerning the Madocks' family, but I refer the reader to the pedigree on p. 327, vol. v, of *Powys Fadog*, the latter portion of which appears to be correct, although the descent claimed therein of the Madockes from Sir Robert Pounderling cannot be accepted. It may, however, be added that the David Madocks mentioned on p. 169 was third son of John Madocks, attorney, of Bodfari, by his second wife, Jane Williams, sister and heiress of Richard Williams, of Fron Iw. William Madocks, David's son, who became possessed of Llai Hall, had been before a tobacconist in Ruthin, and his son, John Madocks, the lawyer and K.C., known in this country as "Counsellor Madocks," obtained Fron

Iw under the will of his first cousin, Edward Madocks (son of John Madocks, elder brother of the before-named David Madocks). Counsellor Madocks died at his seat, Mount Mascall, near Bexley, in Kent, September 23rd, 1794, and was buried at Gresford. His son, the first John Edward Madocks, lived at No. 21, Piccadilly, London, where he committed suicide by cutting his throat on March 26th, 1806. To this may be added that John Madocks (John Edward Madocks' son) purchased Glan y wern from Mr. Clough, the banker, in Denbigh, about the year 1823, at the time of Mr. Clough's failure; and John Madocks' son, the late Colonel John Edward Madocks, who died in 1895, sold, in 1868, Glan y wern and Fron Iw to H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel Park. Mr. Hughes, from whom I have learned many of these particulars, tells me that in the year 1803, the first John Edward Madocks applied to the Heralds' College for a grant of arms, and that the coat issued to him was: "*Per fesse indented gules and azure, a lion rampant regardant or, collared sable, holding in dexter paw an arrow in bend sinister ppr., between three roses argent,*" the crest being a demi-lion *ermineois*, on the head an Eastern crown *gules*, the body transfixd by an arrow in bend sinister *ppr.*, between the paws a rose *gules slipped vert*," and the grantee is described as "of Vron Iw and Llay, co. Denbigh, and of Piccadilly, co. Middlesex, *said to be descended from the Madockses of Brecknockshire.*"

Page 172.—On the tomb of the Richard Jones of Apothecary's Hall, *alias* Acré Hall, his arms are thus blazoned: *gules* two lions passant in pale *or*.

Page 173, note.—Mrs. Martha Jones *died*, and was not *buried* on the date given. Read: "Died 28th Nov., 1812, aged 56, and was buried at Gwersyllt."

Page 175, 9th line from top, for 50 read 57.

Page 176, Warrington pedigree.—Anne, 2nd daughter of Rev. George Warrington, for "bapt. 9th March" read "bapt. 9th May," and for "married 8th Oct., 1775," read "married 8th Oct., 1805."

Page 179.—St. Leonard of the Glyn. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins calls my attention to the fact that the figure of St. Leonard with his fetters appears on one of the sides of the font in Gresford church.

PART III, CHAPTER III.—GWERSYLLT.

Page 185.—Sir H. Ll. Watkin Williams Wynn has, since I wrote my Gwersyllt chapter, sold the Lower Gwersyllt, or Gwersyllt Mill, estate.

Pages 191 and 192, lines 4 and 6 from the bottom of p. 192, for "French," read "Trench." Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel, writes me that "on July 13th, 1714, letters patent were granted by Queen Anne to William Trench, of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, to erect a lighthouse upon the Skerries rock. These letters were subsequently confirmed by an Act of 3 George II (1729), the preamble of which states the death of William Trench (his will was dated June 21st, 1725), the shipwreck and death of his only son, and the coming of the lighthouse thereby into the possession of the Rev. Sutton Morgan, of Nevern, co. Pembroke, who had married Anne Trench, his only surviving child, and had obtained in 1726 a lease for fifty years of the Skerries Island, to himself and Anne his wife, from John Robinson, of Gwersyllt (who died in 1732), at a rent of £20, the rabbits and coal-ashes being reserved. . . . This Act enabled the Rev. Sutton Morgan to levy a toll of one penny per ton on all vessels passing the Light for ever. It appears that William Trench had obtained a previous lease of the Skerries, dated June 29th, 1713, from William Robinson, who died in 1717, the father of John (Robinson) aforesaid." Mr. Hughes also says that the Rev. Sutton Morgan's second daughter, Margaretta, married John Jones, of Llanbadarn Fawr. Their second son was Jacob Jones, whose elder son was the Morgan Jones mentioned on page 173, who died in 1840. Then he goes on to say that "Angharad Llwyd's story, related on pp. 190 and 191, is probably true, "and that John's

son, the last William Robinson, lost his life in the way she describes . . . ; but that this disastrous 'after-dinner frolic' occurred in 1737 (not in 1739, as in my pedigree on pp. 188 and 189), in which year, after his death, Mynachty was sold by his creditors to Francis Lloyd, of Rhospeirio, Esq. Young Trench was also drowned, but he was more usefully employed in taking a boat-load of materials wherewith to build the lighthouse." I copied the date of William Robinson's date from the Act of Parliament (not now accessible to me) for the sale of his estate; but doubtless I made a mistake in transcribing, or in re-copying my notes, and wrote 1739 for 1737.

I should have described the arms of the Robinsons of Gwersyllt, as they were engraved on some of the Jesus College (Oxford) plate, and as they appear on some of the Gresford monuments:—Quarterly *arg.* and *gules*, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a fret *or*, over all a fess *az.* Motto:—*Fors non mutat genus.*

Page 191.—Mr. John Humberston Cawley did actually buy Middle Gwersyllt on the day that it was offered for sale: namely, on April 19th, 1775. Mr. Hughes is able to confirm this date from Mrs. Humberston Cawley's diary.

Page 193.—Mr. Hughes writes to me, concerning the Humberstons of county Denbigh, that the William Humberston whom I mentioned on p. 193 was the son of Thomas and Margaret Humberston, of Holt, whose crest and initials were carved on three pews in Holt church, thus:—



He says also that the Thomas last-named may very



HUMBERSTON

EXTENDED BY H. R. HUGHES, ESQ

ARMS OF HUMBERSTON.—*Arg.*, three
CREST.—A griffin's head erased *argent*

Thomas Humberston, buried at Holt, November

William Humberston, of Croes Iocyn ; born 1659, buried at Holt,
3 Feb., 173†.

Thomas Humberston, of Croes Iocyn ; born 14th Feb., 1684 ; died Feb., 1730-1, within a fortnight of his father's death.	= Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir of Robert Cawley, of Holt, 14th Feb., 1681 ; 9th July, 1707 ; buried at Holt, 4th June, 1730.
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Cawley Humberston Cawley, of Croes Iocyn and Upper Gwersyllt ; bapt. at Holt, 12th July, 1709 ; buried at Gresford, 8th July, 1749.	= Anne, 2nd dau. of John Cawley, of Holt, 17th July, 1709 ; died at Holt, 17th July, 1749.
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John Humberston Cawley, of Middle Gwersyllt, etc., born 26th Feb. ; bapt. at Gresford, 20th March, 1741-2. High Sheriff, co. Denb., 1776 ; buried at Gresford, 27th Oct., 1808.	= Mary, dau. of Chas. Floyer, of Hints, who died unmarried, having born 16th Sept., 1742 ; married in 1768.
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1 William Humberston Cawley Floyer, of Hints ; born 17th July ; bapt. at Gresford, 11th Aug., 1766 ; died, 1854.	= Catherine, dau. of Thomas Levett, of Packington, co. Salop ; married 1794.	2 John Humberston, born 17th April, 1768 ; M.D. of Birmingham and Tamworth. No issue.	4 Charles Humberston, born 2nd Aug. ; bapt. 5th Sept., 1783 ; died at Brookfield House, Fazakerley, co. Lanc., 3rd July, 1858 ; buried at Walton.
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William Humberston Cawley Floyer, born 1795 ; died in lifetime of his father.	John, an Officer in 3rd Light Dragoons, succeeded his father in 1854 ; died unmarried, 1877 ; buried at Hints.	Charles, born 1802. In Holy Orders, Chaplain to Lord Sudeley ; died 29th Jan., 1871. No issue.	Richard, a Captain in the Army ; died unmarried.	Nine daughters
---	--	--	--	----------------

Philip Hugh Humberston, born 22nd Nov., 1841 ; died without issue, in lifetime of his father, 7th Upton.

PEDIGREE,

ND BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

rs *sable*, in chief as many pellets.
nd charged with three pellets in pale.

4. =Margaret, buried at Holt, 16th April, 1701.

ary Edwards, dau. and heir of Edward Jones, of Cristionydd
Kenrick, Esq.; married at Ruabon, 20th Jan., 1688.

of Upper Gwersyllt, married at Wrexham,	Susannah, bapt. at Holt, 18th May, 1689.	Margaret, born 1690.	William, bapt. at Holt, 3rd Sept. 1692; died unmarried before 18th March, 1730.
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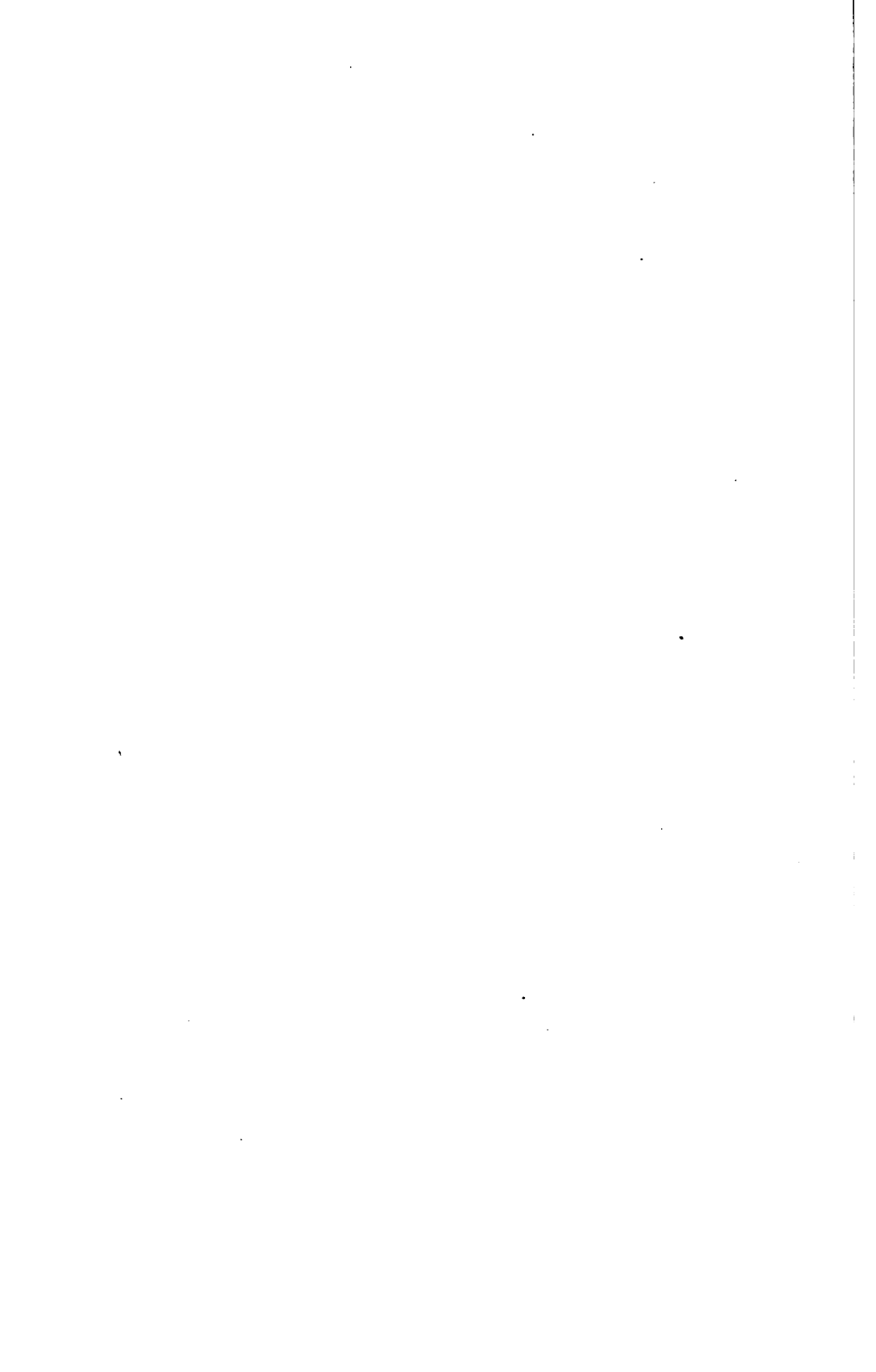
and eventual heiress of John Robinson, of Middle Gwersyllt; married at sford, 27th May, 1731; buried there, 5th April, 1754, aged 42.	Thomas, bapt. at Holt, 2nd Aug., 1712.
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. Stafford, Esq., and sister and co-heiress of Ralph vised his estates to his nephew William. She was , 1763, and died 14th March, 1800.	Anne, born 6th Aug.; bapt. 15th Sept., 1739; died unmarried, 31st March, 1759; buried at Gresford, 4th April.
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u. of ght, iam, ic. ie.	Frances, bapt. at Wrex- ham, 11th Sept., 1764; born same day; died unmarried at Chester,, 1842, aged 77.	3 Philip Humberston, born= 6th May; bapt. at Gresford, 24th May, 1771; died 20th July, 1844; buried at St. Bridget's, Chester.	Catherine Maria, eldest dau. of Ven. George Cotton, Dean of Chester, 3rd son of Sir Lynch Cotton, of Combermere, Bart.; died 23rd Aug., 1859, aged 82.
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Philip Stapleton Humberston, born 6th Aug., 1812, of Mollington Banastre, co. Chester; J.P. and D.L. for cos. Chester and Denbigh, High Sheriff for Cheshire, 1878; M.P. for City of Chester, 1859 to 1865; Hon. Col. of 2nd Cheshire Volunteer Regiment. Died at Glanywern, co. Denbigh, 16th Jan., 1891; buried at Upton, Cheshire.	Elizabeth Henrietta, 3rd dau. of Hugh Robert Hughes, of Bache Hall, Cheshire, Esq., brother to first Lord Dinorben; married at Trinity Church, Chester, 29th Oct., 1840; died at Glanywern, co. Denbigh, 9th Aug., 1876; buried at Upton, Cheshire.
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died 10th July, 1873; = Edith Caroline, 2nd dau. of John
pt., 1883; buried at Jocelyn Ffoulkes, Esq., of Eri-
viatt, co. Denbigh.



well have been, and probably was, the "Thomas Humberston the younger," indicated on the same page, in the nuncupative will of "Thomas Humberston the older," who died in 1642. He extends at both ends the Humberston pedigree, which I gave on p. 194, and in this enlarged form it may prove useful. I have made a few additions.

Mr. Hughes notes that in a large roll entitled: "*Venditio boscorum et sub-boscorum infra Gubernationem. Augment: Cur. 36 Hen. VIII (1544)*," one William Humberston is named as woodward in North Wales, and as accounting for part of the lands seized from the late monastery of Stradmarchel (Ystrad Marchell); also from the monastery of Cymmer, and from that of Conway (Maenan?). He adds that the origin of the Welsh Humberstons has never been ascertained; but there is good reason to believe that they belonged to an old family of that name long seated at Walkern, co. Hertford, whose arms and coat they used, at a time when the heraldic stationer had not been discovered. Another branch was seated at Humberston Abbey, co. Lincoln. I have an extract from the will of Giles Humberston, of Walkerne, in which he names his younger brothers, John and *Thomas*, and younger sons, William and *Thomas*, and grandchild, Edward, son of Thomas. The will was proved March 31st, 1628 (P.C.C.), by Mary his relict ('28, Barrington'). A will of *William* Humberston was proved in the same Court in May 1626 ('71, Hela'). These names are suggestive."

I, myself, had quite forgotten that I had a note of a marriage licence (from Col. Chester's list), which comes in rather *pat* here:—"William Humberston, of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, London, bachelor, 32, and Tevera Bird, of St. John Baptist, Walbrook, London, spinster, 36, at her own disposal, at St. Antholin, London, or . . . 20 Jany., 169½."

Page 192.—Although on this page I have stated that I could not give the history of the Gwersyllt Park

(or Middle Gwersyllt) estate with any degree of completeness, subsequent to the time of Mr. John Atherton, I cannot now imagine why no mention at least was made of Mr. John Williams; unless, indeed, when the MS. was required I was uncertain as to his paternity, and was hampered by the rush of other affairs and by illness. This uncertainty has since been completely dissipated by Mr. H. R. Hughes and Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins. It is known indisputably that Mr. John Williams, who lived so long at Gwersyllt Park, and bought the estate from Mr. John Atherton, was the second son of Mr. Thomas Williams, the famous attorney, of Llanidan, Anglesey, who founded Williams' Bank at Chester and Bangor, and was connected with the well-known Parys Copper Mine. Mr. Williams was member for some time for the borough of Marlow, wherein the Williams family had great influence. He married a famous beauty¹—Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Currie, of Boughton, Chester, (by Mary Foulkes, his wife), and died without offspring, January 15th, 1848, aged 80. His widow lived at Gwersyllt until her death,² when the estate passed to his nephew, the son of General Wheatley, by his wife Elizabeth, sister of Mr. John Williams. There is a beautiful monument in Gresford church, by W. Theed, to Mr. Williams's memory. On this monument is carved a shield impaling his own arms, *argent* a chevron *sable* between three choughs (arms to which he could have had no genealogical right), with those of his wife, quarterly with Foulkes, of Llechryd, in Llanefydd.

Page 193.—There is a hatchment in the tower of Gresford church, whereon are the words: "Here lyeth

¹ Mr. Trevor Parkins tells me that at Gwersyllt Park was a portrait of Mrs. John Williams by Sir Thomas Lawrence, engravings of which were formerly seen in many houses in this neighbourhood.

² On March 10th, 1855, aged 72. Her sister, Jane Currie, of Gwastad, in Llai, died June 18th, 1860, aged 72, and was buried at Gresford.

the body of Robt. Cawley, of Gwersyllt, in the County of Denbigh, gent., who died ye 2nd Aug. in ye yeare 1688, aged 33;" also a shield impaling the arms of Cawley with those of Betton, of Great Berwick, Salop, viz., *gules*, a bend engrailed between six cinquefoils *argent* (Cawley), impaling *argent*, two pellets *sable* each charged with three crosses-crosslet *argent*. The colours, however, have faded so much that I cannot be sure in one case of the true tincture.

On the 16th line from bottom of same page, please note a printer's error, undetected in the proof-reading, and for "Crawley" read "Cawley." A Mrs. Colley (Cawley) was buried at Holt, July 12th, 1674.

Mr. Hughes, of Kimmel, tells me that in Papworth's *Armorial*s, p. 288, the following is assigned to "Cawley, of Staffordshire": "*gules*, three bends engrailed *or*;" and that this possibly suggested the Cawley of Gwersyllt coat.

I have to point out another undetected error on p. 195, 12th line from bottom, where for "gravelkind" read "gavelkind."

VOL. 1904, PART IV, CHAPTER IV.—GRESFORD.

Page 76.—I ought to have mentioned under "Gresford" the old parish well directly below the station. This is no doubt the "Fynon Holhseint" (or *All Saints' Well*), mentioned by Edward Lhuyd in 1699. It is now protected, and provided with a pump; but the fifteen or sixteen steps, much worn, leading down to it from the old road, are still in existence.

VOL. 1904, PART IV, CHAPTER V.—MARFORD AND HOSELEY.

Page 304.—Merford Bridge: John Trevor, Esq., of Trefalyn, in his will, dated March 25th, 1589, bequeathed £20 towards the repair of "Pont Melin Merford."

Page 305, lines 7 and 8 from top.—The illustration of the Upper Marford Mill purports to be “as it now is.” This phrase should be altered into “as it was until a few years ago.” Recently, the surroundings of the mill, as shown from the point of view taken, have been somewhat altered.

Page 307.—Grofft y Castell: The Vicar of Gresford, the Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, M.A., has allowed me to peruse his copy of Sampson Erdeswicke's *Itinerary*, A.D. 1574 (*Harl. MS.* 473), on f. 23 of which occurs the following entry:—“The Castell on Marford hill, on the East-north-east of Gresford Church: not far of ($\frac{3}{4}$ of a myle), was called Grofty Castell. M'r John Trevor doth buyld on it now.” It thus appears that the old mansion called “Grofft y Castell,” and “Roft Hall,” was being built in 1574 by Mr. John Trevor.

Page 310, 20th line from bottom of page, for “Noel” (twice), read “Norwell”; and Mr. Henry Taylor, of Chester, tells me that Mrs. Norwell did not *give*, but *sold*, the site of Roft Castell Cottage to Mr. John Boydell. Mr. Trevor Parkins tells me “Noel” is right.

VOL. 1905, PART V, CHAPTER VI.—ALLINGTON.

Page 97, 12th line from bottom of page, for “upper” read “lower.”

Page 101.—At the top of the Trevor pedigree for “Dd of Gruffydd,” read “Dd ap Gruffydd.”

Page 101.—Since I sent the Allington Chapter to the printers, I have had summarised the will of the third John Trevor, of Trefalyn Hall (dated May 25th, 1589; proved on July 21st, following). The testator desired to be buried in the parish church of Gresford, and left 40s. to be bestowed on St. Katherine's chapel there, as occasion should require; also £20 to the repair of Pont Melin Merford, to be paid within three years after his death. He further bequeathed to his children, John Trevor, Randall Trevor, and Sackville Trevor, 10s. a-piece towards their preferment; to

Thomas Trevor, his youngest son, £50, when he should be 24 years old, to be ruled in the meantime by Robert Sackville, Roger Puleston, and his brother, Richard Trevor; the said Richard to maintain Thomas at school, and to receive 100s. towards the same out of Thomas's own inheritance at Mortlake, Surrey; to Thomas Langford, son-in-law, the money owing to him by John Trevor (testator) and his son- (in-law), Edward Puleston; to Katherine Trevor, testator's bastard daughter, £40 towards her preferment in marriage, to be ruled by his sons, Richard Trevor and Edward Puleston, and by his brothers Rondle Trevor and David Trevor; to the poor of Gresford parish, 66s. 8d., to be distributed by Owen Brereton, "coosen," Richard Trevor, son, and William ap Robert, and Randle Trevor, brothers; to his brother, Rand(l)e Trevor, £5 yearly, during the time that lease made between him and Robert Hanmer, "now deceased," in Burton, should last: if it happened that Rondle Trevor's wife should die before Michaelmas, 1591, when the said lease expired, the said 100s. to be no more paid; to Richard Trevor, his son and heir male, all his lands and tene-ments, leases, farms, tacks, rents, services, tithes, etc., whatever, in the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and elsewhere in the realm of England; in default of such issue, the sum of 1500 m(arks) to go to his (Richard's) heirs female, to be distributed as their father willed; the said sum to issue out of his lands, so much thereof as thereafter limited, for the dower of Katherine, wife of Richard Trevor, son, and his chief house in "Alinton," and so much of the demesne lands as should answer to the yearly value of £40, besides reprisals; the said capital messuage and the "£40 lands," limited as above, with all his other lands, etc., in default of Richard Trevor's heirs male, to Randle Trevor his (testator's) son and heirs male; in default of such to Thomas Trevor, son; in default, to Randle Trevor and David Trevor, testator's brothers, and their heirs male; or, in default of such, to the right heirs of Richard Trevor, son, for ever; to same Richard Trevor, all his other goods and

chattels whatsoever, in England and Wales. All his sons behoved to be obedient to the Lord Buckhurst, his old master, and Mr. Robert Sackville, his son ; an annuity of £10 to his daughter, Winifred, wife of Edward Puleston, during widowhood, provided the said Edward Puleston died during the lifetime of his mother, Margaret Puleston ; Richard Trevor, son, to maintain Robert Puleston, son of Edward Puleston, aforesaid, at school and apprentice him as a draper or mercer, and give him £20 for his preferment at the end of his apprenticeship ; to the rest of Edward Puleston's children, 40s. a-piece on coming of age, and black cloth to each of them ; to his niece, Alice Alinton, £10 ; to his niece, Anne Lewis, £10 ; to his niece, Alice Lewis, £5 ; to his niece, Ellen, daughter of John Wyn ap William, £10 ; to the rest of his sister's children living, 20s., to be paid one year after their several marriages. Richard Trevor, son, sole executor. Overseers : Lord Buckhurst ; Mr. Robert Sackville, cosen ; Sir Rondle Brereton, knt. ; Mr. Roger Puleston, of Emerall ; and Mr. Owen Brereton. Witnesses : John Launcelot, John Tropp, John Hawkins, John Allington, and " Hir Ffydder."

Codicil annexed to the will : To Lord Buckhurst, for a silver cup, £10 ; to Lady Buckhurst, for a ring, £4 ; to Mr. Robert Sackville, £5, for a " foteclothe nagg ;" to David Trevor, my brother, £20 ; rings of gold, of value 22s. 6d., inscribed with the sentence " Remember me," to be granted to Mr. Wm. Sackville, Mr. Thomas Sackville, Mr. Scriven, Edward Brereton, cosen ; Mr. Griffith the Counsellor ; Sir Randl Brereton, knt. ; Mr. Roger Puleston ; Owen Brereton, cosen ; Katherine Trevor, daughter ; Rondle Brereton, cosen ; Edd. Lloyd, of Hartesheathe ; Winifred Puleston, daughter ; Edd. Puleston the younger, son- (in-law) ; John Launcelott, cosen ; Edward Trevor, cosen ; John Eyton, cosen ; Robert Trevor, cosen ; Rondle Trevor, and David Trevor, brethren.

[Notes by Alfred Neobard Palmer : This will confirms the accuracy of the pedigree given in the Alling-

ton Chapter, and supplies further particulars. We discover in it, for example, why the testator called his fourth son "Sackville Trevor."¹ The reference to St. Katherine's Chapel, apparently the Trevor chapel in Gresford church, is also very interesting. Alice Allington, niece," was doubtless a daughter of David Allington, by Catherine, one of the testator's sisters. Although on the tablet to John Trevor in Gresford church only two daughters are mentioned, we have independent evidence of his having had another daughter married to Thomas Langford, son of Richard Langford, of Trefalyn House, and this will confirm that evidence. The nieces bearing the surname of "Lewis" were doubtless daughters of testator's sister Dorothy, who married, firstly, Lewys ap William, of Burton, and his niece Ellen was a daughter of John Wyn ap William, the same Dorothy's second husband. "Hir Ffydder,"

¹ Since writing the above, I have remembered that in the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, on August 1st, 1561, a commission was issued to William, Marquis of Winchester, Sir Richard Sackville, and Sir Walter Mildmay, knights, to compound with the copyhold tenants of Bromfield and Yale (in strict law tenants at will only). These Commissioners thereupon authorised John Gwynn, Robert Puleston, John Trevor, and Robert Turbridge, Esquires, to make a survey of the said lordship and arrange for granting to the copyhold tenants thereof leases for forty years. Here, then, was one of the links of connection between Sir Richard Sackville and John Trevor. Sir Richard Trevor, John Trevor's son, was also probably named after Sir Richard Sackville. In the forty-fourth year of the said Queen, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, son of above-named Sir Richard Sackville, was Lord Treasurer, and before him and Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, came then the question of the renewal of the forty years' leases of the leaseholders of Bromfield and Yale. Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel, tells me that Sir Richard Sackville married Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bridges, Lord Mayor of London. Now, John Trevor, whose will is above abstracted, married Mary, daughter of Sir George Bridges, and it is in this way John Trevor may have called Mr. Robert Sackville his "cosen." The name "Winifred" may also thus have been introduced into the Trevor family. On submission of this last suggestion to Mr. Hughes, of Kinnel, he accepts it, and says that Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, was second cousin to Mary Bridges, wife of John Trevor, and his father, Sir Richard Sackville, her Welsh uncle.

the name of one of the witnesses, should doubtless be read "Yr hir Fyddar"—*the tall deaf man*—a nickname only possible while Welsh was still spoken commonly in the parish. Ellen (one of the sisters of the last John Almer), was the wife of Robert Lloyd, of Hartsheath, and her son was the "Edd. Lloyd, of Hartesheathe" mentioned in the will. Mr. Griffith the Counsellor, I cannot identify.

By means of this will we are now able, in great measure, to clear up the pedigree of the Pulestons of Almer, which I give in an extended form below. But the after-named members of this family remain unidentified :

Mrs. Katherine Pulestone, of Allington, buried 25 Jan, 1509.

Thomas Puleston, of Allington, buried . . . Apl., 1614.

Mrs. Ermine Meredith (wife of John Meredith, daughter of one of the Edward Pulestons of Allington), buried at Gresford. . . . Nov., 1634.

PULESTONS OF ALMER IN ALLINGTON.

EDWARD PULESTON, one of the sons of Sir Edward Puleston, of Emral ; died 16th Dec., 1574. = Margaret, dau. and co-heir of John Almer of Almer ; living 25th May, 1589.

EDWARD PULESTON,¹ = Winifred, one of the daus. of John Trevor, the third, of Almer. Trefalyn Hall.

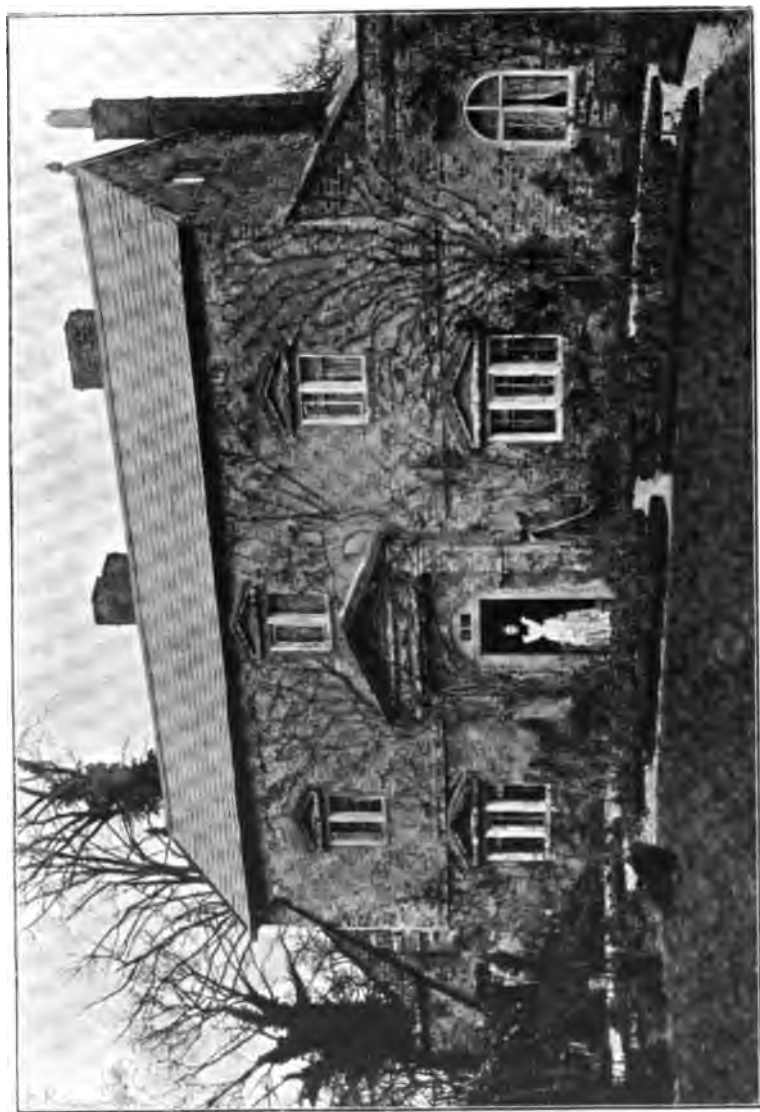
EDWARD PULESTON,¹ = Anne, dau. of John Bruen, of Stapleford ; married before 1620. afterwards Robt. Santhey, of Burton ; living in 1620. Robert Puleston, living on 25th May, 1589. Other children.

Margaret, sole heiress ; unmarried in 1620 ; died 23rd Nov., 1662 ; buried at Gresford. = John Powell, second son of Sir Thomas Powell of Horsley, first Baronet ; died 23rd Nov., 1642.

Sir Thos. Powell of Horsley, second Baronet.

¹ One of these was buried 5th Nov., 1606 ; the other 23rd Sept., 1612.

Page 106, note.—The illustrations of the miller's house of Lower Marford Mill, and of the farm buildings belonging thereto, which should have come opposite p. 106, were omitted by the Editor at the last moment.



FARM HOUSE, LOWER MILL, MARFORD.
From a Photograph by Mr. H. R. Johnston, Wrexham.

I have presented instead illustrations of the same from photographs kindly taken for me by Mr. H. R. Johnston, of Wrexham.

Page 124, note 1.—Here I may give a summary of the will of John Almer, Esq., of Almer, dated January 29th, 152³/₄, proved November 18th, 1524, the grandfather of Margaret, wife of Edward Puleston, the first, of Almer. He desired to be buried in the parish church of Gresford, and bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the altar of the said church; 6s. 8d. to the buildings of the same; 3s. 4d. to David ap Rynallt, his curate; 100s. to a man chosen by the same curate to pray for his soul for the space of one year; to Robert ap John Vychan and William ap Morgan, one heifer apiece; the rest of his goods and chattels, less funeral expenses, to his wife, Catherine Egerton (daughter of Philip Egerton) and his son Edward Almer, whom he appointed sole executors, and Richard Gravenor to be overseer. Witnesses: David ap Rynallt, curate, Griffith ap Edward, Thomas ap Iollyn goch, William Phillippe, William ap Edward, and many others.

[I will only say that this will shows, from the names mentioned in it, how Welsh was the eastern part of the parish of Gresford in the early part of the sixteenth century; and that, as Sir Robert Egerton points out to me, there is in one of the windows in the south aisle of Gresford church, still to be seen, a shield impaling the arms of Almer with those of Egerton. The Almer coat was *azure*, a lion salient *or*; and that of Egerton *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, between three pheons *sable*. Sampson Erdeswicke saw and noted this shield when he visited Gresford in 1574, although he gives the Egerton lion as *argent*, which is not possible.

Here I may give two supplementary notes relating to the Almers:—

Edward Almer was seneschal of Bromfield and Yale in 6th year Henry VI. Edward Almer and Dorothy his wife were both living April 27th, 5th year Ed-

ward VI. (These were, of course, two distinct persons of the same name and stock ; see also pp. 123 and 124).

Page 116.—It did not occur to me when writing Chapter VI that the Aurelian Townshend mentioned on p. 116 must have been the famous writer of lyrics and of masques, who carried some of the Elizabethan poetical traditions down to the time of the Commonwealth.

Page 120, 11th line from top of page, after “connected,” insert “with Gresford.”

Page 122.—I have discovered in *Adams's Weekly Courant* (Chester) for April 27th, 1784, the following announcement: “A few Days ago was married in London John Hughes of Pwllyrhwyd, near Wrexham, Esq., to Mrs. Cooke, Relict of the late John Cooke, of Swift's Place, in the County of Flint, Esq.” In the issue of the same *Courant* for November 21st, 1786, the death is announced, on the 13th instant, of Mrs. Hughes, wife of John Hughes of Pwllyrhwyd, Esq., Denbighshire, this lady being therefore the “Eliz. Hughes, Pwll yr uwd,” who was buried at Wrexham, November 18th, 1786. I do not think that the particulars of this marriage are now remembered.

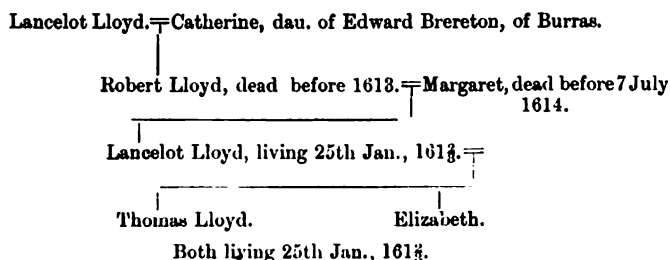
Page 123, 11th line from top of page, for “houses,” read “house.”

Page 124, note 1 ; page 119, note 1, and elsewhere. Sampson Erdeswicke : I find that in the Probate Court, Chester, is an inventory of the goods of “Sampson Erdswick, of Sandon, co. Stafford,” dated 1603 (see *Earwaker's Index of Chester Wills*, vol. ii). He, therefore, probably died intestate in or about the year named. It will also be noted that I have accepted as correct Sir Simonds D'Eves' identification of the traveller who in 1574 visited Gresford, Wrexham, Ruabon, and other places, with the gentleman just named. I have not the opportunity to decide the

point. In any case, the notes of the traveller, whoever he was, remain, and are extremely valuable.

Pages 177 and 178.—Lloyds of Yr Orsedd Goch : I have seen, lately, an abstract of the will of Mrs. Margaret Lloyd, widow, of Allington (dated January 27th, 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, proved July 7th, 1614). The testatrix bequeathed £60, left her by the will of her late husband, Robert Lloyd, to Elizabeth Lloyd, her grandchild ; the “bed, bedcase, and furniture whereon she lay to Thomas Lloyd, her grandchild ; and all the rest of her goods and chattels to Lancelot Lloyd, her son, whom she appointed sole executor.

[Notes by Alfred Neobard Palmer—Robert Lloyd’s name does not appear in the Lloyd pedigree, under Yr Orsedd Goch, in *Powys Fadog* (vol. iii, pp. 215 and 216), but instead thereof that of Thomas Lloyd, who is said to have married Margaret, daughter of Lancelot Bostock, of Churton, Cheshire. However, there was living, on July 5th, 1595, a Robert Lloyd, of Allington, gent., and this was doubtless the man. He was appointed by Dr. David Yale, as the Doctor’s attorney, to take possession of certain lands for him. Moreover, in 1620, some land in Sutton is described as having been formerly that of Robert ap Lancelot Lloyd. So we get the following pedigree :—



Thomas Lloyd ap Lancelot Lloyd ap Robert was doubtless the Thomas Lloyd of Allington, mentioned in Norden’s *Survey* of 1620.

Page 180, 8th line from bottom, for "son" read "brother."

Pages 190 and 191.—Darland Hall and Maddock : In the issue of *Adams's Weekly Courant* (Chester) for February 13th, 1781, the marriage of Miss Maddock, only daughter of the Rev. Hinton Maddock, deceased, is recorded as having taken place "lately in Ireland," to Duke Gifford, Esq., elder son and heir-apparent of Sir Duke Gifford, of Castle Jordan, in the county of Meath, Bart. There was thus no need for the husband of Miss Maddock to be *created* a baronet: he would become one in due course of time, on the death of his father. Then, on December 11th, 1781, was advertised to be let for a term of years the capital mansion-house of Darland, together with coach-house, dove-house, stables, extensive well-stocked garden and good meadow land, in the parish of Gresford. Furthermore, on May 15th, 1787, Darland Hall, "pleasantly situated on the turnpike road leading from Chester to Wrexham," with eighty acres of land, leased at the reserved rents of £122 10s., was advertised to be sold by auction at the summer house of Mr. Richard Maddock, Duke Street, Chester.

A little to the east of Darland Hall is what is now called "Darland Farm," but formerly "Darland Green Farm," which I have sometimes imagined, without being able to get any satisfactory proof of such assumption, to represent the old freehold estate of the Davieses of Darland (see page 189). However, in 1786 were ordered to be sold, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the freehold estates of the late William Lloyd, of Maesmynan, Esq.; and among his estates named I find mentioned a messuage in the parish of Gresford, called "Darland Green Farm," with three cottages and above 88½ acres of land, leased at £100 yearly rent. It now belongs, Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, to the present Mr. Topham, of Darland Hall, whose father bought it seven or eight

years ago. It had formerly been the property of Mr. Rowe Smith, a rather noted local man, who may have bought it at the sale of 1786.

Page 195, 22nd line from bottom, for "trae" read "rate."

Page 198.—Thomas Ffoster, the elder, was one of the deputy-stewards of Bromfield and Yale in 1620, whose will was proved at Chester in 1636. He is said to have married Dorothy Roydon, one of the daughters of Roger Roydon, of Burton, but this Dorothy married Alderman Hugh Yale, of Oswestry. The Dorothy whom he married was, perhaps, the daughter of Richard Roydon, of Holt, by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., of Horsley. Thomas Ffoster, the younger, was Mayor of Holt in 1644, and was buried there December 31st, 1675. The two Thomas Ffosters are liable to be confounded.

I deal, finally, with two old wills relating, in general terms, to the parish of Gresford, and not referring to any especial township of it.

The first is the will of John Chambers, clerk, late Dean of St. Stephen's, Westminster (dated October 1st, 1548, proved October 8th, 1549). The testator, who was a great pluralist, bequeathed £10 to the poor of Gresford, one of his benefices, but no hint is given as to how he acquired the rectory of that parish. His sister's son, Nicholas Hall, was the chief beneficiary under his will. The testator's other benefices were those of "Paynton" (Painton, Shropshire, or Paignton, Devon), "Wevilliscombe" (Wiveliscombe in Somerset), Tarrington, Herefordshire, or Torrington, Devon (or one of the Terringtons), "Mertocke" (Martock, Somerset), "Allar," Horne and Colne, "Leighton Busshorde" (Leighton Buzzard, Beds.), and "Thorneton." He had two servants with Welsh names—Peter Gryffin and Morris Vaughan.

The second is the will of Sir Lewis Talbot, knight, made in the house of John David, Wrexham, October

12th, 1458, and proved sixteen days afterwards at Lambeth. Among the names of the witnesses are Master John Kyffin, vicar of Gresford, and Sir Richard Tegen, vicar of Wrexham. The will is in Latin. The testator is described as sick in body, but of sound mind. He bequeathed all his goods, moveable and immoveable, to be at the disposition of his mother, Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, whom he constituted sole executrix, and his body to be buried according to her discretion; to whom also he sent, by the hands of Nicholas Garlick, in a casket, various jewellery, beads, etc., and prayed his mother to allow Sir Nicholas Garlick for his expenses in making pilgrimages, in the testator's name, to Walsingham, Canterbury, Kingswood, Our Lady of "pewe," St. Michael of the Mount, St. John of Beverley, St. John of Bridlington, the Blessed Virgin Mary of Doncaster, and to other places. Mention is made of the rents of his domains, but no indication afforded where these were situate. However, the will is indexed "Gresford." Sir Lewis Talbot was third son of the first Earl of Shrewsbury (of the Talbot stock), by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and is described by Burke as "of Penyard, Herts." The copyist assures me that "pewe" occurs thus in the original will, but I cannot help believing that it stands for "pity."

SOME NOTES ON MEDIÆVAL EIFIONYDD.

BY PROFESSOR J. E. LLOYD.

(Read at the Portmadoc Meeting, August, 1903.)

THE ancient cymwd of Eifionydd is no doubt represented by the modern hundred of the same name, which includes the parishes of Llanfihangel y Pennant, Penmorfa, Dolbenmaen, Criccieth, Ynys Cynhaearn, Trefflys, Llanystumdwy, Llanarmon, and Llangybi, and portions of those of Beddgelert¹ and Abererch.² It was bounded on the west by the river Erch, on the east by the rivers Glaslyn and Colwyn, on the south by the sea, and on the north by the range of hills which forms the southern rampart of the Vale of Nantlle, and by the upland pass of Bwlch Derwyn. By the Statute of Rhuddlan it was annexed to the county of Carnarvon, then for the first time constituted, and thus was brought into close relations with Lleyn and Arfon, but its historical connection was with the more southerly coast-land of Ardudwy, now a part of Merionethshire. At some early period the cymwd of Eifionydd and that of Ardudwy had together formed the cantref of Dunodig, or Dunoding: a name which had, however, been forgotten when the three branches of the *Mabinogi* were written, for the author had to explain it to his readers.³ Yet, it is a name of some historical importance, for it is derived by Welsh tradition from that of

¹ The portion west of the river Colwyn (*Beddgelert*, by D. E. Jenkins, p. 1).

² So the *Topographical Dictionaries* of Carlisle (1811) and Lewis (1833). The portion east of the river Erch was probably in Eifionydd, in which commote the *Record of Carnarvon* includes "Pen-naghan," i.e., Penychain (p. 43).

³ *Mabinogion*, ed. Rhys and Evans, p. 73. The form Dunoding is suggested by the analogy of Coeling and Dogfeiling; and in Cynddelw's Elegy upon Rhiryd Flaidd (*Myvyrian Archaeology*, Denbigh ed., p. 169) the rhyme appears to require *ng*.

Dunod, one of the sons of Cunedda Wledig, the supposed winner of North-west Wales for Brythonic speech and civilisation in the early part of the fifth century. Dunod is said to have received this north-east corner of Cardigan Bay as his share of the spoils of victory, and the region was subsequently known by his name.¹ Though this story comes to us from comparatively late sources, I do not think it should be regarded as mere legend, for Dunod is of course a real Romano-British name, in its original form Dônâtus, and cannot have been invented to explain the name of the district. It is a Christian name, too, such as may well have been borne by a Brython of the fifth century.² But whether Dunod of Dunoding was really a son, and not rather an ally or underling of Cunedda, ought perhaps to be left an open question. The pedigrees in *Harleian MS.* 3859 give him a son, Ebiaun, from whom the region of Eifionydd was no doubt held to derive its name, as Meirionydd from Meirion, or Mariânus; and the line of descendants ascribed in this MS. to Eifion is clearly to be regarded as that of the ruling family of Dunoding, holding the cantref as an independent district until its absorption, with many other little units of the kind, in the tenth century, by the aggressive house of Rhodri the Great. The form *Eiddionydd*, it may be remarked, is occasionally to be found,³ but this is simply due to the substitution of *dd* for *f*, as in the forms "camdda" for "camfa," "addanc" for "afanc," etc.

Little is known of the history of this district until the end of the twelfth century. Rugged and for the most part infertile, difficult of access from the east and from the north, it offered no special inducement to the invader; indeed, we may look upon it as—in the opinion of our ancestors—a particularly hard nut to crack; for it is described, with the neighbouring and no less moun-

¹ Jesus College MS. 20, in *Cymmrodor*, vol. viii, p. 85.

² Rhys and Jones, *Welsh People*, p. 106.

³ *Myv. Arch.*, Denbigh ed., p. 416 ("a chynhaearn o ynys gynhayrn yneydyonyd").

tainous region of Ardudwy, as "goreu cantref i wr ieuanc,"¹ which I take to mean that it was a capital exercise ground for young powers needing strenuous employment to bring them to their maturity. From a military point of view, its chief importance lay in the fact that through it ran the road from Deheubarth and southern Powys to Gwynedd. It appears in this light in the story of Pwyll, Prince of Dyfed,² who passes through it in the course of his expedition against Math, King of Gwynedd, is defeated at Nantcall,³ near Bwlch Derwyn, and just within the borders of Arfon, retreats to Dolbenmaen, and dies at Felenrhyd—the "yellow ford" across the sands of Dwryd, near Maentwrog.³ It was of necessity by the same route that Trahaearn ap Caradog came in 1075 from his home in Arwystli, when he defeated Gruffydd ap Cynan at Bron yr Erw, near Clynnog,⁴ and forced him to abandon Gwynedd.

An interesting question arises as to the situation of the princely "llys," or "castell," of Eifionydd in early times. Under the arrangements described in the Welsh laws, each cymwd had its own royal residence, maintained, both as to the fabric and the food supply, by the men of the cymwd, alike bond and free. This "llys" had attached to it a demesne, which was tilled by the bond tenants of the "maerdref" or hamlet of the court. It is possible, with the help of place-names and old records, to fix in a great number of cases the position of the "llys" and "maerdref" of the cymwd; and the attempt to do so in the case of Eifionydd leads to some interesting conclusions. In the earliest period of all, the Prince's stronghold was no doubt planted in some position of great natural strength. Of this type

¹ *Mabinogion*, as above.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 63, 64.

³ Nantcall, which appears as "Nantcyll" (there are three farms of the name: Uchaf, Isaf, and Ganol) in the old 1-inch Ordnance Map, is in the parish of Clynnog, near Pantglas. The vill was held by the Abbey of Aberconwy (Williams, *Aberconwy*, p. 165, Nankall).

⁴ *Cyff Beuno*, by Eben Fardd, p. 32.

were Deganwy, the fortress of Maelgwn Gwynedd, Dinefwr, the ancient hold of the princes of Ystrad Tywi, and Allt Glud, or Dumbarton, the seat of the lords of Strathclyde. Within the bounds of Eifionydd, such a defensible post seems to have been established on Carn Bentyrch;¹ and it is noteworthy that the vill of Pentyrch is described in the *Record of Carnarvon* as bondland,² that is, it was crown land, as we should say, and had never been held by the free tribesmen. But, after the Normans had established themselves in England and much of Wales, a new style of royal residence became fashionable, namely, that which, on the authority of the late Mr. G. T. Clark, was long regarded as specially Anglo-Saxon, and connected with the word "burh," but has recently been shown to be of later origin.³ The central feature of this new style of fortification was the castle mound, known in Welsh as Tomen Gastell. On this was erected, sometimes in stone but more often in wood, the keep, donjon, or "tŵr," while below a base-court comprised the subsidiary buildings. I regard the mounds at Aber; Talyhont, near Towyn; Tafolwern, near Llanbrynmair; Llanfechain, in Montgomeryshire, and Bala, as vestiges of strongholds of this description; and if we look for something of the kind in Eifionydd, we seem to find what we want at Dolbenmaen. The reference in the *Mabinogion* shows that this was a well-known spot in ancient times; and if we turn to the *Record of Carnarvon* we find that the vill was bondland of the most unmistakable type, being "de natura de Trefgeuery."⁴ It was granted by Edward III to his disgraced mother, Isabella of France, for the term of her life; and after her death in 1358, Simon de Leyburn, Constable of Criccieth, petitioned the Crown for a fresh grant in his favour.⁵ A strong presumption is thus raised that

¹ Described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Ser., vol. iv, pp. 154-7.

² Page 42.

³ *English Historical Review*, April, 1904, pp. 209-211.

⁴ Page 43.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 224.

Dolbenmaen was once the seat of the princes of Eifionydd ; though, as I shall shortly show, the capital, if I may use so pretentious a term, was subsequently moved to Criccieth.

One next turns to the early ecclesiastical history of the district, and here again one has to rely almost entirely upon conjecture. No ancient church stands out in Eifionydd as the indubitable centre and mother-church of a wide district, as Towyn does in Meirionydd, Llanbadarn Fawr in North Cardiganshire, Abergele in Rhos, Meifod in Mid-Powys, Aberdaron in Llleyn. Still, something may be done by a process of exhaustion to determine which are the really ancient sanctuaries of the district. Beddgelert is dedicated to the Virgin, and there is no reason to suppose that any important church stood on this spot in ancient times.¹ I believe the "Bedd" from which the place takes its name to be the mound, known locally as Bryn y Bedd, which stands not far from the nineteenth-century grave of the mythical hound Gelert ; and in all likelihood the person commemorated was not a saint, nor even a Christian, but a Goidelic chieftain bearing the name Gelert. Dolbenmaen, again, is a chapel of Penmorfa, also dedicated to the Virgin. This is a case, I make no doubt, in which the Prince's chapel has in course of time become a parish church. Treflys is a chapel of Criccieth. - It is further marked out as not belonging to the oldest class of foundations by its dedication to St. Michael, and by the fact that it is on its landward side completely shut in by the much larger parish of Ynys Cynhaearn. This is an instance of a single free vill or township of no great size obtaining a church for its exclusive use. The case of Ynys Cynhaearn is different. We are at once reminded, by the name, of the custom followed by the early Celtic saints of retiring to barren islets for greater seclusion and

¹ What Giraldus describes in his *Speculum Ecclesiæ* (Works, Rolls ed., iv, 167-68) is a little community of coenobites, and not an important mother-church.

freedom from worldly interruptions ; and, when it is borne in mind that, prior to the draining operations carried on about 1760, the hillock on which the church now stands was washed on all sides by the inflowing tide,¹ it will scarcely be doubted that some Cynhaearn chose this as the site of his quiet hermitage, and that it was thus the place became holy ground. But here we are confronted by the fact that Ynys Cynhaearn church has always been accounted a chapel of Criccieth ; and thus we are compelled to believe, either that Cynhaearn was a mediæval hermit, who did not belong to the earliest age of Welsh Christianity, or that the church which bears his name was not raised until long after his death, his memory being preserved by tradition only. Three other churches in the district I regard as comparatively recent foundations. Llanarmon is a chapel of Llangybi, and owes its origin, no doubt, to the literary interest in the famous Gaulish bishop created by the mediæval stories about him. Llanfihangel y Pennant is a St. Michael church, and the dedication of Llanystumdwy to St. John the Baptist seems to me to place it outside the oldest class of churches.

There remain Penmorfa, Llangybi, and Criccieth, and of these the first two, at least, may well be coeval with the earliest organisation of Christianity in this region. Penmorfa is dedicated to Beuno, who may be supposed, without difficulty, to have set up a church here on his way from the banks of the Severn to Clynnog, which was, of course, one of his principal foundations. Llangybi is dedicated to Cybi, the patron saint of Holyhead and many other churches in Wales. " Ffynnon Cybi " and " Cadair Cybi " show that tradition has long associated him with the parish. The case of Criccieth presents considerable difficulty. Its church is dedicated to St. Catherine, and as the veneration of this saint is said not to be of more ancient standing in Britain than the twelfth century, the first hasty view of the question would naturally be that the church

¹ *Y Gestiana*, gan Alltud Eifion, pp. 41, 42.

came into existence about the same time as the Edwardian castle and borough, being intended for the use of the burgesses. But Criccieth, we are informed, is the mother-church of Ynys Cynhaearn and Treflys. If this be so, it would certainly seem to belong to the older class of foundations, and St. Catherine would have to be regarded as having usurped the place of an older Welsh saint, whose name is now lost to us. I fancy that evidence in support of this view may be found in old records dealing with the possessions of the See of Bangor. According to Ecton and Browne Willis, Criccieth was also known as Merthyr; and in the *Record of Carnarvon*, the Bishop of Bangor is said to have had in the cymwd of Eifionydd a vill called Merthyr.¹ Merthyr is, of course, "martyrium," the place of martyrdom, or the martyr's church; and is always followed, when the name is fully given, by the name of the saint who suffered, or was commemorated, at that spot, Merthyr Tydfil being a familiar instance. If we could find, therefore, the full name of the Merthyr in Eifionydd, we should probably get that of the saint who was credited with the foundation of what is now St. Catherine's Church.

Criccieth, I think, was at first an ecclesiastical site, but in the time of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth it seems to have acquired military importance, probably succeeding Dolbenmaen. The form, by-the-bye, attested by the oldest Welsh MSS. appears to be Crug-ieith, which I will not attempt to explain.² The earliest reference to the place has not, I believe, been hitherto noticed. It occurs in a letter written by Nicholas, Abbot of Vaudey, to an official of King Henry III, and informs him that William de Braiose has been most certainly hanged by Llywelyn at a certain manor called "Crokein."³ The

¹ Page 233.

² The *Red Book of Hergest* has "y grugyeith" (*Bruts*, ed. Rhys and Evans, p. 368).

³ *Letters of the Reign of Henry III*, ed. W. W. Shirley (Rolls' Ser., 1862), vol. i, pp. 365-6.

event, which happened in 1230, has been traditionally located at Aber, where Llewelyn also had a place of residence, but I know of no good authority for this. Next, Gruffydd ap Llewelyn is called by Einion ap Madog "pendefig crugieith," showing he was the holder for a time of Eifionydd.¹ Then, in 1239, comes the seizure of Gruffydd by his brother David, who imprisoned him in Criccieth.² In 1259, the second Llewelyn also used the place as a prison, shutting up therein Maredudd ap Rhys, Prince of Dinefwr.³ Thus, there is abundant evidence that the castle rock was the political centre of Eifionydd for some fifty years or more before it fell into English hands; and Edward I, when he built the castle of which we now see the ruins, and established the borough, which became a fishing village, and has latterly blossomed forth into a flourishing bathing resort, was simply continuing the old tradition. I leave it to others to speak of the late history of the castle and borough, celebrated by Iolo Goch as—

"Crucchiaith a'i gwaith gwiw,"

and—

"Caer fawrdeg acw ar fordir;"

where there was, as there is to-day—

"Glasfor amgylch glwysfaen"—

The blue sea beating on the quarried stone.⁴

¹ *Myv. Arch.*, p. 266 (pendefig crukyeith).

² Bruts, as above.

³ *Annales Cambriae*, MS. B., Rolls ed., p. 97 (Crukeid).

⁴ *Works*, ed. Ashton, pp. 106, 107.

THE VAIRDRE BOOK.

VI.

THE ENGLISH FLEET IN 1588.

(f. 114a.)

A TRUE Certifcat of all the Chiefest & beste Shippes that
my L. admirall & Sr Ffrances Drake tooke to the seas
wth the names of the Capteynes and number of
Souldiers in every Shippe . 1588.¹

Shippes.	Capteynes.	Men.
The Arke ; ² Admirall ...	Charles L. Haward ³ 1 : Admirall	400
The Revenge ; vice admirall ...	S'r Ffra : Dracke Knight ...	250
The Beare ⁴ ...	The Lord Sheffield...	500
The Elizabeth Jonas ...	S'r Robert Southill ...	500
The Triumphe ...	[Sir Martin] ⁵ Ffrobusher ...	500
The Victory ...	John Hawkins Esquire ...	400
The Mary Rose ...	Edward Ffinton ...	250
The non perill ⁶ ...	Thomas Ffennar ...	250
The Bonaventure ⁷ ...	[George] Reymund ...	250
The Hope ...	[John] Sampson ...	[250]
The Fforesight ...	Cristopher Baker ...	180
The Swallowe ...	Richard Hawkins ...	150

¹ This interesting contemporary list of the English ships which fought the Spanish Armada has not before been published. There are several different lists in the Public Record Office and the British Museum. The most authentic is given in Professor Laughton's *State Papers relating to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, edited for the Navy Records Society, vol. ii, p. 324.

² Afterwards called the *Ark Raleigh* and the *Ark Royal*.

³ Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham ; afterwards Earl of Nottingham.

⁴ *The White Bear*, commanded by Edmund, Lord Sheffield, afterwards Earl of Mulgrave.

⁵ The names and figures in brackets have been added by the Editor.

⁶ *The Nonpareil*.

⁷ *The Elizabeth Bonaventure*. There were other *Bonaventures*.

Shippes.	Capteynes.	Men.
The Dread nought ...	[Sir George] Beston ...	220
The Swifts Sure ...	Edward Ffennar ...	180
The Ayde ...	William Ffennar ...	120
The Advice ...	John Harrys ...	35
The Charles ...	John Roberte ...	40
The Moone ...	[Alexander] Clifford ...	40
The Gally Leicester ¹ ...	Jacobe Whiddon ...	220
The Roe Bucke ...	Robert Fflicke ...	280
The M'chant Royall ...	James Lucaster ...	220
The Edward Bonaventure ...	Addame Seygar ...	100
The Golden Noble ...	[John] Marchant ...	100
The Hope Well ...	William Winter ...	80
The Mynyon ...	[Henry] Spendulow ...	80
The Thomas [Drake] ...	[Thomas] Sealie ...	30
The Elizabeth Drake ...	[Henry] White ...	80
The Barke Talbot ...	[George] Fenner ...	90
The Barke Band ...	William Poole ...	70
The Unitie ...	Humfrey Sydenhant ...	40
The Gripfon ...	William Hawkins ...	200
The Hope Hawkins ...	John Rivers ...	70
115a.		
The Barke Hawkins ...	Prydeux ...	70
The Barke Bounde ² ...	[Charles] Cesar ...	70
The Barke Sparke ...	[William] Sparke ...	80
The Elizabeth Ffones ³ ...	Haniball Sharpnam ...	60
The Hearte ease a carvill ⁴ ...	Oliver Strangwaies ...	26
The Nightingall ...	[John] Grisling ...	25
The Beare A flyebote ⁵ ...	John Younge ...	60
The Delighte ...	William Cox ...	35
The Virgin God save hire ...	John Grinevill ...	80
The John ⁶ ...	Arthur Gefford ...	40
The Mannington ...	Ambros Maninton ...	55
The Barke Buggins ...	John Langford ...	40
The Galley Dudley ...	James Aresay ...	200
The Michael Ste Leger ...	John St. Leger ...	80
The Dramond ...	[Robert] Holland ...	25
The Chaunce ...	[James] Founes ...	30
The make shifte ...	Peter Lemair ...	25
The golden Hynde ...	Thomas Ffemyng ...	25

There are a bout 50 Sayles more of al! sortes whereof 30 of London and Bristowe not named.⁷

¹ From here on are merchant ships appointed to serve westwards. The names of the Captains of the first ten seem to have got mixed.

² *The Bonner.*

³ *Founes.*

⁴ A carvel, a small ship.

⁵ A fast-sailing boat.

⁶ I cannot identify this; it was probably the *John Trelawney*.

⁷ In Professor Laughton's list thirty ships "set forth and paid upon the charge of the City of London," are named; the ships

f. 115b.

The fleete of England in 1588

Sr fran : Drake's fleet.

Ag^t y^e Spaniard^e.

VII.

LOCAL TAXATION.

(f. 102 a.)

Pembroch.

Ad gen^lalem Sessionem pacis Com^l Pembroch tent^l
sexto die Octobris 1629.

A forme howe rates are to be indifferently made and payd with lesse grievance here after within the County of Pembrocke, ordered at the said Sessions to be observed throughout the said County.¹

Touchinge Rates some have their originall from the chardge of the whole County. As monies for the settinge forth of Souldiers, gen^lall p^{ro}visions of Arms & such like for m^{il}itall & civill service.

Others have their originall in the pishe, so^me for the publike use of the County As the Rate for the Charitable uses (co^monly called for the poore) the rate for releife of maimed souldiers and Maryners; so^me other to be employed within the pishe As raysinge stock^e for settinge the poore one worke, maintaining the impotent and poore children borne there. The Church and the duties thereto belonginge, for Butt^es² & Instrument^es of Correcc^on³ & so^me accidentall chardges as they may happen.

of Bristol are not mentioned. The total number given in that list of the Royal Navy, merchantmen, volunteers, coasters, and victuallers, is 197.

¹ This paper is not by George Owen, but it throws valuable light on the system of local taxation which began under the Tudors. The author of the scheme was Sir Thomas Canon, of Haverfordwest, a man of learning and ability, who had much authority in Pembrokeshire affairs in the reign of James I. In his earlier years he had come under the influence of George Owen.

² For the practice of the bow.

³ For the punishment of rogues.

The rates from the County originallie are layde upon the hundred^e by the Justice of peace or Deputy Leiveten^{ante}¹ & are after devided upon the pishes by some of the most substantiall of every pish assembled with the twoe chiefe Counstables and soe the rate is sent to bee distributed in the pish.

The rates for the pishes are made by a Competent number of the most able psons of livinge within the pish, wherein the Church wardens and petty Counstables doe ioyne.

The suddennes that happeneth oftentimes to leavie the Countie Rates (w^{ch} are usually greate somes) deprive the poorer sorte to bee releived upon Complainte when they are over rated.

The distributinge of the Countie rat^e as alsoe of the pish rates is soe unequall within the pish and the way soe uncertaine as the grievance of the Countrie, especiale of the poorer sorte, is greate & genall and questionlesse the ritcher sorte upon theis Advantages doe oppresse the poore.

Ffor reforminge thereof and bringinge rates to an equality and indifferencie, as neere as maie bee, this course followinge is to bee taken into consideraceñ.

Ffirst that the Justices of peace at Michaellmas quarter Sessiones yearly doe make a modell of a Rate of c^{li} upon the County and upon delibacoñ & conference had with the Cheife Counstables & some principall psones of credit and Judgement from all part^e of the Countie, indifferently and iustly to distribute & allott the same upon the hundred^e for a certaine rule to guide the Countie rates of a greater or lesser some for one yeere to end at that Michaelmas Quarter Sessions Twelve moneth.

That this modell being deliv^{ed} to the Cheife Counstables, they assemblinge such principall psons of credit and Judgement from the sevall pishes of the hundred within one weeke after the quarter Sessions to distribute and allotte the same indifferently upon every pish of the hundred to contynue for one whole yeare. Likewise and for this first tyme to gett some fitt clearke within the hundred to make copies of this whole declaracōn order and modell for every pish within the hundred to bee entred in a standinge table there.

¹ For the "martiall services" above mentioned.

That the chiefe Counstables¹ withall speede doe send this modell rated² one the pishe to the Churchwardens and petty Counstables of every pishe.

That the Church Wardens and petty Counstables upon the receipte thereof shall immediately assemble the inhabitant^{es} and such as have esta^t and meanes in their occupacōn within the said pishe or sende for them and by a genhall consent Twelve, Eight, sixe or fower of the pishe accordinge to the quantity thereof to bee appointed and agreed upon to rate the said some soe imposed on the pishe accordinge to the Course and modell followinge.

Ffirst by the helpe of some fitt clearke or the Assistance of the Minister to lay downe the names of all the inhabitant^e within the pishe and of others that have anie estate or meanes therein in their occupacōn or manurance.³

(f. 102b.) Secondly to sorte them into Ranckes vizt. as manie as exceede others in abilitie and are not equalled by anie other, every one of them to make a severall rancke, as upon the name of John Donnyngton and Richard Rosse undernamed will appeare.

Thirdly to consider howe manie are next equall in abilitie to make a Rancke together and able equally to pay what shall fall upon them of the rate.

And soe pportionable to devide all the said psones contributory into soe manie ranckes as the equality of their abilities will yeild, even to the poorest of the parishe fitt to be rated, saving consideracōn of the chardge and other iust causes wherby one of the same abilitie maie differr from another in rancke.

When theis ranckes are made pfect, then to devide the some to bee rated upon every Rancke and this modell and Rule to hould within the pishe for a yeare to and at michaellmas then followinge and all rates in the meane tyme to bee rated and ruled thereby the fforme of which ranckes and the ratinge of them to bee as hereafter followeth, vizt.

¹ The duty of the high or chief constable was to keep the peace within the Hundred, and of the petty constable within the parish.

² *Sic* in M.S.

³ Cultivation.

The Modell of a Rate of xxxj^s laide upon the inhitant^e of the
 pishe of Sale¹ in the County of Dale¹ and anie other havinge anie
 estate or meanes within the said pishe in his owne occupacōu
 and manurance made the ²daie of October 1629.

John Donnington, Esquier, to bee rated at . . . iiij^s. viij^d.

Richard Ross, gent., to be rated at . . . ijs. ij^d.

Morgan Dunn .	}	to be rated at xxd. the poft ^s . vjs. viij ^d .
William Younge .		
Jane Deane. vid. .		
John Cuffe .		

Thomas Scott .	}	to bee rated at xvd. the poft . ijs. vj ^d .
John Lace .		

John Brace .	}	to bee rated at xd, the poft . ijs. vj ^d .
Hughe Hare .		
Robert Rigge .		

John Benñ .	}	to bee rated at ix ^d . the poft . ijs. iiij ^d .
Richard Pott ^e .		
Robert Rugge .		

John Butte .	}	to bee rated at iiij ^d . the poft . iiij ^s .
Hughe Pytte .		
Robert Rees .		
John Penn .		
George Wall .		

Hughe Ffreak .	}	to bee rated at vj ^d . the poft . ijs.
George Bould .		
Widdowe Penn .		
David Dunn .		

(f. 103 a).

John Rigges .	}	to bee rated at ij ^d . the poft . ijs. iiij ^d .
George Bosse .		
Hughe Aske .		
John Blake .		
David Saule .		
Robert Prynn .		
Hughe Hurste .		

¹ These words and the names which follow are, of course, fictitious.

² Sic in MS.

³ A head.

Peeter Dunn	.	}	to bee rated at ij <i>d.</i> the poſt .	xvj <i>d.</i>
Phēe Welshe	.			
David Scott .	.			
John Rous .	.			
John Hoare .	.			
Hughe Ruſſe	.			
George Thwayte	.			
John Ffoſſe	.			

Hughe Nott .	.	}	to bee rated at j <i>d.</i> ob. the poſt .	iiij <i>d.</i>
George Ball .	.			

John Bull .	.	}	to be rated at j <i>d.</i> ob. the poſt .	iiij <i>d.</i>
Rice Brace .	.			
John Paule .	.			
George Hill .	.			

Sum . . . xxxj*s.*

Att the end of the yeare the Modell aswell of the County rate as of the piſhe rate to bee reviewed accordinge to the Courſe before deli^ved and declared, to bee made either by the Continu^ging of the former modle or the altera^on thereof as there ſhalbe cauſe.

Likewiſe this Modell within the piſhe to bee received and the ranckes to bee contynued or altered as every pſon contributory ſhalbee founde to contynue to riſe or fall in his abilitie.

Accordinge to this Modell anie ſome rated on this piſhe either above xxxj*s* or under, maie be eaſilie pparcōned, alſoe the number of the ranckes may be leſſened or enlarded as the number of the pſons contributorie and their equallitie in abilities ſhall fitt thereunto.

And if any Dye within the yeare or remove from the dwelling (if it maie bee without grievauce) the rate were well to bee contynued upon the howſe untill the end of the yeare and then to bee altered as there ſhalbee cauſe, but if it bee agrievauce to contynue the rate in ſuch caſe it is but layinge the abatem^{ent} indifferently for the pſent tyme upon ſuch of the ranckes as maie beſt beare i[t].

The yearly Modell, either as it is contynued or altered, is to bee entred into a pariſhe booke and hanged up in a table in the Church after it hath bin ſubſcribed by a Competent number of

the Raters appointed and approved by twoe Justices of the peace of that devisioun and by them signed, the rate to bee yearly brought to them by one of the Church Wardens and one of the petty Counstable of the pish.

That all psons Contributorie within the pish doe assemble at the ratinge daie upon Sumons by the Churchwardens or petty Counstable to agree up(on) the Rates (103b). And it is required that it bee pformed quietlie and with indifferenc soe as the ritcher doe not ease themselves nor the poore grudge without cause, seeinge it is better for both sorte to bee under a ²taintie what to pay then when the rate comes to bee under an uncertaintie, which breedeth contynuall grudginge and Complainte, lett all pciallie¹ bee avoided and lett an upright conscience to deale equallie and indifferently with all psons in ratinge them bee the rule and guide of the worke.

And if anie wronge appeare to bee donn, It maie bee by this Modell more easilie righted by the Justice of the peace who maie in case of the ptie wronged raise it in one of the Ranckes.

And by theis and such observacōnes as in tyme maie bee better thought on It is to bee hoped there wil be more equality and lesse cause of Complainte touching ratinge. It beinge in deede somewhat pittifull that upon a sudden rate poore men are genallie opprest and yet the suddennes of the leavie will not admit tyme to relieve them.

The minister of the pish to bee entreated to assiste in the settinge foreward and affectinge this modell in the pish.

Dd. Gwynne.²
p Cur.

A rate of a *cli.* is devidid uppon the se^vall hundredē in maner followinge.

Kilgarran	.	.	.	.	vjl <i>i</i> xs.
Kemyes	.	.	.	.	xxij <i>li</i> . xs.
Dewslan	.	.	.	.	xv <i>li</i> .

¹ Partiality.

² The Clerk of the Peace. (He was appointed by the Custos Rotulorum; see 37 Henry VIII, cap. 1). The division of the rate on the Hundreds and the order of the Justices are in his hand. The body of the document is apparently in the hand of Sir Thomas.

Dungleddy	xj <i>li</i> .
Narbeth	xv <i>li</i> . xs.
Castlem ⁿ tin	xvj <i>li</i> .
Roose	xii <i>li</i> . xs.

(f. 104a.) To the high Constables of the hundred of Castle-^{Castle-}
mⁿtin & to every of yem. mⁿ'tin'.

Takinge into our consideracōns ye geñall Complainte and grievaunces of ye Countrey touchinge unequaltie of ratinge aswell of ye sevall hundreds within this Countye as of ye sevall pishes and pticuler inhabitantē within the same, we have (for ye better reformacōn of ye said geñall & pticuler Greevaunces & for reducinge of all rates to an equallitie & indifferencye) thought good to sette forth in writtinge a modell or forme of rates to be followed and observed henceforth through ye whole Countye by ye inhabitantē of the sevall pishes within the same, which modell or forme of rates togeather with directions for yor pceedinge therin you shall receave in writtinge in a scedule hereunto annexed, we therefore will & require you to put the same forth-with in execucōn without delaye accordinge to the forme & directions in the said annexed scedule pticulerlie sette downe: whereof faile you not at your pill. Dated at the geñall Sessions of the peace houlden for the said Countye the sixe Daye of October anno regni Dñi Caroli Angliæ regis quinto.

Dd. Gwynne.

[Signed] Richard Phillipps.¹
Tho. Canon.
George Rowen.
Thomas Warren.

(f. 104b.) Accordinge to the tenor of this warrant wee have given notice unto all the chieftest inhabitants of the sevall pishes wth in the said hundred of Castlemⁿtin; and uppon the xxjth day of November 1629 last past they mett togeather at the towne of Pembroke where wth one consent they all answered they would not make any standinge rate in any of the said
^{Castle-}
^{mⁿ'tin.}
^{Hundred.}

¹ These signatures are all autograph. Sir Richard Phillipps, of Picton Castle, was Sheriff of the County in 1633; George Bowen, of Llwyngwair, in 1632; and Thomas Warren, of Trewern, in 1639.

pishes, untill there was an equall and a iust rate made on the sevall hundrede; and doe complaine that in the rate heereunto annexed, the hundred of Castlem²tin is over-rated.

R.¹ Phillip leach, } High Constables
John Poyer. } of Castlem²tin.

[Endorsed]
Sir Tho. Canons
modeff for rates.

¹ The response of these passive resisters to the justices' order is in the hand of Phillip Leach, a name still honourably known in South Pembrokeshire. John Poyer was the "fighting mayor of Pembroke", famous in Civil War story, who was shot at Covent Garden in 1649.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

CELTIC BRITAIN. By J. RHYS, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), etc., Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, and Principal of Jesus College. Third Edition. London, 1904.

IN the domain of Welsh historical literature Professor Rhys's little book has long ago established for itself a foremost place. There is, probably, no other book that has been so frequently referred to by scholars of the past quarter of a century who have written about, or have had occasion to deal with, the subject of Celtic Britain. No one at the present day thinks of writing "Boadicea" or "Caractacus," and the consequences of the coming of Cunedda and his Sons are familiar to us all. It is now easy enough to write histories of Wales. Stick to *Celtic Britain* as closely as a befitting fear of plagiarism will permit, so long as it will help you out; bring the imagination into full play for the mediæval period, where darkness still broods o'er the face of historic facts; wind up with the usual rant about the establishment of those eminently Anglian and Anglicising institutions, the University Colleges, and the "rise of national feeling"—and there you are! Let any one who wants to estimate the difference between the manner in which our pre-Norman history is now treated by scholars compare some of the historical books written before the appearance of the first edition of *Celtic Britain* with others written since, and he will have to acknowledge that whereas the information afforded by the former is little less vague than were it actually concerned with the battles of kites and crows to which Milton not unnaturally likened the racial and dynastic struggles of our early history, the latter give a fairly comprehensive and reasonable account of the gradual development and building up of a nation. Much of this improved presentation is directly attributable to *Celtic Britain*. Other authorities have, of course, contributed, and in the general formation of true scientific methods and of accurate investigation, perhaps none with greater effect in the department of scholarship with which we are now concerned than our own Journal. If *Celtic Britain* has not become "a classic" in the classical sense of the phrase, it has firmly established itself as an authority with which the future equally with the present will find it difficult to dispense. Not that by any means the last word has been said upon many of the problems with which it is engaged. As knowledge grows from more to more, it will have to be modified in accordance therewith. Many of the hard-driven words *probably*, *possibly*, and *perhaps*, for the frequent appearance of which Professor Rhys apologised in the preface to his first edition, will crystallise into greater certainties. But the main scheme, trend and purpose

of the book will remain unaffected. Nothing more will be needed than a periodical overhaul, a bringing up to date; and nothing more has been attempted in the new edition that is now before us. Professor Rhys's views upon the debateable points of our early history deservedly carry such weight that their slightest modification is of importance to Welsh historical students, and we accordingly have thought that our critical duties to our members would be best performed by noting the principal changes that occur in the present edition.

CHAPTER I: *Britain in the Time of Julius Cæsar*.—On page 2 (of both the second and the present editions) one of the "guesses" as to the arrival of the first of the Celts in Britain which Professor Rhys deprecated in 1884, he now permits himself to make in the added words: "but we should probably not be wrong in supposing it to have been more than a millennium before the Christian Era"; a "guess" which the present writer is inclined to regard as under the mark, though it must be admitted that scientific opinion is disposed to contract rather than expand the Celtic period of this island's history. The appearance of the Brythons is also now more definitely put forward (p. 4) as having taken place "before the middle of the fourth century B.C.," on the authority of Mr. C. H. Read's excellent *Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age in the British Museum*; and that of the Belgæ, "whose language was not essentially different from Brythonic," based, no doubt, upon Cæsar's well-known remarks, is regarded as having occurred partly as late as that great conqueror's time. The statement as to the import and export of bronze and tin, which in the earlier edition are said "to have formed at this time [that of Cæsar] the most important items in the trade of Britain," is modified under the influence of Mr. Read's *Guide*, at any rate so far as concerns the importation of bronze; and Cæsar's observation on the point is limited to "certain bronze works of art made in the workshops of the Mediterranean." The account of Cæsar's invasion is given in much the same terms as before, the subsequent discoveries of coins, upon which most of Professor Rhys's theories were based, having gone rather in the direction of confirming those theories than of their subversal or modification. In regard, however, to the view that the rule of Eppillos, the son of Commios the Atrebat, was centred at or included Calleva, attention should be drawn to the opinions of Mr. Anscombe and of Mr. Haversfield in the *Athenæum* of the 21st and 28th January last.

CHAPTER II: *Britain down to the Roman Conquest*.—On p. 41 the reading of the coins bearing the letters Vep. Corf (for Vep. Cor. F), as "Vepotalos, son of Correos," is altered into "Vepogenos," etc. The presence of the Phœnicians in Britain is now guardedly admitted (p. 47), and the continuance of the tin trade by the Veneti, though not referred to by Cæsar, is regarded as probable. The most recent views of scholars upon the situation of the Cassiterides have been adopted (p. 48), and these are now equated with the British Isles in substitution for the islands in Vigo Bay. On p. 68, Ptolemy's

Belisama becomes the Mersey *vice* the Ribble. The very important and suggestive observations of Professor Rhys on Druidism, and the section of the inhabitants of Britain whose religious and ethical system it was, remain much as they were when originally written, and strike us with all the force, cogency and suggestiveness of their first perusal.

CHAPTER III: *The Romans in Britain and How They Left It*.—On p. 80, the section dealing with the conquests of Ostorius in A.D. 50, has an important interpolated passage that we hope was discussed during the recent annual meeting at Shrewsbury. It runs: "Possibly the building of Uriconium or Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, is to be traced to Ostorius's policy; and perhaps we may assume that it marked on the Severn the farthest corner of the tract of country which had then been conquered by Roman arms." The supposition is stated so tentatively that we are quite prepared to accept it for whatever it may be worth, and enough is not known of Uriconium to admit of its summary rejection; but, speaking equally tentatively, it will surprise the writer of this notice if it will hereafter be shown that Uriconium took its rise so early as the year 50 A.D., except as a hurried temporary military camp. On p. 81, the better reading "Deceangli" takes the place of the long-accepted "Deceangi," as the result of the careful examination of the pigs of lead in Chester Museum, during the visit of our Association there in the year 1890; and on the next page is duly noted the discovery, since the previous edition, of the coin marked Carat or Cara, doubtless struck by Caratacos. The theory that the Picts meant the painted men is advanced in the same terms (p. 93). On p. 107 we have an important alteration in the greater precision with which the territory of Aurelius Conan (one of the objects of Gildas's denunciations) is now indicated as being "the country which happened to be still in the possession of the Brythons, between the Severn Sea and Poole Harbour": a great improvement upon the earlier "east of the Severn Sea." As to the much-debated date of the battle of Badon, Professor Rhys still inclines to the late M. de la Borderie's fixture, the year 493; though the point has been the subject of considerable discussion since that writer's article in the *Revue Celtique* for January, 1883. He also continues to identify the Condidan of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, slain in the great battle of Deorham in 577, with the Kynddylan of Welsh literature. But he makes the sack of Condidan's town of Pengwern to take place after the death of that prince at Deorham in 577; while the Kynddylan of the celebrated elegy of Llywarch Hen is represented as falling at the ruin of Pengwern. Fethanleag, the scene of Ceawlin's defeat, Professor Rhys supposes to be Faddiley, in Cheshire, the conjecture of the late Dr. Guest, but Professor Rhys has elsewhere refused to accept that identification. Are we now to assume that he agrees with it? A little lower down he sets forth the continuity of Welsh life in the Cornish peninsula in an interpolated passage based upon Mr. W. H. Stevenson's recent edition of Asser.

CHAPTER IV: *The Kymry*.—On p. 114, "Votadini" is advanced as a better rendering than "Otdadini" for the Gododin of Welsh literature. The explanation of "Kymry," originally propounded by Professor Rhys, and now generally adopted by scholars, is retained (p. 116). The settlement of the Deisi is mentioned (p. 122) in the brief terms of the former edition, notwithstanding that Professor Rhys, in one of his most suggestive papers, has shown that it was an event of capital importance in the history of Dyfed. Cuneglasos (another of Gildas's antipathies) is now (p. 123) "provisionally" regarded "as being Maelgwn [Gwynedd]'s relative, acting as a sort of lieutenant to him, and having as his headquarters the ancient place known as Dineirth in the neighbourhood of the town of Llandudno," on purely philological grounds that appear to us rather inconclusive. On p. 126 the date of Ethelfrith's great victory at Chester is altered from A.D. 613 to A.D. 616, thus following Mr. Plummer's *Bede*. On p. 144 the words "tenth-century edition of the Welsh Laws" have been allowed to stand, whereas it would have been better to have made it clear that what is meant is the supposed code of Hywel Dda. There is, of course, no tenth-century manuscript of the Welsh Laws, and the particular redaction to which Professor Rhys here refers can not be proved to be older than the manuscript in which it is contained, though much earlier material is doubtless enshrined within it. On p. 146, the date of the battle of Dun Nechtain, where Ecgfrith, King of Northumbria, was slain, is amended from 686 to 685.

CHAPTER V: *The Picts and the Scots*.—An alteration on p. 153 is the explanation of Pentland, from "a corruption of a Brythonic *Pen llan*," instead of from Pehlant; and the much-debated Peanfahel of Bede is taken, following Nicholson, to mean "the wing of the vallum," that is, the pinnacle or turret at the end of the wall. Other small but important changes in this difficult chapter may be summarised as resulting in making the Vacomagi to have been a branch of the Caledonians. On the complicated and vexed question of the Pictish order of regnal succession, the author retains his already-expressed views. Page 172 yields us one of the very few errors, even of the most trifling order, in the book. The victory of Oswin at Winwæd is said to have taken place in 665, whereas the date is rightly given on p. 134 as 655. What seems to us a doubtful identification is repeated on p. 174 from the earlier edition, in the remark that the presence of Welsh missionaries in the upper valley of the Scottish Dee is evidenced by the Anglesey Saint Ffinan's church of Llanphanan. At p. 184, dealing with the dynastic struggle that followed upon Kenneth Mac Alpin's ascent to the Scottish throne of Scone (A.D. 844-860), regarded by the Professor as synonymous with the Pictish throne, and as marking the ascendancy of the Pictogoidels over the other nations of Pictland, the following qualifying sentence of importance is added: "It is right, however, to say that besides a certain Goidelic nucleus in the Tay valley, and the Goidelic element among the ancient Dumnonii, there was probably

very little that could be racially described as Goidelic at all in North Britain : so the word Goidel comes largely to mean here one who spoke Goidelic and accepted the customs of the Goidel ; for instance, in the matter of the Celtic succession, as distinguished from the succession usual among the Northern Picts." This means a reassertion in stronger terms of Professor Rhys's view that most of Scotland north of the Wall was racially non-Aryan. The note at foot of p. 191 is repeated from p. 190 of the second edition ; it runs as follows : "A critical edition of this [the *Jarla Saga*] and the other Orkney Sagas, prepared by Dr. Vigfusson for the Master of the Rolls, has been in type since 1875, but it is not yet published." This might have been true of 1884, but can it be true of 1905 ? We are ready to believe anything of the meanness of the English Treasury permanent officials, who have the sitting upon the imperial purse, when called upon to deal with expenditure upon a purely literary enterprise ; but that a work should be kept in type for thirty years, though it had been stereo'd, is too much for even our hardened experience.¹ On p. 197 of the former edition is the following sentence which has been omitted from the present issue : "Beda, who records the Brythonic form of the name of the Forth terminus of the Northern Wall as being then *Peanfahel*, knows nothing of the purely Goidelic *Kinneil* attested later." The brilliant passage on p. 201, summing up the lessons of the chapter on the Picts and Scots, stands without alteration ; though we are bound to say that in our view it assumes the presence in North Britain of a much larger Goidelic racial element than is admitted in the fresh sentence introduced on p. 184, which we have quoted above.

CHAPTER VI: *The Ethnology of Early Britain*.—The opening words of this most striking and original chapter have been changed, so as to give them a totally new significance to students of history. They formerly ran thus : "The most ancient name known to have been given this island is that of Albion." The passage now appears as : "The most ancient name now supposed to have been given to these islands was that of *Cassiterides*, and to Britain that of Albion." We have already alluded to the discussion that has taken place since the publication of the second edition of *Celtic Britain* upon the identification of the *Cassiterides*, but we do not think the case for the British Isles has been made out to complete agreement. The note on p. 206, dealing with the area to which the word *Alban* was applied, is now enlarged by a reference to an important passage in the *Book of Leinster*. The greater caution as well as the greater certainty of the new edition is evidenced by the alteration of the sentence (p. 205, second edition) : "the name [*Alban*] is, as far as we know, completely lost in the dialects of the Brythons," to (p. 207, third edition) : "the name has not been identified for certain in the dialects of the Brythons." We wish Professor Rhys had altered the

¹ We have since learnt that it was quite true when Professor Rhys's little book was published.

infinitive in the sentence, "the Mediæval Irish plurals, Britain, genitive *Bretan*, which had at times to function as the name both of the Brythons and of the island;" the meaning is clear enough, but the effect is not agreeable. The change from "the Aryan nations wandering westwards" (p. 211-2, second edition) to "the Aryan nations of the west" (p. 214, third edition), reminds us of the wandering speculations of scholars on the home-of-the-Aryans question: during the past twenty years; a *wander-jahr* in which Professor Rhys did his share of leading. The serviceable distinction between the *p* Celts and the *q* Celts, which we think it is the supreme distinction of Professor Rhys to have struck out—that is, to have embodied in a formula, as a sort of touchstone which every tyro thinks he can use is to our great joy retained intact and unaltered. No question relating to the early ethnology of the western parts of Britain, and especially of Wales, is of greater interest to Cambrian Archæologists than that which deals with the Goidelic element in our population. Metaphorically speaking—and, perhaps, partially ethically and partially physically speaking—the Goidel was between the devil and the deep sea; geologically he occupied the stratum between the Brython and the non-Aryan; geographically he stood between a conquering horde and the Western Ocean. The problem is how he came into that position; had he travelled from the east westward, or from the west eastward? For the very latest pronouncement upon the subject see the January number of this Journal, in the course of Mr. Willis-Bund's Presidential Address. Professor Rhys considers that westward the course of the Goidelic power took its way; Professor Kuno Meyer maintains the direct negative; we are not quite sure what Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson holds; and Mr. Willis-Bund appears to support both contentions at once with arguments that favour neither. The multitude of counsellors gives the bewildered critic occasion to blaspheme—and he does it! As one who delights to differ, the present writer is pleased to find that in the main Professor Rhys in his third edition sticks to the position he occupied in his second. There is, however, a slight weakening of his attitude; but not such as we hope to foreshadow his abandonment of the ground, for that would lead to a distressing readjustment of views of our early history, which have been adopted with more or less acknowledgment from past editions of *Celtic Britain*. Twenty years ago, Professor Rhys answered his own question of "Who were the Celts of the inscribed stones?" thus: "It is the monuments of the retreating Goidels of Britain that we have, for the most part at any rate, in the old inscriptions, and not those of Goidelic invaders from Ireland" (p. 216, second edition). What is the answer now given? It is this: "It is partly the monuments of the retreating Goidels of Britain that we have in the old inscriptions, but partly, perhaps, those also of Goidelic invaders from Ireland" (p. 218, third edition). We leave the point with feelings of apprehension. An important addition to the statement respecting the latest Celtic invaders from Gaul, who, we are told in the

second edition, "called themselves Brittones," are the words "and Belgæ." On p. 220 the old earthworks above Corwen are now styled by their right name of *Caer Drywyn*. In view of recent dogmatic presentments and rash wagers (the Editor of this Journal's "bottom dollar") as to the comparative modernity of *Tre'r Ceiri* (100 A.D., *vide Arch. Camb.*, for January, 1904), it may be interesting to note that Professor Rhys regards *Caer Drywyn*—a fortress having many of the features of *Tre'r Ceiri*, but admittedly of greater antiquity—as a Goidelic stronghold. On p. 222 the *Segantii* have become the *Setantii*, and their river the *Seteia*. On p. 223 "Votadini" replaces "Otdadini." The *Novantæ* and *Selgovæ* are now regarded as Goidels (p. 224), but the *Votadini* are ranked with the *Brythons*. The *Caledonians*, who were formerly considered Goidels, are now looked upon as *Picts*, and, therefore, racially as non-Aryan. Arthur is still as unsubstantial as, though none the less real than, a Scotch mist. We thought that the learned Professor, having transformed him into a solar myth or a culture hero, had within recent years relented, and was disposed to localise him upon this earth; but we find no signs of either relenting or remorse in the remarks devoted to him (pp. 236-9), which strictly reproduce those of the former edition.

CHAPTER VII: *The Ethnology of Britain* (continued).—On p. 246, the author's desire to bring his former remarks on the *Cruthnian* invaders of Britain up to date by the insertion of a few remarks upon the *Ulster Cruthni*, has not contributed to the clearness with which this difficult question is presented. The invasion of the *Deisi*, which has already been alluded to, but is here dealt with at length, is now (p. 247) placed "towards the end of the third century," which is more definite than the former "previous to St. David's time." The opinion that cromlechs are not to be found in the *Brythonic* districts of Wales is repeated; but the present writer finds it difficult to accept the reasoning upon which the conclusion is based. As regards the home of the *Ogam* form of writing, Professor Rhys, in adding a sentence which embodies his present views on this point, has not been careful to delete the passage from the earlier edition which expresses a contrary opinion. Thus, on p. 250 of the former, and p. 252 of the new edition, we read that "possibly the kind of writing (that is, the *Ogam*) was invented by a Goidelic native of *Siluria* or *Demetia*, who, having acquired a knowledge of the Roman alphabet, and some practice in a simple system of scoring numbers, elaborated the latter into an alphabet of his own, fitted for cutting on stone or wood." That sentence is now followed almost immediately by this: "The argument from numbers points to Ireland as the country where *Ogmic* writing was invented, and it must also be admitted that there are certain features of the *Ogam* alphabet where Latin letters cannot be suggested. It is emphatically the work of a grammarian, who is possibly to be regarded as representing the linguistic science of the more learned class of *Druids* in ancient Erin."

How well this section has been brought up to date will be seen from the fact that it contains an allusion (p. 255) to the Ogam inscription recently discovered at Bryn kir, in Carnarvonshire, which was noticed for the first time by our President, the Ven. Arch-deacon D. R. Thomas, only two years ago. In dealing with the burials of the Brythonic peoples which Professor Rhys still presumes took place in barrows or mounds, we now have (p. 262) a more elaborate account of the "finds" obtained from "the grass-grown cairn" known as Bryn yr Ellyllon, near Mold. This has been adopted from Mr. Read's *British Museum Guide*, to which we have already alluded; and inasmuch as it sets forth the correct description of the splendid gold article which has hitherto been considered as the ornamental mounting to the coralet of a British chief, we give the "finds" as they are detailed by Professor Rhys: "When more than 300 loads of stones had been carted away, the workmen came to a cist with the following contents: (1) The skeleton of a tall and powerful man, placed at full length: (2) a richly-embossed gold peytrel (French, *poitrail*), or brunt of a pony of about twelve hands, like the famous Welsh breed of the present day; it measured about 3 ft. 7 ins., by a central depth of 8½ ins., and was mounted on a copper plate provided with a fringe of coarse cloth; (3) some 300 amber beads. Traces of something made of iron are said to have been detected, and two or three yards from the cist was found standing a cinerary urn full of ashes. The burial belongs to the end of the Bronze Age, when cremation was not entirely obsolete in this country, and when gold cannot have been scarce. We should probably not be wrong in attributing it to the time of the Roman occupation." A few lines lower down, Professor Rhys fortifies his view of the *rapprochement* and assimilation of the non-Aryan aborigines with the Goidelic stock of Celts rather than with the Brythonic, by another extract from Mr. Read's *Guide*, which asserts that "the term Goidelic should strictly be confined to the mixed population of Aryan and non-Aryan language, in possession of the country when the Brythons arrived;" though this in turn is no more than a borrowing from Rhys's long-expressed view, except that the term is always used by the latter with a racial significance, whilst Mr. Read extends it in the passage just quoted to that of language. On p. 262 (second edition), the suggestion that the inscriptions containing the name "Decet" imply a chieftainship of non-Celtic origin is omitted; and the derivation of Loch Erne on p. 266 (second edition) from a native form of the classic Ivernii is also deleted. The passages relating to the Firbolg on pp. 268-9 (second edition) have been struck out.

As regards the valuable Appendices, these have been, if we may be allowed the expression, thoroughly overhauled, and been brought into line with the latest conclusions of philological research. The note under "Belgæ" has disappeared. That under "Caledones" (for the previous edition's "Caledonia") gives the reading of the

Colchester bronze tablet. The name "Carausius" is now connected etymologically with the Irish Cū-Rōi. A long note to the term "Cassiterides" has been added, strengthening the view of M. Salomon Reinach that this Greek word is derived from a national name, by the suggestion that such a root would be found in the Cessair of Irish legend. To the explanation of the word "Celtæ" is added d'Arbois de Jubainville's opinion that the Norse *Hild-r* is nothing but the masculine *Celta*, borrowed and treated as a feminine. The reading of the Bridgend inscription as "Conbellini" is now pronounced to be "certain." "Deceangi" has become "Deceangli." A very questionable etymological surmise from Nicholson's *Celtic Researches* has been added to the note under "Decantæ." The note under "Derventio" has been omitted. Variation in expression, rather than in meaning, has taken place in the note to the word "Douealedonios." The note to "Dumnonii" has been enlarged by the suggestion that this tribal name was probably once popular amongst all the Goidels. Under "Gangani," the remark in the earlier edition that the term *Prydain* "must have been once applicable to a part of Carnarvonshire" is altered into "can hardly have been applied to any part," etc. An important note on "Iudeu" appears for the first time, in which Bede's *Urbs Guidi*, or *Iudi* is identified with the Nennian *Urbs Iudeu*, and located at Carriden, or Edinburgh, the former for preference. A long addition to the word "Mæatæ" exhibits the keen attention which Professor Rhys has given to Scottish ethnography since the publication of his second edition. He now regards the position of this people to have been the country between the Firth of Forth and that of Tay, and between the Ochils and the Sea; that the "Mæatæ" of Dion Cassius are the Verturiones of Ammianus Marcellinus, and that, racially, they were Picts, with an admixture of Celts forming the leading or ruling element among them. To the note on the word "Ordovices" has been added the following: "It is not to be denied that the converse account of the words Ordovices and Ordous may prove to be the correct one, that is to say, that the former is a compound, Ordo-vic, and that Ordous is a shortened form of it. In that case, *Ordo-vices* might be interpreted as literally meaning 'men who fight with battle-hammers, hammer warriors,' a distinction from the meaning previously given, we venture to think, without much of a difference. A note on the "Parisi" has been added;¹ as has also another very important excursus on the word "Picti" and its congeners, which, however, leaves its meaning still uncertain. The note under "Segantii" now appears under "Setantii," and the latter reading is justified by a reference to the cognate Setanta, the boyhood name of Cuchulin. This severs the connection previously suggested to exist between the Segantii and the Carnarvonshire Segontium. To the note to "Tasciovals" has been added an interesting effort to

¹ On this point see a paper by Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the July part of the *Eng. Hist. Review*.

connect Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Tenuantius* with this name, with what, to the present writer, is an inconclusive result. The inscribed stone at Llanfallteg, county Pembroke, discovered in 1894, is the subject of a short note under the title "Vortipori." There are, of course, a multitude of minor verbal alterations, which result in greater elegance of style and precision of statement. The map of tribal Britain has also been subjected to careful revision.

We have called *Celtic Britain* a classic. The fact that it has kept its place almost justifies the phrase; and if it does not, this third edition will go far to insure it becoming one. None the less do we think it open to criticism. To our mind, it does not give a full presentation, disquisition and settlement of many of the varied points with which it deals. The facts of our early history are studied from an almost exclusively philological standpoint; and, though it appears to be the only standpoint whence many of them could be tackled successfully, there are others whose explanation require the aid of the kindred sciences of anthropology and archæology. Unfortunately, there is no master in those departments of human learning of the eminence of Professor Rhys in philology, and the intellectual astigmatism of *Celtic Britain* has to be acknowledged and allowed for. Even so, the little book remains a great book, and we heartily congratulate Professor Rhys upon this most tangible sign of its appreciation by the public.

CARDIGAN PRIORY IN THE OLDEN DAYS. By EMILY M. PRITCHARD
(OLWEN POWYS). London: William Heinemann, 1904.

WE regret that we are unable conscientiously to praise this book: the more so as the Association must in a certain sense be deemed responsible for its genesis, though not for its execution in the form it has assumed. It will probably be well within the recollection of our members who attended the Cardigan meeting, that Mrs. Pritchard read a paper upon the Priory on the occasion of the visit of the Association to the site, and we are informed that the present book has been elaborated from the paper read upon that occasion. It is obvious that the responsibility which the Association must be admitted to assume for the character of the papers which it invites from its members or others, must be limited to the form they have taken after they have undergone the pruning-knife and the harrow of the editor. With any separate publication the Association has nothing to do. It is, therefore, open to us at the outset of our notice of Mrs. Pritchard's work to express our regret that that lady did not see well to identify herself with some person who has made Welsh monastic history more or less of a special study; such a course would have saved her from many of the pitfalls incidental to the execution of a work of this kind by one who possessed no previous scholarship or training. The author has been so unwise as to

herself expose the limitations of her knowledge and opportunities, by prefacing her work with a list of the books in her own library and elsewhere, consulted for her work. They are for the most part a very poor lot, and the list contains not a single book that is up to the standard of modern scholarship. Even of them several are not properly quoted: for instance, there is no such work as "Warrington's 'Cambria Triumphans.'" The opening words of the first chapter are at once an indication of the author's unfitness for her task. They run: "The earliest mention to be found, as regards religion in Cardigan, is the settlement there of St. Mathaiarn, son of Brychan, son of an Irishman named Aulach." And again, "Brychan's three wives, according to an ancient manuscript copied about the year 1670 by Thomas Evan, of the Brynn;" and for all of which Theophilus Jones's *History of Brecknockshire* and the *Iolo MSS.* are quoted as though they were authorities of established repute. The above statements are not made use of as examples of what our forefathers were ready to accept for history, or of what we should now avoid, for it is clear that Mrs. Pritchard has no idea of their absurdity. It is, indeed, touching to read (in the Preface) her acknowledgments for assistance "when I was endeavouring to trace the life of St. Mathaiarn"! The truth of course is, that while there is every probability that the mouth of the Teify was the scene of a tiny religious settlement centuries before the appearance of the Normans, there is not the slightest evidence for associating its foundation with a particular saint, and more especially a saint of the Brychan family.

Whatever may have been the character of this "early British Church" foundation, if ever one existed, there is no doubt whatever about the first monastic establishment at Cardigan of which we have authentic record. This was the foundation of Rhys ap Gruffudd, the grandson of Rhys ap Tewdwr, and justiciar of South Wales under Henry II, who built here a small house, which, no doubt, after careful consideration and with much wisdom, he placed under the governance and protection of the important Benedictine abbey of Chertsey, in Surrey. The incalculable advantages conferred upon South Wales through the enlightened ecclesiastical policy of Rhys ap Gruffudd have never been properly appreciated; indeed, they would appear to be totally unknown to the writers of the popular historical pabulum written for the edification of Welsh schoolboys. In the land immediately subject to his personal power or influence Rhys established at least three monastic houses, which, there can be no doubt, he expressly intended should prove centres of light and leading within their respective districts. They were Strata Florida, Talley, and Cardigan. It is curious to note that they belonged to different religious orders; and were the occasion appropriate and time permitted, the writer of the present notice would desire nothing better than to attempt to ascertain the reasons which may be conjectured to have actuated Rhys in his religious

eclecticism.¹ It would also, it is thought, be possible to place the foundations in the chronological order of their establishment, and thus perhaps gain an idea of the course of development which Rhys's civilising system underwent. The ideas thus adumbrated may find congenial soil in the mind of some earnest student who is making a real effort to comprehend the religious and sociological phenomena of mediæval Wales, and may fructify to good purpose. In the meantime we return to our task. It is claimed for this book that it for the first time establishes the existence of the priory of Cardigan at a date nearly a century and a half anterior to the earliest year previously known, which is Dugdale's A.D. 1291. But we must point out that Dugdale merely adopts as an unmistakable *terminus a quo* the year of Pope Nicholas's "Taxation", and that what he says is that Cardigan priory was established at least as early as that year. It is true that his most recent editors took no trouble to fix the date more precisely; but they, at any rate, gave (from Tanner's *Notitia*) the reference to the public records which furnished the clue to Mrs. Pritchard, and enabled her to claim the distinction for Rhys ap Gruffudd. Nor this is all: for Rhys's charter of foundation was printed in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1422-1429, issued by the Deputy-Keeper of the Records in the year 1901. We will content ourselves by the remark that in the important matter of the proper rendering of the place and personal names mentioned in the charter, Mrs. Pritchard's translation is regrettably defective.² Land granted *de [sic] burgagia facienda* is oddly made into "for the burgage tenure;" but the correct meaning is obvious.

This monastic foundation of Rhys ap Gruffudd was, however, not the only religious establishment at Cardigan in the twelfth century. Early in that century one of the de Clares managed to establish a foothold in the valley of the Teify, which he consolidated by the construction of a strong fortification at the point of landing in the approach by the sea; and this was accompanied in the orthodox manner by the building of a church dedicated to the Trinity, and annexed to the great de Clare house of Gloucester. All this is plain enough from the documents, but Mrs. Pritchard has most unfor-

¹ Mrs. Pritchard observes:—"It is a well-known fact that monks were the reverse of popular among the Welsh; therefore, it would be most unlikely for this Priory [of Cardigan] to have been founded by any of the early Welsh princes." This supposed "well-known fact" is well known only to those who have not studied the history of the Welsh monasteries.

² This charter should be extracted for the *Arch. Camb.*, and the assistance of our members having local knowledge of the district solicited for the identification of the very important place-names. Thus Rhys's charter sets forth (p. 522 of the *Rolls Calendar*) the grant to the priory of lands "que jacent ab aquilonari parte vie que ducit versus Bleynporth a Catlavas usque ad vadum Arturi." Mrs. Pritchard, in a note, identifies Catlavas with Tan y Groes, though we are not told where the latter place is. It is, however, much more likely that it represents some such name as Cadlaw, or Cadlew, or perhaps Cad glawdd, the battle dyke.

unately mixed up the Rhys ap Gruffudd establishment with the de Clare establishment, and has thus lost the true history of the troubles that ensued between them. Her view is as follows: "We already know that Rhys ap Gryffyth conquered Cardigan in 1164, the then existing priory, the castle, and the town, and drove out the followers of the de Clares. Apparently, he sent away the Gloucester monks then holding the priory, probably fearing they would plot for the return of the de Clares, their founders, if he allowed them to remain . . . The next one learns is that Rhys had granted this existing priory cell to Chertsey; and not content with taking away this priory cell from Gloucester and giving it to Chertsey, he even changed its patron saint: for whereas in de Clare's time it was dedicated to the Trinity, Rhys now dedicates it to St Mary; why, we know not." The authorities printed by Mrs. Pritchard do not bring out the truth very clearly; but in her efforts to obtain information¹ she was led to apply to the authorities of Gloucester Cathedral, and thence she obtained a piece of information the true value of which she was far from appreciating, but which is probably the only bit of really new matter that her book contains. From Canon Bazeley, of Gloucester, she learnt that there is in the Cathedral muniment room a MS. volume containing "three or four deeds relating to Cardigan, and one . . . a letter written by T, Archbishop of Canterbury to D, Bishop of St. David's, commanding him to receive back the church from the thievish monks of Chertsey, and hand it over to the monks of St Peter." Now, it is clear from this that there happened at Cardigan just what happened at many other places: the monks, no matter of what order, once established in a district, endeavoured to draw within the influence of their house as many of the neighbouring parochial and extra-parochial churches as they possibly could. The monks of Cardigan, having behind them the power and wealth of their parent house of Chertsey, probably under the plea that the church of de Clare's English followers came within the four corners of Rhys ap Gruffudd's grant, or perhaps upon a much less flimsy show of right, claimed the church of Holy Trinity; but the great monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester, was equally powerful, and the attempt was for a time frustrated. But there could be no getting over the fact that the church of Llan Dduw was included in the ambit of Rhys's grant, and an amicable arrangement must have been arrived at between the two great English abbeys under which it was retained by the priory. Before we leave the Rhys ap Gruffudd period, we will quote a passage of the author, which will afford our readers some information. We are told that in 1176 "Prince Rhys gave a

¹ In the preface thanks are tendered to Mr. Ballinger, Librarian of the Cardiff Free Library, "for the excellent help he has given me in *unearthing* the *History and Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter's of Gloucester* by William Henry Hart. Would anyone believe that the allusion is to one of the best known of the Rolls Series of Chronicles, and that such a work could have been unknown to one who was meditating a history of another monastic house?

magnificent entertainment at Cardigan Castle, having issued invitations one year before, and sending to all the known countries of Europe, inviting their chivalry and their troubadours to an Eisteddfod, or musical competition. Old writers say that 30,000 came in response to his invitation. There is no doubt that this old castle was far more extensive then than at the present day, and stretched west to what is now called the 'Mwldan,' this name being derived from an old Welsh word, 'Mwl' (the *concreted mass*), and 'tan,' or 'dan' (under); therefore proving that the old castle walls extended along the ridge, above the present 'Mwldan.'" We do not know whether the history, the archæology, or the etymology contained in this passage is most at fault. We may here say that the extracts from charters, or from printed Latin documents, are printed in this book in an unusual manner, and their translation follows the text without break or explanation. The extract, "*Duas carucatas terrae*," from Pope Nicholas's Taxation, is translated "200 acres of land."

There next passes the period of two hundred and odd years, from, say, Edward II to the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, which to the average Welsh historical writer is impenetrable. Mrs. Pritchard duly gives the entry in the *Valor* relating to the priory, and, evidently not comprehending where the entry naturally terminated, has followed it with the entries relating to the other parish churches of the deanery of Is Aeron, though they had, of course, nothing to do with the priory. Now, it happens that just as the star of Cardigan priory was about to set for ever (for the short respite to both the parent house of Chertsey and its daughter of Cardigan, by their transference to Bisham, may be neglected), there crops up a little episode which is noticed in this book as though it had been brought to the notice of historical students for the first time. We allude to the examination into the genuineness of the priory's most sacred object, the image of the Virgin, having a never-diminishing taper in her hand. The incident is a really interesting one, and, coupled with the notices of other famous relics of pre-Reformation Wales, throws considerable light upon the condition of religious thought and practice at the time of the suppression of the monastic houses. The report of the examination, together with Bishop Barlow's letter to Cromwell to which it formed the enclosure, have long been known to students, if not in the original, at least in Wright's volume on the *Suppression of the Monasteries* in the Camden Series; but of this Mrs. Pritchard had no idea, and we learn from a remark elsewhere that it was only by the roundabout way of Lampeter College library she discovered the existence of Barlow's letter. Consequently, we have the priest's examination on one page, and the bishop's covering letter, sixty pages further on.

The subsequent dealings with the priory property are traced by satisfactory documentary evidence down to the present day (with the exception of the transfer to the Pryces of Gogerddan, of which transaction it is said "there is no trace"), and this part of Mrs.

Pritchard's work may be unreservedly praised. We meet, however, with a very questionable statement in the following: "Several old maps and pictures of Cardigan mark 'the College' in the Priory grounds.¹ This has reference to the Benedictines following amongst the various avocations of their Order, the calling of teachers, and having a college for the instruction of the youth of the neighbourhood." The authoress has evidently no idea of the ecclesiastical signification of the word "collegium." But we may say that, as regards Cardigan, we do not think the term has reference to anything that existed prior to the dissolution of the house.

The tenth chapter of the book is devoted to what is intended to form an architectural account of the priory church, and of the nature and extent of the conventual buildings. At the outset the following remark gives us pause: "The present window [i.e., the stonework of the east window, not the glass] in Cardigan Church, of the early Perpendicular period, was probably put up in remembrance of Archbishop Baldwin preaching the crusade." We wonder what in the world is the authoress's idea of the meaning of the term "the early Perpendicular period." We very much doubt the Margaret of Anjou ascription of the corbelled head on the north side of the chancel arch. The remark that "there was a covered way from the priory to the church of St. Mary," implies that priory and church were two separate buildings, and we are afraid that this is just the authoress's idea. It is a common weakness with people who dwell in a house that is built upon or near to the site of an earlier building, to consider that at least some portion of the very earliest work has been preserved amidst the latest—and so it is here. The idea is, of course, a perfectly correct one in many cases; for instance, at Ewenny and at Ruthin, but it is not so at Cardigan. "The basement of the present house built on a rock," says Mrs. Pritchard, "is the remains of the old Benedictine Priory." Perhaps

¹ Mrs. Pritchard very properly refers to the representation of the priory church on the map of Cardiganshire in Blaeu's well-known series which was produced on the Continent. This is apparently the foundation of the remark in Mr. Heineemann's prospectus, that "Cardigan and its Priory had at one time a wide reputation, and were well known both in Britain and abroad. No wonder, therefore, that the most beautiful map, a copy of which adorns this volume, is of Dutch origin." Now, the book itself contains no such remark, and we are far from desiring to make Mrs. Pritchard responsible for "blather" which may not be hers. But we draw attention to it because it illustrates the manner in which the gentle art of criticism is conducted in some quarters. *The Antiquary* for April contains a notice of "Cardigan Priory," in which we are told that, "although but a 'cell' to the larger abbey of Chertsey, Cardigan Priory had a reputation not only in Britain but abroad." When Professor Rhys wrote recently that "it is sometimes noticed that the reviewer studies nothing but the preface"—or the prospectus—could there have been visions about? *The Antiquary* reviewer also blames Mrs. Pritchard for omitting to give Bishop Barlow's letter enclosing the priest's examination anent the sacred taper; but all that Mrs. Pritchard had done, as we have remarked, had been to separate the communications by an abyss of sixty pages; which, however, has served to convict her reviewer of only partially reading the book he was noticing, though he may have got a little beyond the prospectus.

we ought to thank her for the restraint which has kept her from connecting it with the original foundation of St. Mathaiarn. Some modern round-headed windows to the cellars, are, however, expressly referred to on the beautifully reproduced photograph of the house as "the old windows of the Priory, founded by Gilbert de Aare A.D. 1111." It may here be said that all the other illustrations are equally successful, but in a work on Cardigan Priory more of them should have been devoted to the only relic of the Priory, the priory church. There is no index.

EDWARD OWEN.

MEMORIALS OF OLD HEREFORDSHIRE. Edited by the Rev. COMPTON READE, M.A. London: Bemrose and Sons. 1904. Price, 15s. nett.

THIS very pleasant book consists of contributions by gentlemen who are more or less well informed in the past and present history of the county of Hereford. Though not a county history, there are chapters upon almost every department of local antiquarian research, written in pleasant and easy style. That devoted to the "Early British and Roman Periods," by Mr. James Davies, contains a few statements that do not commend themselves to Cambrian antiquaries: for instance, the observation that "in the Early British Period" the portion of the county westward of the Wye was called "Ereinwg." Like "Pferreys" or "Ferlys," the suppositious name of the Forest of Dean district, it has no historic reality; and both are products of more peaceful times, when there was plenty of leisure for the concoction of etymological puzzles. The "Gwyr Essyllwg," or Silures, were certainly not also styled "Syllyrwys." The cromlech on Bredwardine hill is termed "Druidic." The poem of Taliesin called "Preiddeu Anuwn," has nothing to do with the Noachian Deluge: as children say, "it's worse than that." But Mr. Davies has been reading his namesake's *Mythology of the Druids*, to which indeed he refers in the preceding paragraph. We cannot forbear quoting the following:—"An interesting incident in connection with the meeting of Augustine and the British bishops may be worth mentioning. The chair on which St. Augustine sat was, according to tradition, preserved at the church of Stanford Bishop, near to which the meeting took place. That chair got into the possession of Dr. James, of Birmingham, who published a work called *St. Augustine's Chair*. Unhappily, the chair itself now lies in the museum of the City Council of Canterbury; and when the Bishop of Hereford recently applied to that Council to surrender it to Stanford Bishop church, where it had lain for so many centuries, his request was refused." The incident was worth mentioning, but of its truth *credat Judæus*. As to the seven recalcitrant British bishops, Mr. Davies states that three were connected with the region included in the diocese of Hereford—the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Trefawydd, or Hereford, and the Bishop of Weeg. The latter, Mr. Davies informs us, is "a word

representing the Bishop's name and the river Wye, Gwy"—a shocking piece of bad etymology. And we should like to know his authority for "Treffawydd." The Rev. A. T. Bannister, in an excellent chapter on "The Border Castles," adopts the theory of the Norman origin of the moated mounds upon which undoubted Norman castles have been imposed. Our own valued member and contributor, Mr. H. F. J. Vaughan, writes upon the various branches of the Vaughan family who made Herefordshire their habitat. He deduces them all from Drym Benog, of whose corporeal existence we entertain considerable doubts. Of a later ancestor, Moreiddig Warwyn, is told a legend about a snake; but if Mr. Vaughan had gone to good historical sources, he might have had the credit of establishing for the first time the actual date of that personage. Mr. E. F. D. Scudamore deals with "The House of Scudamore," a family whose history touches that of Wales at an interesting point—that of Owen Glyndwr, who was unquestionably connected with the Border house of Scudamore, in some not very clear manner. But Mr. Scudamore makes confusion worse confounded by jumbling up Owen, whom he styles "John o' Gwent," with Sion Kent, the poet. The book is nicely illustrated.

E. O.

THE HISTORY OF THE IRON, STEEL, TINPLATE, AND OTHER TRADES OF WALES. By CHARLES WILKINS, F.G.S. Merthyr Tydfil. 1903.

THIS book is not much in our line, though we should regard it as of high importance to the future historian of South Wales industries. It is essentially an account of the rise and marvellous development of the trade in minerals, which, if it did not actually start within the last one hundred years, at any rate assumed importance only within that period. Mr Wilkins records instances of earlier mining and smelting activities; but as the book is evidently written to chronicle the struggles of men who are removed from the oldest of us by no more than a couple of generations, it did not enter into the author's scheme to make independent researches into the long past history of the Welsh mineral trades. On page 230 is an absurd bit of etymologising by the well-known "Morien," which we recommend Mr. Wilkins to cancel should his book ever get into a second edition; and we trust opportunity will also be taken to provide a table of contents and to improve the index, for at present the first is altogether wanting, and the last is quite inadequate.

A HISTORY OF THE THIRTEEN COUNTRY TOWNSHIPS OF THE OLD PARISH OF WREXHAM, AND OF THE TOWNSHIPS OF BURRAS RIFFRI, ERLAS AND ERDDIG. By ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER. Wrexham. 1903.

WE heartily congratulate our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. A. N. Palmer, upon the full attainment of the purpose with which he

started a good many years ago, namely, the writing of the history of the Town and Parish of Wrexham. Mr. Palmer's method has been to write separate and detached monographs upon certain subdivisions of his subject, which while complete in themselves are none the less parts of a fully-rounded scheme. Now that Mr. Palmer's labours have reached their natural close, some of our members may desire to possess the different volumes in which they have been embodied; for we can have little doubt but that their value to the local antiquary and country gentleman will considerably appreciate as the years roll on, while the circumstances under which some of them were produced will probably militate against the issue of fresh editions; we therefore enumerate them here. The first volume is entitled *A History of Ancient Tenures of Land in the Marches of North Wales*, published by the author in 1885. This forms what may be termed a general introduction to the subsequent volumes. It is, however, much more than this, for it was then—and still remains—the best monograph on Welsh tenures, and continues to be an indispensable adjunct to Dr. Seebohm's *Village Community and Welsh Tribal System*. We understand that Mr. Palmer is engaged upon a new and revised edition. The second volume of the Wrexham series is *The History of the Parish Church of Wrexham*. The third deals with *The History of the Older Nonconformity of Wrexham*, in which a difficult and intricate branch of his subject is dealt with by Mr. Palmer with rare tolerance and insight. The fourth volume is entitled *The History of the Town of Wrexham*; and the fifth and last is the volume the title of which stands at the head of the present notice. The number of facts relating to the country districts lying around the town of Wrexham which are here brought together are so numerous, that it is only a local antiquary possessed of even greater knowledge of the district than Mr. Palmer himself who could criticise the book with effect. We can do no more than draw our readers' attention to the book itself, and add that from a long and constant use of the previous volumes, we have been astonished at their uniform accuracy and completeness. Errors there no doubt are, for it would be impossible to deal with so immense a mass of detail without the perpetration of errors; but we are tempted to think, from Mr. Palmer's corrections to the previous volume given on the last page of the present one, that they will be found to be of no great importance. None of the preceding volumes has been so rich in illustrations and pedigrees as the present. In closing this altogether inadequate notice of his last book we cannot but add to our congratulations upon the termination of his undertaking, others upon the fact that his labours have received public recognition by the administrators of this great kingdom, by the grant of an annual pension from the Civil List. The quality of true appreciation, like that of mercy, is twofold; and its manifestation in favour of Mr. Palmer is as honourable to Mr. Balfour as it is to Mr. Palmer himself.

CARDIFF RECORDS : BEING MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. Edited by JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff (Author of the *Borough of St. Ives, Cornwall*), prepared by the authority of the Corporation, under the direction of the Records Committee. Vol. v. Cardiff: Published by order of the Corporation, and sold by Henry Sotheran and Co., 140, Strand, W.C., and 37, Piccadilly, London, W. 1905.

WE can well fancy a Common Councillor of Cardiff addressing his Archivist somewhat as follows: "Sir, you have, under the direction of the Records Committee, produced four huge volumes, which have been published by order of the Corporation of Cardiff. These books are supposed to give us a history of the borough from the earliest times. For all I know they may do so, but allow me to tell you, Mr. Archivist, that what we want is a history up-to-date, showing how we, the Corporation of Cardiff, have crowned the national aspirations by the creation of a metropolis for Wales. Give us a selection from our council minutes; give us a list of officials, of mayors and their serjeants-at-mace, of those great men who have made this borough what it is; and then I can assure you the ratepayers will not grudge the large sums of money that have been expended on your labours."

If such were the directions given to our Editor, it will be admitted by all readers that he has carried them out to the letter. He has harnessed Pegasus to a Corporation tramcar, and if the poor beast goes wearily, that is no fault of his.

The Act Books are preserved among the muniments of Llandaff Cathedral, and consist of a series of folio paper books, bound in calf, ranging from 1573 to 1721, but the earlier volumes—those preceding 1664—are transcripts.

In 1592, a firm of British plumbers were ordered to receive £6 per annum to keep in repair the leaden roof of the Cathedral.

In 1594, the Chapter lament the ruinous and decayed state of their cathedral, which was more like a desolate and profane place than like a house of prayer and holy exercises.

One Master Matthews, of Llandaff, in this same year offers to pave, repair, and maintain the chapel of St. Dubricius, in which his ancestors lie buried, provided no one should be interred therein for the future but members of his family.

In 1638, an agreement was made with Richard Wager, of Cardiff, for glazing all windows, lances, and other places fit to be glazed in the whole Cathedral church, chauncell chapels, chapter-house, library, school-house, consistory, and all other rooms or places of the same. He is to provide ladders, which are to become the property of the Chapter, and is to receive £6 for the same.

In 1721, the Archdeacon and Chapter drew up a petition addressed to the King, Prince of Wales, and to the nobility, gentry, and

clergy of the diocese, begging for contributions towards repairing the Cathedral church.

In 1734, an agreement was made with Mr. John Wood, of Bath, for repairing the Cathedral, at a cost of not more than £1,700.

Besides this Act Book, the chapter clerk has in custody an octavo book of seven folios of vellum, newly bound in calf, and lettered "Oratio Episcopi Landavensis Prebendariis in Capitulo Congregatis Consuetudines et Ordinationes Ecclesiæ Landavensis 1575." It begins with a Latin oration. This document has been printed from a copy in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July, 1854.

On reference to our *Journal*, Ser. 2, vol. v, p. 193, will be found the paper in question.

Statutes of Llandaff Cathedral, with a speech of Bishop Blethin, 1575 (from a MS. in the possession of the Rev. J. M. Treherne).

This is a good instance of the excellent work that has been and is being done by the Cambrian Archæological Association. It appears from this note of Mr. Matthews that the Statutes of the Cathedral church of Llandaff would have perished had they not being preserved of our *Journal*.

The Archivist now gives us 217 solid pages of Cardiff Council Minutes—1880-1897. Mr. Matthews writes concerning these: "The reader who is more concerned with the monuments of antiquity than with the affairs of yesterday may begrudge the space allotted in the present volume to Recent Minutes of Council; and will perhaps think, as the Minutes were already printed and issued to the general public, it was superfluous to reprint extracts from them in this Series. In anticipation of such an objection, I would remark that a person who should refer to the official Minutes of Council on a particular matter would find his research an arduous one."

It would not be an over-easy one, even in Mr. Matthews' selection, the more so as we have, unfortunately, no index.

Our Archivist writes a very sensible article on the claim of Cardiff to be the capital of Wales, which may be summed up as follows: In a political sense, Wales has no capital, and cannot be said to have ever had one. However, for some years past, there has existed among Welshmen a desire for the creation of a metropolis of Wales. The claim of Cardiff rests upon her actual position as chief town of the most important county in the Principality. The oldest inhabitant has bored society for a very long while. He was probably invented in the Pleistocene period, perhaps earlier. In Cardiff he seems to be extremely virulent, and might, with Wordsworth's little maid, sing "We are seven." At all events, that is the number of ladies and gentlemen who have contributed their reminiscences to pad out these volumes.

To schedule place-names is an original and an excellent idea. It would, perhaps, have been an improvement if reference had been given to the papers or books in which they are first found.

Cardiff is poor in old plate: four maces represent the ancient municipalia; and these, according to Mr. Drane, cannot be of older date than the seventeenth century.

A glossary of obscure, obsolete, technical, and non-English words occurring in these five volumes will doubtless be useful to the readers of *Cardiff Records*. But why, oh! why, have we no index? Its absence immensely reduces the value of this huge collection! Probably the very first thing a student of Cardiff records would be forced to do would be to draw out for his own use an index of their contents. While he was thus engaged, it is unlikely that he would employ his leisure hours in singing songs of praise to the editor.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

PENRETH.—My article on Penreth (the title under which John Bird was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Llandaff in 1537), in the April (1904) number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, was one of suggestion of the various places that might have been chosen for the distinction.

I can now supplement it with a little further information upon the subject of Penreth, or Penrieth, in North Pembrokeshire, showing that, after all, this most probably was the place selected for the title of the Suffragan See.

In the parish is a ruined chapel, which was the parish church of Castellán, now a chapel-of-ease only to Penrieth, and served by its rector. This Castellán was given by Jordan de Cantilum (Cautilun or Cautitona) to the Knights Hospitallers of Slebech in 1113, and is mentioned in the "Taxatio" of 1291 as a parish church. In 1535 the chapel returned 13s 4d., and the manor and court were worth £1 12s. per annum.

When the Slebech Commandery was abolished at that period, Castellán came into the hands of Henry VIII, who was also Earl of Pembroke; a title then appertaining to the Crown in succession from Edward V, the second earl having exchanged it for that of Earl of Huntingdon in 1479. There was a new creation to a grandson of the first earl in 1551.

Henry VIII was Lord of Castellán Manor; and here we find him close to Penreth, which place must also have been known to Cromwell and Cranmer at the very period we are discussing. There is now an annual payment made by the owner of the Picton estate to the rector of Penreth on account of Castellán, showing intimate connection between the two places.

Further evidence may be adduced: There are only two livings in the Dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's mentioned in Ecton's *Thesaurus* (3rd edition, 1763) as in the patronage of the King only—one is "Penreth, R.," and the other "St. Andrews, R.," near Cardiff. If such patronage were the reason for selection, St. Andrew's would have been an inconvenient title, there being another place of the name, and Penreth would be left.

Again, where is another Penreth to be found? Were it not in Wales, why should the Principality have been ignored in the Suffragan Bishop scheme? When mentioning Bishop Bird, inquiry at Lichfield has brought me a copy of his appointment as Suffragan Bishop—also of Coventry (his native place) in 1537, and in this document the words "Penreth Episcopi Salutem" clearly occur.

It is, of course, remarkable that so obscure a country village, and one not particularly near any well-known track at the period, should

have got named for an episcopal title. The short time during which it was so honoured—two years only, 1537-39—probably accounts for no references turning up, confirmatory or otherwise.

Respecting Bishop Bird, it may be here just recorded that after being unfrocked at Chester by Queen Mary he acted as Suffragan to Bishop Bonner, London, who gave him the living of Great Dunmow, in Essex, where he died; and a slab there, assumed to cover his remains, has the making of what must have been a handsome metal cross, but the stone is much worn.

The Register of his burial gives:—"Johannes Bird sacri Theologia Doctor quondam de Chester Episcopus iam vero hujus po'e di Dunmowe magna Vicanus sepultus fuit XV. die Octobris, 1538."

ALFRED HALL.

OLD STAINED GLASS IN ST. BEUNO'S CHURCH, PENMORVA.

To the Editor of the "Archæologia Cambrensis."

In a recent (April, 1905) part of the *Arch. Camb.*, at p. 147, is an interesting article by Mr. C. E. Breese on some "Old Stained Glass in St. Beuno's Church, Penmorva", which was seen by the members of the Association during the Portmadoc Meeting of 1903, and an illustration of the fragments of early glass as they now appear in the west window of the church is also given. Several of these fragments form part of the inscription that no doubt ran along the foot of the original window. This inscription may have been complete up to the year 1870, when the church was practically rebuilt. It was, at any rate, known to the late Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth, for that gentleman, in a letter to Mr. Breese's father, gives it in its entirety as follows:—"Orate pro Meredyt ap Evan ap Robert et Margerta verch Maurice, uxor ejus, qui hanc fenestram fecerunt" Now, Mr. Wynne was so learned an archæologist and accomplished an epigrapher, that if he was quoting from his own observations there would be no ground for doubting the accuracy of his reading of the inscription. But, if the reproduction of Mr. C. E. Breese's photograph of the fragments now in the west window of the church be carefully examined, a puzzling variation from Mr. Wynne's account will become apparent. During the few minutes which were given to this church at the Association's visit in 1903, I noticed that some of the tiny lights of coloured glass had been inserted into the new window upside down, but neither time nor quiet opportunity was afforded for a thorough examination of the glass. This peculiarity can be traced in Mr. Breese's photograph. Taking the inscription as it appears in the drawing on p. 150 (*ante*), the first line is seen to consist of the word "Orate," which occupies one light of the glass, followed by three ornamental scrolls, which no doubt terminated the original inscription. The glass lights containing the letters immediately beneath these scrolls

are upside down : a fact which will be at once apparent if we reverse the page in our hand. We then see that they read | hanc | fenestra | qui. | , and it at once becomes apparent that they have not only been reversed, but also wrongly arranged in the re-glazing. The quarrel containing the "m" of "fenestram" and the word "fecerunt," probably in its abbreviated form "fec'unt," has disappeared. This having been made clear, we again reverse the page, and turn to the examination of the word below "Orate," which happens to be the right way up, and which I read as "Ll'yn : " that is, Llewelyn. The bar across the two "ll's" is the usual method of contraction, for which I have just substituted a comma. The two dots are, I think, intended to mark the last name of the commemorated person. But there does not happen to be a Llewelyn in what Mr. Breese quotes as the late Mr. Wynne's copy of the inscription ; nor would any of the names given by Mr. Wynne take such forms as we have in the drawing. What is the explanation ? I venture to set forth two : (1) That some of the fragments of stained glass comprising the inscription now in Penmorfa church have nothing to do with Meredith ap Evan ap Robert and Margaret his wife. The figure is said, and no doubt correctly, to be that of an ecclesiastic ; though I cannot make out with any certainty the details of a staff or stick, or the vestments, "rich in design and decoration," which Mr. Breese speaks of ; so that this gives us no clue one way or the other. The words qui hanc fenestra[m fecerunt], which are unquestionably to be found in the window and in Mr. Wynne's copy of Meredith ap Evan's inscription, make strongly against the above suggestion. What, then, about the letters "Ll'yn" ? This leads to the second explanation, viz., that so far at any rate as the inscription, as it at present exists, is concerned, it is made up of parts of two different inscriptions : the "qui hanc fenestra[m fecerunt]" from the inscription to Meredith ap Evan and his wife, the "Ll'in," and perhaps the "Orate" from another inscription to a person or persons one of whose name or names was Llewelyn. Is there any reason for supposing that there ever was more than one stained glass inscription in Penmorfa church ? I think there is.

It will be observed that Mr. Wynne's account of the stained glass, whoever be the authority, was drawn up when the inscription to Meredith ap Evan and his wife was complete. It is represented as having occupied "the south part of the east window of Penmorfa church." Now, "the south part of the east window" can mean nothing else than the southernmost division or light of the east window ; and as it is quite impossible to imagine only one of two or more lights of an east window being filled with stained glass, we are led to the conclusion that the other light or lights had been contributed by some other person or persons whose names—one of which was Llewelyn—were commemorated at the foot of the light or lights erected by them.

Perhaps Mr. Breese will be so good as to examine the glass

in situ ; and if a carefully-executed drawing on a fairly large scale, and showing the colours, could be furnished, it might be possible to arrive at more definite conclusions.

I am, yours truly,

EDWARD OWEN.

CHURCH AND PRIORY OF ST. MARY, USK.

To the Editor of the "Archæologia Cambrensis."

Dear Sir,—In the "Church and Priory of St. Mary, Usk," reviewed in your last issue, I state (I think sufficiently clearly) that Mr. Stephen Williams was deceived by the "groined roof with four massive ribs supported on corbels," crediting it as original Norman work, whereas, on removal of the cement casing, it was found to be modern brickwork.

I do not think that this statement, with which I feel confident Mr. Williams would have agreed, in any way justifies Mr. Owen's assertion that I have reflected on his capacity, or aspersed his memory, which, as a friend of forty years' standing, I may be safely trusted to respect.

I am, yours faithfully,

ROBERT RICKARDS.

Usk Priory, Monmouthshire, August 11th, 1905.

[The writer of the review adds: "In the notice of Mr. Rickards' book I quote his exact words; their signification I leave to the judgment of my readers. I understand that Mr. Rickards considers the review imputes to him an unworthy purpose in his reference to Mr. S. W. Williams. I can assure him that such an idea was as absent from my thoughts as I am sure the fancied idea respecting Mr. Williams was from his; nor do I consider that my remarks are open to such an interpretation, though here again, the readers of the review are the arbiters. I have to apologise to Mr. Rickards for having throughout my notice of his book miscalled him Mr. Richards. His name appears on the title-page in Gothic letters, and my eyes deceived me. I greatly regret the error.—EDWARD OWEN."]

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Evans, Mrs. Lloyd	Broom Hall, Chwilog, R.S.O.
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Williams, Miss	Penpont, Brecon [tion, B.S.O.
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Williams, Rev. R., M.A.	Vicarage, Llandeilo [R.S.O.]
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As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

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Members wishing to retire must give six months' notice previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying all arrears.

All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

L A W S

OF THE

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

*In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and
Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs,
and Arts of Wales and the Marches.*

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their election is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

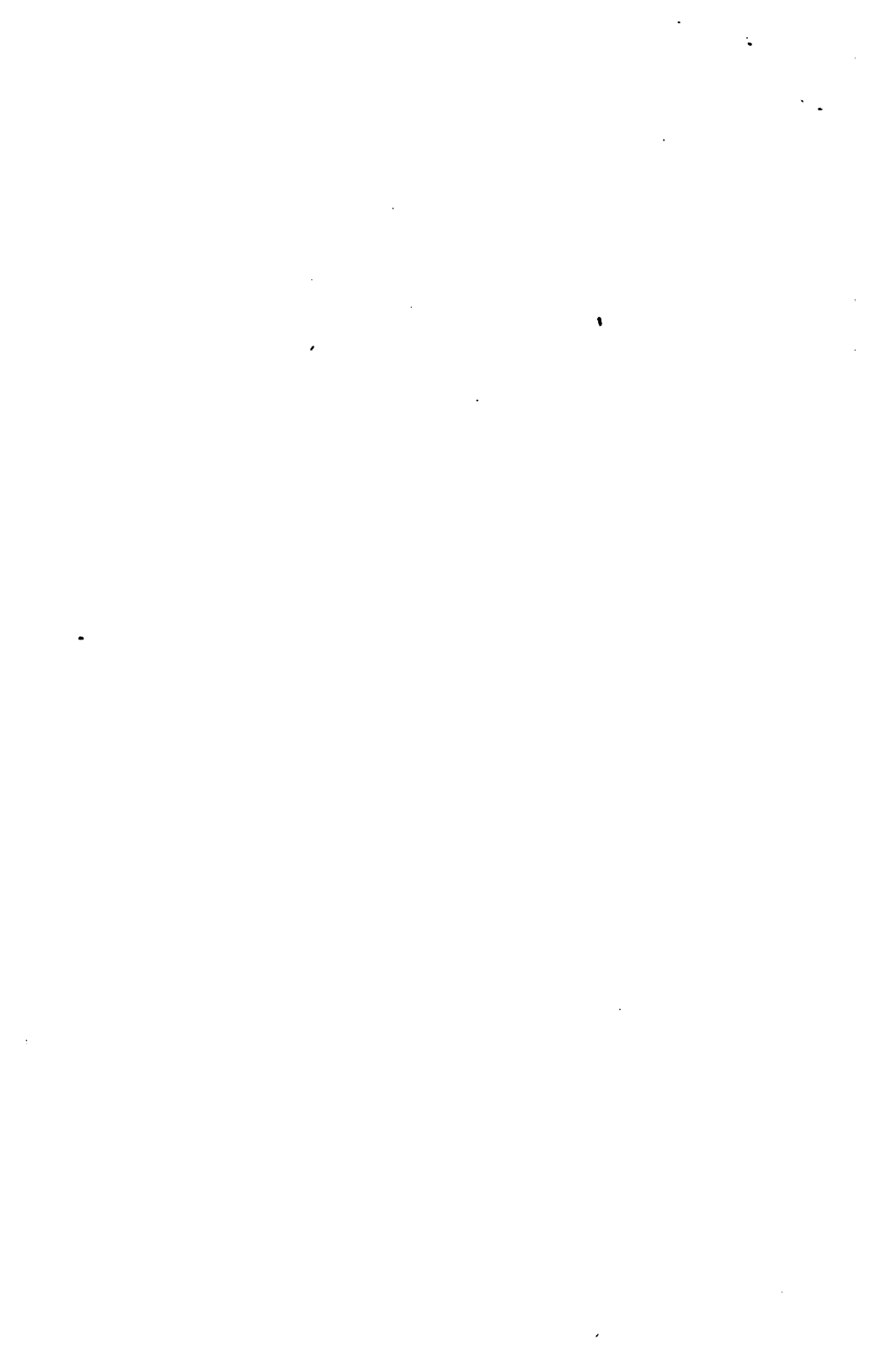
ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

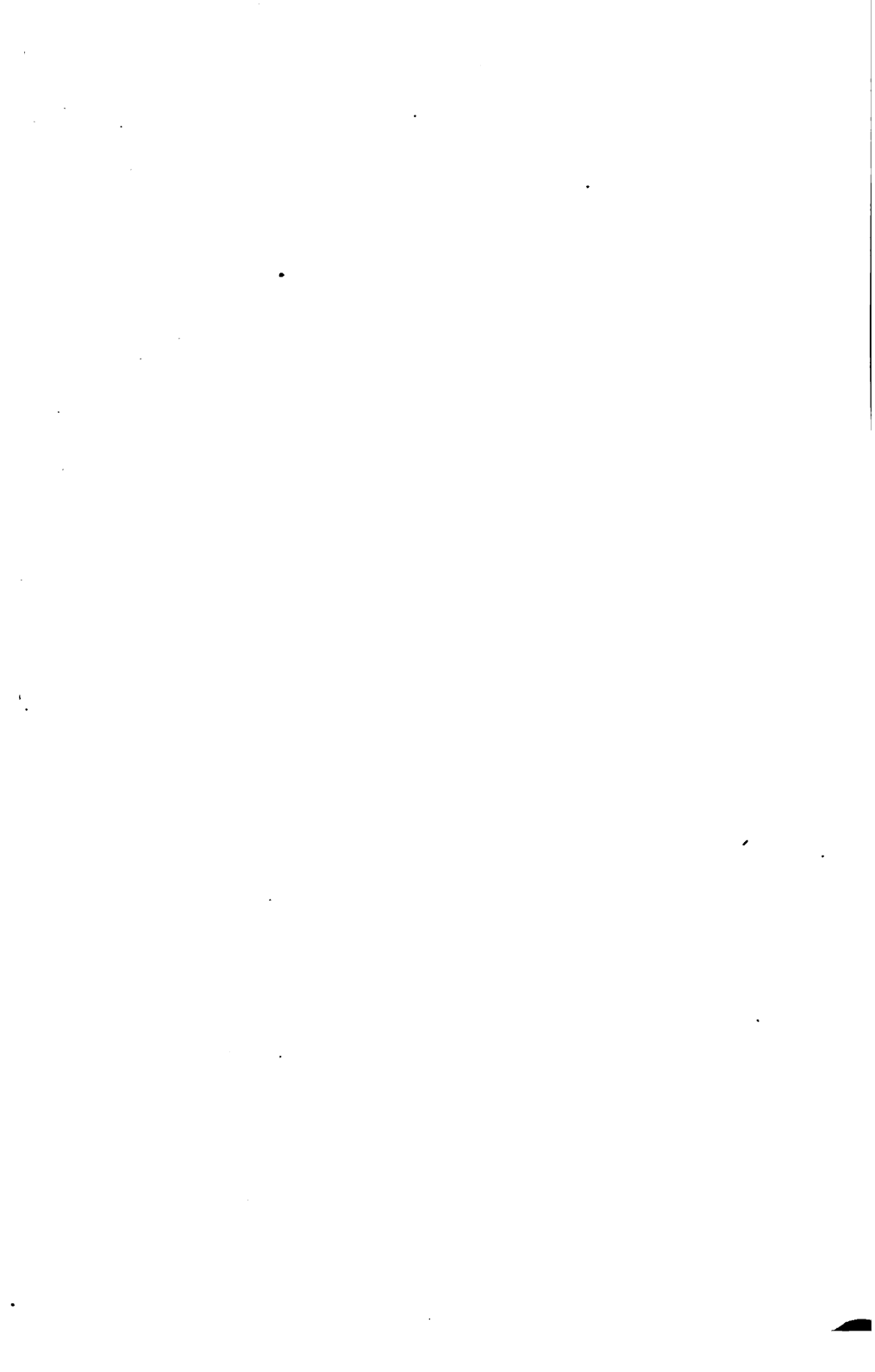
25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

August 17th, 1876.

Chairman of the Committee.





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